This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

THE

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

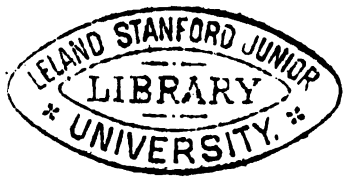
FOR THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

1893-'94.

IN FORTY VOLUMES.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1895.



LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR
LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY.
A23514

INDEX TO MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Fifty-third Congress, Second Session.

CONTENTS OF THE VOLUMES.

Vol. 1.—Nos. 1 to 207, inclusive, except Nos. 29, 38, 47, 54, 55, 81, 82, 93, *96, 97, 107, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 130, 173, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 184, 200, and 205.
Vol. 2.—No. 29, pt. 1: Official Register of the United States, vol. 1.
Vol. 3.—No. 29, pt. 2: " " " " " vol. 2.
Vol. 4.—No. 38: Mineral Resources of the United States, 1892.
Vol. 5.—No. 47: Monographs of the United States Geological Survey, vol. 22.
Vol. 6.—No. 54: Consular Reports, vol. 43.
Vol. 7.—No. 55, pt. 1: Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, vol. 43, pt. 1.
Vol. 8.—No. 55, pt. 2: " " " " " " vol. 43, pt. 2.
Vol. 9.—No. 81: Eleventh Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology.
Vol. 10.—No. 82: Twelfth " " " " " "
Vol. 11.—Nos. 93, 214, 215, and 216.
Vol. 12.—No. 97: Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, vol. 44.
Vol. 13.—No. 107: Fifth International Geological Congress.
Vol. 14.—No. 119: Monographs of the United States Geological Survey, vol. 23.
Vol. 15.—No. 120: " " " " " " vol. 24.
Vol. 16.—No. 121, pt. 1: Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, vol. 45, pt. 1.
Vol. 17.—No. 121, pt. 2: " " " " " " vol. 45, pt. 2.
Vol. 18.—No. 122: Bulletin of the United States Fish Commission, 1892.
Vol. 19.—No. 123: Consular Reports, vol. 44.
Vol. 20.—No. 130: Bulletin of the United States Fish Commission, 1893.
Vol. 21.—No. 173: Contributions to North American Ethnology, vol. 9.
Vol. 22.—No. 175: Special Consular Reports, vol. 10.
Vol. 23.—No. 176: Bulletins of the United States Geological Survey, Nos. 87 to 89.
Vol. 24.—No. 177: " " " " " " Nos. 90 to 97.
Vol. 25.—No. 178: " " " " " " Nos. 98 to 101.
Vol. 26.—No. 179: " " " " " " Nos. 102 to 106.
Vol. 27.—No. 180: " " " " " " Nos. 107 to 117.
Vol. 28.—No. 181: Mineral Resources of the United States, 1893.
Vol. 29.—No. 184, pt. 1: Report of the Smithsonian Institution, 1893, part 1.
Vol. 30.—No. 184, pt. 2: " " " " " part 2.
Vol. 31.—No. 200: Report of the Weather Bureau, 1893.
Vol. 32.—No. 205: Consular Reports, vol. 45.
Vol. 33.—No. 208, pt. 1: Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, vol. 46, pt. 1.
Vol. 34.—No. 208, pt. 2: " " " " " " vol. 46, pt. 2.
Vol. 35.—No. 208, pt. 3: " " " " " " vol. 46, pt. 3.
Vol. 36.—No. 209: Report of the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, 1892.
Vol. 37.—No. 210: Compilation of Messages of the Presidents of the United States.
Vol. 38.—No. 211: Celebration of the laying of the Corner Stone of the Capitol.
Vol. 39.—No. 212: History and Digest of International Arbitrations.
Vol. 40.—No. 213: List of Private Claims, Forty-seventh to Fifty-first Congress.

---

*NOTE.—Mis. Doc. No. 96 bound in volume 25, House Ex. Documents.

INDEX TO HOUSE MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS.

Subject.	No.	Vol.
A.		
Adams, O. F	146	1
Allen, Andrew	10	1
Anderson, John	125	1
Apache Reservation, relative to leases of certain lands in	87	1
Appropriation, relative to repeal of certain permanent specific and indefinite	86	1
Arbitrations, history and digest of international	------	39
Arnold, J	102	1
Atlanta (Ga.) St. Philip's Church	203	1
Austin, Simeon, resolution to refer to Court of Claims	141	1
Austin, C	66	1
B.		
Bailey, Benj. P	37	1
Bailey, Wiley	56	1
Baker, C. C	11	1
Barker, T. G	164	1
Bateman, John	94	1
Battle, M. H	186	1
Baudry, Omer	129	1
Beck, Joshua	208	1
Bell, Clara (steamer)	144	1
Bell, Josiah L	146	1
Benham, Rear-Admiral	90	1
Bishop, W. J	27	1
Black, George	172	1
Blackman, Alfred	62	1
Blick, A. T	83	1
Bonds of United States, relative to authority for issue and sale of	78	1
Books, pamphlets, etc., list of, in folding room	20	1
Brayboy, Tenor	27	1
Bray, John	128	1
Broadfoot, C. W	9	1
Brooke, J. C	41	1
Brooks, O. C	159	1
Brown, Septimus	192	1
Burguyn, J. A	84	1
Bureau of Ethnology. (*See* Ethnology.)		
Bureau of Statistics, report on imported merchandise	96	(*)
Butler, H. A	172	1
C.		
Caldwell, Robert	157	1
California, resolution relative to examination of certain river and harbor improvements on coast of	207	1
Campbell, John	132	1
Campbell, Thomas W	25	1
Canada, for information relative to amount of merchandise in bond transported through	92	1
Capitol, celebration of laying corner stone of	------	38
Carb, David and Barbette	129	1

*Bound with vol. 25, House Executive Documents.

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Carpenter, S. L	186	1
Carter, George W	39	1
Case, George	114	1
Causey, J. W	74	1
Census, abstract of population of Eleventh	185	1
Champion, Margaret	190	1
Chasteen, William	59	1
Chipman, J. Logan, eulogies on	214	11
Claims, index to private, from Forty-seventh to Fifty-first Congress		40
Clara Bell (steamer)	144	1
Clark, Stephen D	187	1
Clerk of House of Representatives. (*See* House of Representatives.)		
Coday, sr., Samuel	57	1
Coffman, Samuel	127	1
Columbia Suburban Railroad Company	65	1
Comer, A. F	9	1
Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, report of, for 1892		36
Commissioner of Labor, report of, on expenditures in Department of Labor	22	1
Consular Reports:		
Volume 43		6
Volume 44		19
Volume 45		32
Special volume 10		22
Corinth (Miss.) Baptist and Cumberland Presbyterian churches	203	1
Copeland, J. D	156	1
Court of Claims, judgments rendered by:		
Allen, Andrew	10	1
Anderson, John	125	1
Arnold, J	102	1
Austin, C	66	1
Austin, Simeon	141	1
Bailey, Benj. P	37	1
Bailey, Wiley	56	1
Baker, C. C	11	1
Barker, T. G	164	1
Bateman, John	94	1
Beck, Joshua	204	1
Bishop, W. J	27	1
Black, George	172	1
Blackman, Alfred	62	1
Blick, H. T	33	1
Braboy, Tenor	27	1
Bray, John	128	1
Broadfoot, C. W	9	1
Brooke, J. C	41	1
Brooks, O. C	159	1
Burguyn, J. A	84	1
Butler, H. A	172	1
Caldwell, Robert	157	1
Campbell, John	132	1
Campbell, Thomas W	25	1
Carter, George W	39	1
Case, George	114	1
Cases dismissed for want of proof of loyalty	24	1
	167	1
Causey, J. W	74	1
Chasteen, William	59	1
Coday, sr., Samuel	57	1
Coffman, Samuel	127	1
Comer, A. F	9	1
Copeland, J. D	156	1
Coxen, Morgan	18	1

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Court of Claims, judgments rendered by:		
Creser, Jacob	149	1
Crowell, Charles	99	1
Davis, Phil	31	1
Davis, T. O	27	1
Davis, T. W	36	1
Dellinger, William	136	1
Drumwright, A. J	168	1
Dunn, Mary J	158	1
Dwyer, P	9	1
Eason, S. S	62	1
Ebbs, William	91	1
Engle, E. C	136	1
Engle, J. M	134	1
Evans, James E	95	1
Ferguson, Jno	27	1
Ferrell, J. R	34	1
Fitzhugh, Henry	63	1
Gaddy, F. M. and H. A	115	1
Garrison, Margaret	59	1
Giebelhouse, Philip	83	1
Gilbert, E. S	10	1
Golden, S. M	32	1
Graham, A	115	1
Green, Eliza	49	1
Griffith, G. W	199	1
Grim, Jacob	128	1
Grison, W. C	31	1
Grove, E. S	15	1
Haitz, Robert	101	1
Hale, E. M	154	1
Harper, G. C	116	1
Hartman, John	74	1
Haughton, Jeffrey	163	1
Hays, J. N	13	1
Hays, J. S	61	1
Henderson, Wm	10	1
Hensell, M. E	150	1
Herd, Samuel	161	1
Hicks, John T	106	1
Higgins, John	61	1
Hill, James W	48	1
Holmes, C	102	1
Hoodenpyle, Robert	74	1
Hough, Austin	110	1
James, J. K	115	1
James, William M	64	1
Johnson, Hiram	88	1
Johnston, A. P	166	1
Jones, Lucy A. M	171	1
Kennedy, A. H	12	1
Kilham, S	136	1
Kinman, Riley	163	1
Kioby, R. L	40	1
Knight, Michael	35	1
Knight, N. H	172	1
Kotz, Francis	17	1
Lee, M. M	12	1
Lemen, W. M	150	1
Luttrell, Green	138	1
McAdams, William	174	1
McCracken, John	70	1
McErr, Andrew	124	1
Maury, J. H	9	1

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Court of Claims, judgments rendered by:		
Merritt, J	111	1
Menillon, Alphonse	134	1
Miller, John	16	1
Murphy, J. S	9	1
Neeley, W. W	45	1
Norris, B. T	194	1
Orme, Walter	104	1
Palmer, E. A	27	1
Patrick, J. M	53	1
Patton, Henry	71	1
Perkins, R. S	58	1
Phelan, J. G	52	1
Pierce, J. F	128	1
Piggott, Jesse	147	1
Powell, Mary	153	1
Powell, W. M	118	1
Rawlins, N	9	1
Reid, William	148	1
Rowlett, John W	183	1
Russell, Thomas W	50	1
Ryan, Thomas	67	1
Saxson, W. G	61	1
Show, George	134	1
Shumate, A. B. and William	155	1
Shumate, James H	108	1
Smith, John	151	1
Sneuffer, A. T	98	1
Speed, M. E	66	1
Stafford, John	61	1
Stewart, F. B	100	1
Stone, Malinda	51	1
Stonebaker, G. E	147	1
Talbott, R	102	1
Terry, T. O	155	1
Thompson, P. H	27	1
Tipton, M	9	1
Ubele, Christian	83	1
Vinton, M. C	112	1
Wallace, William	11	1
Waters, Robert	85	1
Williams, M. R	124	1
Womack, J. M	14	1
Wood, A. M	165	1
Woodard, W. H	30	1
Wood, D. T	182	1
Woods, B. A	131	1
Woods, S. P	115	1
Woolsey, Wm	135	1
Coxen, Morgan	18	1
Criser, Jacob	149	1
Crow, William	142	1
Crowell, Charles	99	1
Currier, E. L	21	1
D.		
Davis, Phil	31	1
Davis, T. O	27	1
Davis, T. W	36	1
Delap, Nelson, and others	193	1
Dellinger, W	136	1
Department of Labor, report on expenditures of	22	1
Disloyalty, cases dismissed by Court of Claims for	24	1
	167	1

Subject.	No.	Vol.
District of Columbia:		
Columbia Suburban Railroad Company	65	1
Excise board, report of	117	1
Gas, investigation of	109	1
Metropolitan Railroad Company	68	1
Streets and avenues, relative to repairs of certain	137	1
Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company	72	1
Doorkeeper. (*See* House of Representatives.)		
Drumwright, A. J	168	1
Dunn, Mary J	158	1
Dwyer, P	9	1
E.		
Eason, S. S.	62	1
Ebbs, William	91	1
Eleventh Census, abstract relating to population	185	1
Elliott, John R	129	1
Employés in Treasury Department from South Carolina	69	1
Engle, E. C	136	1
Engle, J. M	134	1
Enochs, William H., eulogies of	215	11
Ethnology, eleventh annual report of Bureau of	------	9
twelfth annual report of Bureau of	------	10
Contributions to North American (vol. 9)	------	21
Eulogies:		
Chipman	214	11
Enochs	215	11
Lilly	216	11
Mutchler	93	11
Evans, James E	95	1
F.		
Ferguson, John	27	1
Ferrell, J. R	84	1
Filhiol, Hypolite, *et al*	77	1
Fish and Fisheries, report of Commissioner of, 1892	------	36
letter of Commissioner relative to establishing hatchery at Philadelphia	198	1
report of Commissioner on damage to, in Wabash River	196	1
Fish Commission, bulletin of, for 1892	------	18
bulletin of, for 1893	------	20
Fitzhugh, Henry	63	1
Folding room. (*See* House of Representatives.)		
Foster, John	140	1
Fowle, James L	146	1
Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, annual report of commissioner	26	1
G.		
Gaddy, F. M. and H. A	115	1
Garrison, Margaret	59	1
Garrot, Pierre	129	1
Gas investigation in District of Columbia	109	1
Gelogical Congress, report of the Fifth International	------	13
Geological Survey:		
Monographs of (vol. 22)	------	5
(vol. 23)	------	14
(vol. 24)	------	15
Bulletins 87 to 89	------	23
90 to 97	------	24
98 to 101	------	25
102 to 106	------	26
107 to 117	------	27

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Geological Survey:		
Report on mineral resources of United States for 1892		4
1893		28
Gibson, William F	80	1
Giebelhouse, Philip	83	1
Gilbert, E. S	10	1
Gilfoil, Patrick	190	1
Golden, S. M	32	1
Graham, A	115	1
Grand Junction (Tenn.) Baptist Church	203	1
Griffith, G. W., report of Court of Claims on	199	1
Green, Eliza	49	1
Grim, Jacob	128	1
Gussin, W. C	31	1
Grove, E. S	15	1
H.		
Haitz, Robert	101	1
Hale, E. M	154	1
Harper, G. C	116	1
Hartman, John	74	1
Hawaii:		
Sense of House relative to	75	1
Relative to use of U. S. naval force at	60	1
Relative to intervention by U. S. Government in affairs of (friendly government):		
"Hitt"	42	1
"Boutelle"	43	1
"McCreary"	44	1
Hays, J. N	13	1
Hays, J. S	61	1
Helena (Ark.) First Baptist Church	201	1
Henderson, William	10	1
Hensell, M. E	150	1
Herd, Samuel	161	1
Hicks, John T	106	1
Higgins, John	61	1
Hill, James W	48	1
Holmes, C	102	1
Hoodenpyle, Robert	74	1
Hough, Austin, report of Court of Claims	110	1
Houghton, Jeffrey	163	1
House of Representatives:		
List of members and their place of residence	1	1
Standing committees of	2	1
Alphabetical list of Members and Delegates and the standing committees on which they serve	3	1
Books, pamphlets, etc., in folding room of	20	1
Members' pay, to enforce deductions for absence	126	1
Messengers for the minority	21	1
Property in charge of Doorkeeper	19	1
Clerk	6	1
Sergeant-at-Arms	4	1
Receipts and disbursements of Sergeant-at-Arms of	5	1
Report of waste-paper sales by Doorkeeper of	23	1
Ventilation of, to promote by employing night force	162	1
Hubbard, Mary Jane	133	1
Huntsville (Ala.) Primitive Baptist Church	203	1
I.		
Indian reservations, relative to renewal of leases on certain, in Oklahoma Territory	87	1
Imported merchandise, report on, for 1890–1893	96	(*)

* Bound in vol. 25, House Executive Documents.

Subject.	No.	Vol.
International arbitrations, history and digest of	.....	39
International Geological Congress, report of proceedings of	107	13
J.		
James, J. K	115	1
James, William M	64	1
Jenison, George	21	1
Johnson, Hiram	88	1
Johnston, J. P	166	1
Jones, Isaac	186	1
Jones, Lucy A. M	171	1
K.		
Kennedy, A. H	12	1
Kilham, S	136	1
Kinman, Riley	163	1
Kiowa Reservation, relative to certain leases of lands in	87	1
Kirby, R. L	40	1
Knight, Joseph	129	1
Knight, Michael	35	1
Knight, N. H	172	1
Kotz, Francis	17	1
L.		
Labor troubles, to investigate (Pullman)	189	1
Lee, M. M	12	1
Lemen, W. M	150	1
Lewis, Abner D	193	1
Library of Congress, report on construction of building for	7	1
Lilly, William, eulogies of	216	11
Lobdel, Charles S	191	1
Lovelace, Emma C	187	1
Luttrell, Green	138	1
M.		
McAdams, William	174	1
McCracken, John	70	1
McEver, Andrew	124	1
Maguire bills, hearings relative to	206	1
Maury, J. H	9	1
Meadors, Zaddock	146	1
Meeha, Catherine Barry	143	1
Members' pay, to enforce deductions for absence	126	1
Merchandise, report on imported, 1890–1893	96	(*)
in bond transported through Canada, for information	92	1
Merchant marine, hearing on Maguire bills relating to	206	1
Merritt, J	134	1
Messages of Presidents of United States, compilation of	.....	37
Metropolitan Railroad Company	68	1
Meuillon, Alphonse	111	1
Mexico, relative to correspondence with, on question of Zona Libre	153	1
Miller, John	16	1
Mineral Resources of United States (1892)	.....	4
(1893)	.....	28
Mint, relative to site for, at Philadelphia	160	1
Monograph of Geological Survey. (*See* Geological Survey.)		
Moore, Stephen	79	1
Murphy, J. S	9	1
Mutchler, William, eulogies on	93	11
N.		
Naval vessels, relative to speed premiums paid on	89	1
Neeley, W. W	45	1

* Bound in vol. 25, House Executive Documents.

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Neville, B. B	186	1
Newport, N. C., Primitive Baptist Church of	146	1
New York City, inquiry relative to condition, etc., of public buildings and grounds	46	1
Nixon, H. C	146	1
Norris, B. T., report of Court of Claims	194	1
North American Ethnology. (*See* Ethnology.)		
O.		
Official Records of War of Rebellion (vol. 43, part 1)	------	7
(vol. 43, part 2)	------	8
(vol. 44)	------	13
(vol. 45, part 1)	------	16
(vol. 45, part 2)	------	17
(vol. 46, part 1)	------	33
(vol. 46, part 2)	------	34
(vol. 46, part 3)	------	35
Official Register (legislative, judicial, and executive), part 1	------	2
(postal service), part 2	------	3
Oglesby, L. T	146	1
Oklahoma, relative to certain leases of Indian lands in	87	1
Orme, Walter	104	1
P.		
Pacific Coast, resolution relative to certain river and harbor improvements on	207	1
Palmer, E. A	27	1
Patrick, J. M	53	1
Patton, Henry	71	1
Pelliter, E. W	146	1
Perkins, R. S	58	1
Permanent specific and indefinite appropriations	86	1
Perry, O. H	105	1
Phelan, J. G	52	1
Phetzing, Cornelius	195	1
Philadelphia, Pa., relative to site for new mint building at	160	1
letter of Commissioner relative to establishing hatchery at	198	1
Pierce, J. F	128	1
Piggott, Jesse	147	1
Porche, Louis V	129	1
Powell, Mary	153	1
Powell, W. M	118	1
Premiums, relative to, paid on naval vessels for speed	89	1
Presidents of United States, compilation of messages of	------	37
Priddy, John D	146	1
Primitive Baptist Church of Newport, N. C	146	1
Private claims, index of, from Forty-seventh to Fifty-first Congress	------	40
R.		
Raiford, Robert	190	1
Raither, James	133	1
Rowlins, M	9	1
Reid, William	148	1
Rowlett, John W	183	1
Russell, Thomas W	50	1
Ryan, Thomas	67	1
S.		
St. Charles College, St. Charles, St. Charles County, Mo	145	1
Sanford, Sylvanus	139	1
Saxson, W. G	61	1
Seamen, hearings relative to Maguire bills relating to	206	1

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Sells, Holmes	129	1
Sergeant-at-Arms. (*See* House of Representatives.)		
Show, George	134	1
Shumate, A. B. and William	155	1
Shumate, James H	108	1
Simmons, H. S	190	1
Smith, John	151	1
Smithsonian Institution, report of 1893, part 1	------	29
part 2	------	30
Sneuffer, A. T	98	1
South Carolina, employés in Treasury Department from	69	1
Speed, M. E	66	1
Stafford, John	61	1
Stewart, F. B	100	1
Stone, Malinda	51	1
Stonebaker, G. E	147	1
T.		
Talbott, R	102	1
Terry, T. O	155	1
Thompson, P. H	27	1
Tipton, M	9	1
Tolson, John J	146	1
Treasury notes, resolution of inquiry relative to issuance of certain	113	1
U.		
Ubele, Christian	83	1
United States Fish Commission. (*See* Fish Commission.)		
United States Geological Survey. (*See* Geological Survey.)		
Utah, laws passed by legislature of	169	1
Utz, Alice	170	1
V.		
Ventilation, to promote, of House of Representatives by employment of night force	162	1
Vinton, M. C	112	1
W.		
Wabash River, report of commission on damage to food fish in	196	1
Wallace, William	11	1
War of Rebellion, official records of (vol. 43, part 1)	------	7
(vol. 43, part 2)	------	8
(vol. 44)	------	12
(vol. 45, part 1)	------	16
(vol. 45, part 2)	------	17
(vol. 46, part 1)	------	33
(vol. 46, part 2)	------	34
(vol. 46, part 3)	------	35
Washington. (*See* District of Columbia.)		1
Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company	72	1
Wasson, J. R	197	1
Wasson, Richard F	78	1
Waste paper, account of sale of, by Doorkeeper	23	1
Waters, Robert	85	1
Weather Bureau, report of, 1893	------	31
Wichita Reservation, relative to certain lease of lands in	87	1
Wilhite, H	76	1
Williams, M. R	124	1
Wolfson, Jacob A	202	1
Womack, J. M	14	1
Wood, A. M	165	1
Wood, D T	182	1

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Woodard, W. H	30	1
Woods, B. R	131	1
Woods, S. P	115	1
Woolsey, Wm	135	1
World's Columbian Exposition, report of auditor to Board of Directors	103	1
Z.		
Zona libre, relative to correspondence with Mexico on subject of	152	1

O

LIST OF MEMBERS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES,

AND THEIR PLACES OF RESIDENCE,

DURING THE

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

Commencing December 4, 1893.

[Corrected to August 27, 1894.]

REPRESENTATIVES.

[Democrats in Roman (217), Republicans in *Italics* (121), Third Party in SMALL CAPS (12), six vacancies—one in Ohio, two in Maryland, one in Kentucky; one in Arkansas; one in Wisconsin; whole number, 356. Those marked * served in the Fifty-second Congress. Those marked † served in a previous House.]

ALABAMA.

1. Richard H. Clarke*.....Mobile.
2. Jesse F. Stallings.....Greenville.
3. William C. Oates*.....Abbeville.
4. Gaston A. Robbins.....Selma.
5. James E. Cobb*.....Tuskegee.
6. John H. Bankhead*.....Fayette C. H.
7. William H. Denson.....Gadsden.
8. Joseph Wheeler*.....Wheeler.
9. Louis W. Turpin*.....Newbern.

ARKANSAS.

1. Philip D. McCulloch, Jr.....Marianna.
2.
3. Thomas C. McRae*.....Prescott.
4. William L. Terry*.....Little Rock.
5. Hugh A. Dinsmore.....Fayetteville.
6. Robert Neill.....Batesville.

CALIFORNIA.

1. Thomas J. Geary*.....Santa Rosa.
2. Anthony Caminetti*.....Jackson.
3. Warren B. English.....Oakland.
4. James G. Maguire.....San Francisco.
5. *Eugene F. Loud**.....San Francisco.
6. MARION CANNON.....Ventura.
7. *William W. Bowers**.....San Diego.

COLORADO.

1. LAFE PENCE.....Denver.
2. JOHN C. BELL.....Montrose.

CONNECTICUT.

1. Lewis Sperry*.....Hartford.
2. James P. Pigott.....New Haven.
3. *Charles A. Russell**.....Killingly.
4. Robert E. DeForest*.....Bridgeport.

DELAWARE.

1. John W. Causey*.....Milford.

FLORIDA.

1. Stephen R. Mallory*.....Pensacola.
2. Charles M. Cooper.....Jacksonville.

GEORGIA.

1. Rufus E. Lester*.....Savannah.
2. Benjamin E. Russell.....Bainbridge.
3. Charles F. Crisp*.....Americus.
4. Charles L. Moses*.....Turin.
5. Leonidas F. Livingston*.....Kings.
6. Thomas B. Cabaniss.....Forsyth.
7. John W. Maddox.....Rome.
8. Thomas G. Lawson*.....Eatonton.
9. Farish Carter Tate.....Jasper.
10. James C. C. Black.....Augusta.
11. Henry G. Turner*.....Quitman.

IDAHO.

1. *Willis Sweet**.....Moscow.

ILLINOIS.

At large:

John C. Black.....Chicago.
Andrew J. Hunter.....Paris.

1. *J. Frank Aldrich*.....Chicago.
2. Lawrence E. McGann*.....Chicago.
3. Allan C. Durborow, jr.*.....Chicago.
4. Julius Goldzier.....Chicago.
5. *Albert J. Hopkins**.....Aurora.
6. *Robert R. Hitt**.....Mount Morris.
7. *Thomas J. Henderson**.....Princeton.
8. *Robert A. Childs*.....Hinsdale.
9. *Hamilton K. Wheeler*.....Kankakee.
10. *Philip S. Post**.....Galesburg.
11. *Benjamin F. Marsht*.....Warsaw.
12. John J. McDannold.....Mount Sterling.
13. William M. Springer*.....Springfield
14. *Benjamin F. Funk*.....Bloomington.
15. *Joseph G. Cannont*.....Danville.
16. George W. Fithian*.....Newton.
17. Edward Lane*.....Hillsboro.
18. William S. Forman*.....Nashville.
19. James R. Williams*.....Carmi.
20. *George W. Smith**.....Murphysboro.

INDIANA.

1. Arthur H. Taylor.....Petersburg.
2. John L. Bretz *.....Jasper.
3. Jason B. Brown *.....Seymour.
4. William S. Holman*.....Aurora.
5. George W. Cooper*.....Columbus.
6. *Henry U. Johnson**.....Richmond.
7. William D. Bynum*.....Indianapolis.
8. Elijah V. Brookshire*.....Crawfordsville.
9. *Dan Waugh**.....Tipton.
10. Thomas Hammond.....Hammond.
11. Augustus N. Martin*.....Bluffton.
12. William F. McNagny.....Columbia City.
13. Charles G. Conn.....Elkhart.

IOWA.

1. *John H. Gear*†.....Burlington.
2. Walter I. Hayes*.....Clinton.
3. *David B. Henderson**.....Dubuque.
4. *Thomas Updegraff*†.....McGregor.
5. *Robert G. Cousins*.....Tipton.
6. *John F. Lacey*†.....Oskaloosa.
7. *John A. T. Hull**.....Des Moines.
8. *William P. Hepburn*†.....Clarinda.
9. *A. L. Hager*.....Greenfield.
10. *Jonathan P. Dolliver**.....Fort Dodge.
11. *George D. Perkins**.....Sioux City.

KANSAS.

At large:

WILLIAM A. HARRIS.....Linwood.

1. *Case Broderick**.....Holton.
2. Horace L. Moore.....Lawrence.
3. THOMAS J. HUDSON.....Fredonia.
4. *Charles Curtis*.....Topeka.
5. JOHN DAVIS*.....Junction City.
6. WILLIAM BAKER*.....Lincoln.
7. JERRY SIMPSON*.....Medicine Lodge.

KENTUCKY.

1. William J. Stone*.....Kuttawa.
2. William T. Ellis*.....Owensboro.
3. Isaac H. Goodnight*.....Franklin,
4. Alexander B. Montgomery *.....Elizabethtow
5. Asher G. Caruth*.....Louisville.
6. Albert S. Berry.....Newport.
7. William C. P. Breckinridge*.....Lexington.
8. James B. McCreary*.....Richmond.
9. Thomas H. Paynter*.....Greenup.
10.
11. *Silas Adams*.....Liberty.

LOUISIANA.

1. Adolph Meyer*.....New Orleans.
2. Robert C. Davey.....New Orleans.
3. Andrew Price*.....La Fourche Parish.
4. Henry W. Ogden.....
5. Charles J. Boatner*.....Monroe.
6. Samuel M. Robertson*.....Baton Rouge.

MAINE.

1. *Thomas B. Reed**.....Portland.
2. *Nelson Dingley, jr.**.....Lewiston.
3. *Seth L. Milliken**.....Belfast.
4. *Charles A. Boutelle**.....Bangor.

MARYLAND.

1.
2. J. Frederick C. Talbott†.....Lutherville.
3. Harry Welles Rusk*.....Baltimore.
4. Isidor Rayner*.....Baltimore.
5.
6. William M. McKaig*.....Cumberland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. *Ashley B. Wright*.....North Adams.
2. *Frederick H. Gillett*.....Springfield.
3. *Joseph H. Walker**.....Worcester.
4. *Lewis D. Apsley*.....Hudson.
5. Moses T. Stevens*.....North Andover.
6. *William Cogswell**.....Salem.
7. William Everett.....Quincy.
8. *Samuel W. McCall*.....Winchester.
9. Joseph H. O'Neil*.....Boston.
10. Michael J. McEttrick.....Boston.
11. *William F. Draper*.....Hopedale.
12. *Elijah A. Morse**.....Canton.
13. *Charles S. Randall**.....New Bedford.

MICHIGAN.

1. Levi T. Griffin.....Detroit.
2. James S. Gorman*.....Chelsea.
3. *Julius C. Burrows**.....Kalamazoo.
4. *Henry F. Thomas*.....Allegan.
5. George F. Richardson.....Hudsonville.
6. *David D. Aitken*.....Flint.
7. Justin R. Whiting*.....St. Clair.
8. *William S. Linton*.....Saginaw.
9. *John W. Moon*.....Muskegon.
10. Thomas A. E. Weadock*.....Bay City.
11. *John Avery*.....Greenville.
12. *Samuel M. Stephenson**.....Menominee.

MINNESOTA.

1. *James A. Tawney* ..... Winona.
2. *James T. McCleary* ..... Mankato.
3. Osee M. Hall* ..... Red Wing.
4. *Andrew R. Kiefer* ..... St. Paul.
5. *Loren Fletcher* ..... Minneapolis.
6. Melvin R. Baldwin ..... Duluth.
7. HALDOR E. BOEN ..... Fergus Falls.

MISSISSIPPI.

1. John M. Allen* ..... Tupelo.
2. John C. Kyle* ..... Sardis.
3. Thomas C. Catchings* ..... Vicksburg.
4. Hernando D. Money† ..... Carrollton.
5. John S. Williams ..... Yazoo City.
6. Thomas R. Stockdale* ..... Summit.
7. Charles E. Hooker* ..... Jackson.

MISSOURI.

1. William H. Hatch* ..... Hannibal.
2. Uriel S. Hall ..... Hubbard.
3. Alexander M. Dockery* ..... Gallatin.
4. Daniel D. Burnes ..... St. Joseph.
5. John C. Tarsney* ..... Kansas City.
6. David A. De Armond* ..... Butler.
7. John T. Heard* ..... Sedalia.
8. Richard P. Bland* ..... Lebanon.
9. Champ Clark ..... Bowling Green.
10. *Richard Bartholdt* ..... St. Louis.
11. John J. O'Neill ..... St. Louis.
12. Seth W. Cobb* ..... St. Louis.
13. Robert W. Fyan* ..... Marshfield.
14. Marshall Arnold* ..... Benton.
15. Charles H. Morgan† ..... Lamar.

MONTANA.

1. *Charles S. Hartman* ..... Bozeman.

NEBRASKA.

1. William J. Bryan* ..... Lincoln.
2. *David H. Mercer* ..... Omaha.
3. *George D. Meiklejohn* ..... Fullerton.
4. *Eugene J. Hainer* ..... Aurora.
5. WILLIAM A. MCKEIGHAN* ..... Red Cloud.
6. OMER M. KEM* ..... Broken Bow.

NEVADA.

1. FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS ..... Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. *Henry W. Blair*† ..... Manchester.
2. *Henry M. Baker* ..... Bow.

NEW JERSEY.

1. *Henry C. Loudenslager* ..... Paulsboro.
2. *John J. Gardner* ..... Atlantic City.
3. Jacob A. Geissenhainer* ..... Freehold.
4. Johnston Cornish ..... Washington
5. Cornelius A. Cadmus* ..... Paterson.
6. Thomas Dunn English* ..... Newark.
7. George B. Fielder ..... Jersey City.
8. John T. Dunn ..... Elizabeth.

NEW YORK.

1. James W. Covert* ..... Long Island City.
2. John M. Clancy* ..... Brooklyn.
3. Joseph C. Hendrix ..... Brooklyn.
4. William J. Coombs* ..... Brooklyn.
5. John H. Graham ..... Brooklyn.
6. Thomas F. Magner* ..... Brooklyn.
7. Franklin Bartlett ..... New York City.
8. Edward J. Dunphy* ..... New York City.
9. Timothy J. Campbell* ..... New York City.
10. Daniel E. Sickles† ..... New York City.
11. Amos J. Cummings* ..... New York City.
12. W. Bourke Cockran* ..... New York City.
13. John De Witt Warner* ..... New York City.
14. *Lemuel E. Quigg* ..... New York City.
15. Isidor Straus ..... New York City.
16. William Ryan ..... Port Chester.
17. *Francis Marvin* ..... Port Jervis.
18. *Jacob Lefever* ..... New Paltz.
19. Charles D. Haines ..... Kinderhook.
20. Charles Tracey* ..... Albany.
21. Simon J. Schermerhorn ..... Schenectady.
22. *Newton Martin Curtis** ..... Ogdensburg.
23. *John M. Wever** ..... Plattsburg.
24. *Charles A. Chickering* ..... Copenhagen.
25. *James S. Sherman†* ..... Utica.
26. *George W. Ray** ..... Norwich.
27. *James J. Belden** ..... Syracuse.
28. *Sereno E. Payne** ..... Auburn.
29. *Charles W. Gillet* ..... Addison.
30. *James W. Wadsworth** ..... Geneseo.
31. *John Van Voorhis†* ..... Rochester.
32. Daniel N. Lockwood* ..... Buffalo.
33. *Charles Daniels* ..... Buffalo.
34. *Warren B. Hooker** ..... Fredonia.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. William A. B. Branch* ..... Washington.
2. Frederick A. Woodard ..... Wilson.
3. Benjamin F. Grady* ..... Albertson.
4. Benjamin H. Bunn* ..... Rocky Mount.
5. *Thomas Settle* ..... Reidsville.
6. Sydenham B. Alexander* ..... Charlotte.
7. John S. Henderson* ..... Salisbury.
8. William H. Bower ..... Lenoir
9. William T. Crawford* ..... Waynesville.

NORTH DAKOTA.

1. *Martin N. Johnson** ..... Petersburg.

OHIO.

1. *Bellamy Storer**.....Cincinnati.
2.
3. Paul J. Sorg.....Middletown.
4. Fernando C. Layton*.....Wapakoneta.
5. Dennis D. Donovan*.....Deshler.
6. *George W. Hulick*.....Batavia.
7. *George W. Wilson*.....London.
8. *Luther M. Strong*.....Kenton.
9. Byron F. Ritchie.....Toledo.
10. *Hezekiah S. Bundy*†.....Wellston.
11. *Charles H. Grosvenor*†.....Athens.
12. Joseph H. Outhwaite*.....Columbus.
13. Darius D. Hare*.....Upper Sandusky.
14. Michael D. Harter*.....Mansfield.
15. *Henry C. Van Voorhis*.....Zanesville.
16. Albert J. Pearson*.....Woodsfield.
17. James A. D. Richards.....New Philadelphia.
18. George P. Ikirt.....East Liverpool.
19. *Stephen A. Northway*.....Jefferson.
20. *William J. White*.....Cleveland.
21. Tom L. Johnson*.....Cleveland.

OREGON.

1. *William R. Ellis*.....Heppner.
2. *Binger Hermann**.....Roseburg.

PENNSYLVANIA.

At large:

Galusha A. Grow†
Alexander McDowell.....Sharon.

1. *Henry H. Bingham**.....Philadelphia.
2. *Robert Adams, jr*.....Philadelphia.
3. William McAleer*.....Philadelphia.
4. *John E. Reyburn**.....Philadelphia.
5. *Alfred C. Harmer**.....Philadelphia.
6. *John B. Robinson**.....Media.
7. *Irving P. Wanger*.....Norristown.
8. Howard Mutchler.....Easton.
9. Constantine J. Erdman.....Allentown.
10. *Marriott Brosius**.....Lancaster.
11. *Joseph A. Scranton*†.....Scranton.
12. William H. Hines.....Wilkesbarre.
13. James B. Reilly*.....Pottsville.
14. *Ephraim M. Woomer*.....Lebanon.
15. *Myron B. Wright**.....Susquehanna.
16. *Albert C. Hopkins**.....Lock Haven.
17. Simon P. Wolverton*.....Sunbury.
18. *Thaddeus M. Mahon*.....Chambersburg.
19. Frank E. Beltzhoover*.....Carlisle.
20. *Josiah D. Hicks*.....Altoona.
21. *Daniel B. Heiner*.....Kittanning.
22. *John Dalzell**.....Pittsburg.
23. *William A. Stone**.....Allegheny City.
24. William A. Sipe*.....Pittsburg.
25. *Thomas W. Phillips*.....New Castle.
26. Joseph C. Sibley.....Franklin.
27. *Charles W. Stone**.....Warren.
28. George F. Kribbs*.....Clarion.

RHODE ISLAND.

1. Oscar Lapham* ..... Providence.
2. Charles H. Page* ..... Providence.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. James F. Izlar ..... Orangeburg.
2. William J. Talbert ..... Parksville.
3. Asbury C. Latimer ..... Belton.
4. George W. Shell* ..... Laurens.
5. Thomas J. Strait ..... Lancaster.
6. John L. McLaurin* ..... Bennettsville.
7. *George W. Murray* ..... Sumter.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

At large:

*John A. Pickler** ..... Faulkton.
William V. Lucas ..... Hot Springs.

TENNESSEE.

1. *Alfred A. Taylor** ..... Johnson City.
2. *John C. Houk** ..... Knoxville.
3. Henry C. Snodgrass* ..... Sparta.
4. Benton McMillin* ..... Carthage.
5. James D. Richardson* ..... Murfreesboro.
6. Joseph E. Washington* ..... Cedar Hill.
7. Nicholas N. Cox* ..... Franklin.
8. Benjamin A. Enloe* ..... Jackson
9. James C. McDearmon ..... Trenton.
10. Josiah Patterson* ..... Memphis.

TEXAS.

1. Joseph C. Hutcheson ..... Houston.
2. S. B. Cooper ..... Woodville.
3. C. Buckley Kilgore* ..... Wills Point.
4. David B. Culberson* ..... Jefferson.
5. Joseph W. Bailey* ..... Gainsville.
6. Jo Abbott* ..... Hillsboro.
7. George C. Pendleton ..... Belton.
8. Charles K. Bell ..... Fort Worth.
9. Joseph D. Sayers* ..... Bastrop.
10. Walter Gresham ..... Galveston.
11. William H. Crain* ..... Cuero.
12. Thomas M. Paschal ..... Castroville.
13. J. V. Cockrell ..... Anson.

VERMONT.

1. *H. Henry Powers** ..... Morrisville.
2. *William W. Grout** ..... Barton.

VIRGINIA.

1. William A. Jones*.....Warsaw.
2. D. Gardiner Tyler.....Sturgeon's Point.
3. George D. Wise*.....Richmond.
4. James F. Epes*.....Blackstone.
5. Claude A. Swanson.....Chatham.
6. Paul C. Edmunds*.....Houston.
7. Smith S. Turner.....Front Royal.
8. Elisha E. Meredith*.....Brentsville.
9. James W. Marshall.....New Castle.
10. Henry St. G. Tucker*.....Staunton.

WASHINGTON.

At large:

*John L. Wilson**.....Spokane Falls.
William H. Doolittle.....Tacoma.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. John O. Pendleton*.....Wheeling.
2. William L. Wilson*.....Charlestown.
3. John D. Alderson*.....Nicholas C. H.
4. James Capehart*.....Point Pleasant.

WISCONSIN.

1. *Henry A. Cooper*.....Racine.
2. Charles Barwig*.....Mayville.
3. *Joseph W. Babcock*.....Necedah.
4. Peter J. Somers.....Milwaukee.
5. George H. Brickner*.....Sheboygan Falls.
6. Owen A. Wells.....Fond du Lac.
7.
8. Lyman E. Barnes.....Appleton.
9. Thomas Lynch*.....Antigo.
10. *Nils P. Haugen**.....River Falls.

WYOMING.

1. Henry A. Coffeen.....Sheridan.

DELEGATES FROM TERRITORIES.

ARIZONA.

1. Marcus A. Smith*.....Tombstone.

NEW MEXICO.

1. Antonio Joseph*.....Ojo Caliente.

OKLAHOMA.

1. *Dennis T. Flynn*.....Guthrie.

UTAH.

1. Jos. L. Rawlins.....Salt Lake.

STANDING COMMITTEES

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES,

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION,

COMMENCING MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1893.

[Corrected to August 28, 1894.]

COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS.

Jason B. Brown.....Of Indiana.
Thomas H. Paynter.....Of Kentucky.
Daniel N. Lockwood.....Of New York.
Thomas G. Lawson.....Of Georgia.
Walter I. Hayes.....Of Iowa.
Josiah Patterson.....Of Tennessee.
William H. Denson.....Of Alabama.
Frederick A. Woodard.....Of North Carolina.
William A. Jones.....Of Virginia.
Alfred A. Taylor.....Of Tennessee.
Dan Waugh.....Of Indiana.
Charles Daniels.....Of New York.
Samuel W. McCall.....Of Massachusetts.
Henry F. Thomas.....Of Michigan.
Hamilton K. Wheeler.....Of Illinois.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

William L. Wilson.....Of West Virginia.
Benton McMillin.....Of Tennessee.
Henry G. Turner.....Of Georgia.
Alexander B. Montgomery.....Of Kentucky.
Justin R. Whiting.....Of Michigan.
W. Bourke Cockran.....Of New York
Moses T. Stevens.....Of Massachusetts.
William J. Bryan.....Of Nebraska.
William D. Bynum.....Of Indiana.
John C. Tarsney.....Of Missouri.
Thomas B. Reed.....Of Maine.
Julius C. Burrows.....Of Michigan.
Sereno E. Payne.....Of New York.
John Dalzell.....Of Pennsylvania.
Albert J. Hopkins.....Of Illinois.
John H. Gear.....Of Iowa.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

Joseph D. Sayers ..... Of Texas.
William C. P. Breckinridge ..... Of Kentucky.
Alexander M. Dockery ..... Of Missouri.
Joseph H. O'Neil ..... Of Massachusetts.
Leonidas F. Livingston ..... Of Georgia.
Joseph E. Washington ..... Of Tennessee.
Samuel M. Robertson ..... Of Louisiana.
Elijah V. Brookshire ..... Of Indiana.
James R. Williams ..... Of Illinois.
William J. Coombs ..... Of New York.
David B. Henderson ..... Of Iowa.
William Cogswell ..... Of Massachusetts.
Henry H. Bingham ..... Of Pennsylvania.
Nelson Dingley, Jr ..... Of Maine.
William W. Grout ..... Of Vermont.
Joseph G. Cannon ..... Of Illinois.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.

David B. Culberson ..... Of Texas.
William C. Oates ..... Of Alabama.
Thomas R. Stockdale ..... Of Mississippi.
Isaac H. Goodnight ..... Of Kentucky.
Charles J. Boatner ..... Of Louisiana.
Fernando C. Layton ..... Of Ohio.
Simon P. Wolverton ..... Of Pennsylvania.
Edward Lane ..... Of Illinois.
Joseph W. Bailey ..... Of Texas.
William L. Terry ..... Of Arkansas.
David A. DeArmond ..... Of Missouri.
George W. Ray ..... Of New York.
H. Henry Powers ..... Of Vermont.
Case Broderick ..... Of Kansas.
William A. Stone ..... Of Pennsylvania.
Thomas Updegraff ..... Of Iowa.
Robert A. Childs ..... Of Illinois.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY.

William M. Springer ..... Of Illinois.
Lewis Sperry ..... Of Connecticut.
Nicholas N. Cox ..... Of Tennessee.
Seth W. Cobb ..... Of Missouri.
David B. Culberson ..... Of Texas.
William T. Ellis ..... Of Kentucky.
James E. Cobb ..... Of Alabama.
John De Witt Warner ..... Of New York.
Tom L. Johnson ..... Of Ohio.
James C. C. Black ..... Of Georgia.
Uriel S. Hall ..... Of Missouri.
Joseph H. Walker ..... Of Massachusetts.
Marriott Brosius ..... Of Pennsylvania.
Thomas J. Henderson ..... Of Illinois.
Charles A. Russell ..... Of Connecticut.
Nils P. Haugen ..... Of Wisconsin.
Henry U. Johnson ..... Of Indiana.

COMMITTEE ON COINAGE, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

Richard P. Bland ..... Of Missouri.
Charles Tracey ..... Of New York.
C. Buckley Kilgore ..... Of Texas.
James F. Epes ..... Of Virginia.
William J. Stone ..... Of Kentucky.
John M. Allen ..... Of Mississippi.
John H. Bankhead ..... Of Alabama.
Isidor Rayner ..... Of Maryland.
Michael D. Harter ..... Of Ohio.
Henry A. Coffeen ..... Of Wyoming.
William A. McKeighan ..... Of Nebraska.
Charles W. Stone ..... Of Pennsylvania.
Martin N. Johnson ..... Of North Dakota.
Nelson Dingley, jr ..... Of Maine.
Willis Sweet ..... Of Idaho.
A. L. Hager ..... Of Iowa.
J. Frank Aldrich ..... Of Illinois.
Joseph L. Rawlins ..... Of Utah.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE.

George D. Wise ..... Of Virginia.
Andrew Price ..... Of Louisiana.
George H. Brickner ..... Of Wisconsin.
Thomas J. Geary ..... Of California.
Stephen R. Mallory ..... Of Florida.
Josiah Patterson ..... Of Tennessee.
Asher G. Caruth ..... Of Kentucky.
Allan C. Durborow, jr ..... Of Illinois.
Franklin Bartlett ..... Of New York.
George B. Fielder ..... Of New Jersey.
Walter Gresham ..... Of Texas.
Charles S. Randall ..... Of Massachusetts.
Bellamy Storer ..... Of Ohio.
James J. Belden ..... Of New York.
William P. Hepburn ..... Of Iowa.
Lorin Fletcher ..... Of Minnesota.
Thaddeus M. Mahon ..... Of Pennsylvania.

COMMITTEE ON RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Thomas C. Catchings ..... Of Mississippi.
Rufus E. Lester ..... Of Georgia.
Richard H. Clarke ..... Of Alabama.
William A. Jones ..... Of Virginia.
Charles H. Page ..... Of Rhode Island.
John D. Alderson ..... Of West Virginia.
John W. Causey ..... Of Delaware.
Anthony Caminetti ..... Of California.
Philip D. McCulloch, jr ..... Of Arkansas.
Lyman E. Barnes ..... Of Wisconsin.
Arthur H. Taylor ..... Of Indiana.
Thomas J. Henderson ..... Of Illinois.
Binger Hermann ..... Of Oregon.
Samuel M. Stephenson ..... Of Michigan.
Warren B. Hooker ..... Of New York.
Charles H. Grosvenor ..... Of Ohio.
John E. Reyburn ..... Of Pennsylvania.

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES.

George W. Fithian ..... Of Illinois.
Thomas F. Magner ..... Of New York.
Albert S. Berry ..... Of Kentucky.
Gaston A. Robbins ..... Of Alabama.
James P. Pigott ..... Of Connecticut.
Charles M. Cooper ..... Of Florida.
Johnston Cornish ..... Of New Jersey.
George D. Perkins ..... Of Iowa.
Frederick H. Gillett ..... Of Massachusetts.
William J. White ..... Of Ohio.
Thomas W. Phillips ..... Of Pennsylvania.
Lafe Pence ..... Of Colorado.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.

William H. Hatch ..... Of Missouri.
Sydenham B. Alexander ..... Of North Carolina.
George W. Shell ..... Of South Carolina.
William S. Forman ..... Of Illinois.
Charles L. Moses ..... Of Georgia.
James Capehart ..... Of West Virginia.
Joseph C. Sibley ..... Of Pennsylvania.
James W. Marshall ..... Of Virginia.
Simon J. Schermerhorn ..... Of New York.
John S. Williams ..... Of Mississippi.
Jerry Simpson ..... Of Kansas.
Dan Waugh ..... Of Indiana.
Benjamin F. Funk ..... Of Illinois.
Lewis D. Apsley ..... Of Massachusetts.
Eugene J. Hainer ..... Of Nebraska.
Henry M. Baker ..... Of New Hampshire.
Dennis T. Flynn ..... Of Oklahoma.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

James B. McCreary ..... Of Kentucky.
Charles E. Hooker ..... Of Mississippi.
Isidor Rayner ..... Of Maryland.
Thomas J. Geary ..... Of California.
Andrew Price ..... Of Louisiana.
Henry St. G. Tucker ..... Of Virginia.
Hugh A. Dinsmore ..... Of Arkansas.
William Everett ..... Of Massachusetts.
Hernando D. Money ..... Of Mississippi.
Robert R. Hitt ..... Of Illinois.
Alfred C. Harmer ..... Of Pennsylvania.
Bellamy Storer ..... Of Ohio.
Henry W. Blair ..... Of New Hampshire.
William F. Draper ..... Of Massachusetts.
John Van Voorhis ..... Of New York.

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Joseph H. Outhwaite.....Of Ohio.
Joseph Wheeler.....Of Alabama.
Oscar Lapham.....Of Rhode Island.
James S. Gorman.....Of Michigan.
John O. Pendleton.....Of West Virginia.
John L. Bretz.....Of Indiana.
Daniel E. Sickles.....Of New York.
John C. Black.....Of Illinois.
Charles H. Morgan.....Of Missouri.
William W. Bowers.....Of California.
John A. T. Hull.....Of Iowa.
Newton M. Curtis.....Of New York.
Benjamin F. Marsh.....Of Illinois.
Frederick H. Gillett.....Of Massachusetts.
Ephraim M. Woomer.....Of Pennsylvania.
Antonio Joseph.....Of New Mexico.

COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Amos J. Cummings.....Of New York.
Jacob A. Geissenhainer.....Of New Jersey.
Adolph Meyer.....Of Louisiana.
William McAleer.....Of Pennsylvania.
John M. Clancy.....Of New York.
Hernando D. Money.....Of Mississippi.
J. Frederick C. Talbott.....Of Maryland.
D. Gardiner Tyler.....Of Virginia.
Levi T. Griffin.....Of Michigan.
Charles A. Boutelle.....Of Maine.
Jonathan P. Dolliver.....Of Iowa.
James W. Wadsworth.....Of New York.
Charles S. Randall.....Of Massachusetts.
John B. Robinson.....Of Pennsylvania.
George W. Hulick.....Of Ohio.

COMMITTEE ON THE POST-OFFICE AND POST-ROADS.

John S. Henderson.....Of North Carolina.
Edward J. Dunphy.....Of New York.
John C. Kyle.....Of Mississippi.
Walter I. Hayes.....Of Iowa.
Louis W. Turpin.....Of Alabama.
William A. Sipe.....Of Pennsylvania.
Thomas B. Cabaniss.....Of Georgia.
Daniel D. Burnes.....Of Missouri.
Claude A. Swanson.....Of Virginia.
John L. Wilson.....Of Washington.
Eugene F. Loud.....Of California.
George W. Smith.....Of Illinois.
John C. Houk.....Of Tennessee.
John J. Gardner.....Of New Jersey.
Lemuel E. Quigg.....Of New York.
Dennis T. Flynn.....Of Oklahoma.

COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Thomas C. McRae ..... Of Arkansas.
Darius D. Hare ..... Of Ohio.
Thomas F. Magner ..... Of New York.
George F. Kribbs ..... Of Pennsylvania.
Osee M. Hall ..... Of Minnesota.
William T. Crawford ..... Of North Carolina.
Peter J. Somers ..... Of Wisconsin.
Asbury C. Latimer ..... Of South Carolina.
Robert Neill ..... Of Arkansas.
John Davis ..... Of Kansas.
John F. Lacey ..... Of Iowa.
Irving P. Wanger ..... Of Pennsylvania.
John W. Moon ..... Of Michigan.
George D. Meiklejohn ..... Of Nebraska.
William R. Ellis ..... Of Oregon.
Marcus A. Smith ..... Of Arizona.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

William S. Holman ..... Of Indiana.
John M. Allen ..... Of Mississippi.
Louis W. Turpin ..... Of Alabama.
Thomas Lynch ..... Of Wisconsin.
John W. Maddox ..... Of Georgia.
Andrew J. Hunter ..... Of Illinois.
George C. Pendleton ..... Of Texas.
William H. Bower ..... Of North Carolina.
Farish Carter Tate ..... Of Georgia.
Omer M. Kem ..... Of Nebraska.
John L. Wilson ..... Of Washington.
Albert C. Hopkins ..... Of Pennsylvania.
John A. Pickler ..... Of South Dakota.
James S. Sherman ..... Of New York.
Charles Curtis ..... Of Kansas.
Marcus A. Smith ..... Of Arizona.

COMMITTEE ON THE TERRITORIES.

Joseph Wheeler ..... Of Alabama.
C. Buckley Kilgore ..... Of Texas.
William A. B. Branch ..... Of North Carolina.
Dennis D. Donovan ..... Of Ohio.
George F. Kribbs ..... Of Pennsylvania.
Marshall Arnold ..... Of Missouri.
Andrew J. Hunter ..... Of Illinois.
Jerry Simpson ..... Of Kansas.
Haldor E. Boen ..... Of Minnesota.
George D. Perkins ..... Of Iowa.
Joseph A. Scranton ..... Of Pennsylvania.
Jacob Lefever ..... Of New York.
John Avery ..... Of Michigan.
Marcus A. Smith ..... Of Arizona.
Antonio Joseph ..... Of New Mexico.

COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Seth W. Cobb ..... Of Missouri.
Walter Gresham ..... Of Texas.
William Ryan ..... Of New York.
William H. Bower ..... Of North Carolina.
Warren B. English ..... Of California.
James F. Izlar ..... Of South Carolina.
Thomas J. Hudson ..... Of Kansas.
Marion Cannon ..... Of California.
Charles A. Chickering ..... Of New York.
James T. McCleary ..... Of Minnesota.
Irving P. Wanger ..... Of Pennsylvania.
David D. Aitken ..... Of Michigan.

COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES.

Charles H. Page ..... Of Rhode Island.
John De Witt Warner ..... Of New York.
Michael D. Harter ..... Of Ohio.
William T. Crawford ..... Of North Carolina.
John L. McLaurin ..... Of South Carolina.
James S. Gorman ..... Of Michigan.
Johnston Cornish ..... Of New Jersey.
Charles G. Conn ..... Of Indiana.
Charles A. Chickering ..... Of New York.
Joseph A. Scranton ..... Of Pennsylvania.
William S. Linton ..... Of Michigan.

COMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINING.

Thomas A. E. Weadock ..... Of Michigan.
William A. Sipe ..... Of Pennsylvania.
Farish Carter Tate ..... Of Georgia.
George P. Ikirt ..... Of Ohio.
George F. Richardson ..... Of Michigan.
John J. McDannold ..... Of Illinois.
Jeremiah V. Cockrell ..... Of Texas.
William Baker ..... Of Kansas.
Samuel M. Stephenson ..... Of Michigan.
Francis G. Newlands ..... Of Nevada.
Robert G. Cousins ..... Of Iowa.
Joseph L. Rawlins ..... Of Utah.
Hezekiah S. Bundy ..... Of Ohio.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

John H. Bankhead.....Of Alabama.
Jo Abbott.....Of Texas.
William M. McKaig.....Of Maryland.
Timothy J. Campbell.....Of New York.
John L. Bretz.....Of Indiana.
Cornelius A. Cadmus.....Of New Jersey.
Benjamin F. Grady.....Of North Carolina.
Albert S. Berry.....Of Kentucky.
Robert C. Davey.....Of Louisiana.
Seth L. Milliken.....Of Maine.
Willis Sweet.....Of Idaho.
Elijah A. Morse.....Of Massachusetts.
Myron B. Wright.....Of Pennsylvania.
John M. Wever.....Of New York.
David H. Mercer.....Of Nebraska.

COMMITTEE ON THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

James B. Reilly.....Of Pennsylvania.
Henry C. Snodgrass.....Of Tennessee.
Charles J. Boatner.....Of Louisiana.
Asher G. Caruth.....Of Kentucky.
John C. Kyle.....Of Mississippi.
Daniel N. Lockwood.....Of New York.
Thomas A. E. Weadock.....Of Michigan.
Charles K. Bell.....Of Texas.
Joseph C. Hendrix.....Of New York.
William A. Harris.....Of Kansas.
Henry W. Blair.....Of New Hampshire.
George W. Smith.....Of Illinois.
H. Henry Powers.....Of Vermont.
William P. Hepburn.....Of Iowa.
Henry A. Cooper.....Of Wisconsin.

COMMITTEE ON LEVEES AND IMPROVEMENTS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

John M. Allen.....Of Mississippi.
Charles Tracey.....Of New York.
Thomas R. Stockdale.....Of Mississippi.
James C. McDearmon.....Of Tennessee.
Tom L. Johnson.....Of Ohio.
Lewis Sperry.....Of Connecticut.
J. Frederick C. Talbott.....Of Maryland.
Frederick A. Woodard.....Of North Carolina.
John J. O'Neill.....Of Missouri.
George W. Ray.....Of New York.
Nils P. Haugen.....Of Wisconsin.
Benjamin F. Marsh.....Of Illinois.
Josiah D. Hicks.....Of Pennsylvania.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

Benjamin A. Enloe.....Of Tennessee.
Benjamin F. Grady.....Of North Carolina.
Albert J. Pearson.....Of Ohio.
John L. McLaurin.....Of South Carolina.
Marshall Arnold.....Of Missouri.
John S. Williams.....Of Mississippi.
Jesse F. Stallings.....Of Alabama.
John M. Wever.....Of New York.
Henry F. Thomas.....Of Michigan.
Henry C. Van Voorhis.....Of Ohio.
George W. Murray.....Of South Carolina.
Samuel W. McCall.....Of Massachusetts.
Galusha A. Grow.....Of Pennsylvania.

COMMITTEE ON LABOR.

Lawrence E. McGann.....Of Illinois.
James Capehart.....Of West Virginia.
John T. Dunn.....Of New Jersey.
Constantine J. Erdman.....Of Pennsylvania.
Owen A. Wells.....Of Wisconsin.
William Ryan.....Of New York.
William J. Talbert.....Of South Carolina.
Lafe Pence.....Of Colorado.
Lewis D. Apsley.....Of Massachusetts.
James T. McCleary.....Of Minnesota.
Thomas W. Phillips.....Of Pennsylvania.
John J. Gardner.....Of New Jersey.
Andrew R. Kiefer.....Of Minnesota.

COMMITTEE ON THE MILITIA.

Adolph Meyer.....Of Louisiana.
Melvin R. Baldwin.....Of Minnesota.
Daniel D. Burnes.....Of Missouri.
James F. Izlar.....Of South Carolina.
Marion Cannon.....Of California.
John C. Bell.....Of Colorado.
Ashley B. Wright.....Of Massachusetts.
Silas Adams.....Of Kentucky.
David D. Aitkin.....Of Michigan.
Henry M. Baker.....Of New Hampshire.
Myron B. Wright.....Of Pennsylvania.

COMMITTEE ON PATENTS.

James W. Covert.....Of New York.
Oscar Lapham.....Of Rhode Island.
Robert E. De Forest.....Of Connecticut.
Joseph C. Hutcheson.....Of Texas.
Thomas J. Strait.....Of South Carolina.
Gaston A. Robbins.....Of Alabama.
Charles D. Haines.....Of New York.
John J. O'Neill.....Of Missouri.
Osee M. Hall.....Of Minnesota.
William W. Bowers.....Of California.
William F. Draper.....Of Massachusetts.
Josiah D. Hicks.....Of Pennsylvania.
George W. Hulick.....Of Ohio.

COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS.

Augustus N. Martin.....Of Indiana.
Robert W. Fyan.....Of Missouri.
Darius D. Hare.....Of Ohio.
Michael J. McEttrick.....Of Massachusetts.
Melvin R. Baldwin.....Of Minnesota.
John J. McDannold.....Of Illinois.
Constantine J. Erdman.....Of Pennsylvania.
George B. Fielder.....Of New Jersey.
William Ryan.....Of New York.
Alfred A. Taylor.....Of Tennessee.
John A. Pickler.....Of South Dakota.
John F. Lacey.....Of Iowa.
Lewis D. Apsley.....Of Massachusetts.
George D. Meiklejohn.....Of Nebraska.
Luther M. Strong.....Of Ohio.

COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS.

Charles L. Moses.....Of Georgia.
John S. Henderson.....Of North Carolina.
Henry C. Snodgrass.....Of Tennessee.
Champ Clark.....Of Missouri.
Isidor Straus.....Of New York.
Smith S. Turner.....Of Virginia.
Jesse F. Stallings.....Of Alabama.
William Baker.....Of Kansas.
Henry C. Loudenslager.....Of New Jersey.
William V. Lucas.....Of South Dakota.
William J. White.....Of Ohio.
James A. Tawney.....Of Minnesota.

COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS.

Benjamin H. Bunn ..... Of North Carolina.
Nicholas N. Cox ..... Of Tennessee.
Timothy J. Campbell ..... Of New York.
Benjamin E. Russell ..... Of Georgia.
Joseph C. Hutcheson ..... Of Texas.
James A. D. Richards ..... Of Ohio.
Howard Mutchler ..... Of Pennsylvania.
Champ Clark ..... Of Missouri.
Thomas Hammond ..... Of Indiana.
Eugene F. Loud ..... Of California.
Henry A. Cooper ..... Of Wisconsin.
Thomas Settle ..... Of North Carolina.
Daniel B. Heiner ..... Of Pennsylvania.
Andrew R. Kiefer ..... Of Minnesota.
Robert G. Cousins ..... Of Iowa.

COMMITTEE ON WAR CLAIMS.

Frank E. Beltzhoover ..... Of Pennsylvania.
William J. Stone ..... Of Kentucky.
Benjamin A. Enloe ..... Of Tennessee.
John L. McLaurin ..... Of South Carolina.
S. B. Cooper ..... Of Texas.
Julius Goldzier ..... Of Illinois.
William F. McNagny ..... Of Indiana.
Byron F. Ritchie ..... Of Ohio.
John C. Houk ..... Of Tennessee.
Binger Hermann ..... Of Oregon.
Thaddeus M. Mahon ..... Of Pennsylvania.
John Avery ..... Of Michigan.
George W. Wilson ..... Of Ohio.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

John O. Pendleton ..... Of West Virginia.
William T. Crawford ..... Of North Carolina.
Paul C. Edmunds ..... Of Virginia.
George W. Fithian ..... Of Illinois.
Jeremiah V. Cockrell ..... Of Texas.
Charles G. Conn ..... Of Indiana.
Thomas Dunn English ..... Of New Jersey.
Thomas J. Hudson ..... Of Kansas.
John C. Bell ..... Of Colorado.
Francis Marvin ..... Of New York.
William V. Lucas ..... Of South Dakota.
Joseph L. Rawlins ..... Of Utah.

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

John T. Heard.....Of Missouri.
James D. Richardson.....Of Tennessee.
Harry Welles Rusk.....Of Maryland.
James E. Cobb.....Of Alabama.
Elisha E. Meredith.....Of Virginia.
Cornelius A. Cadmus.....Of New Jersey.
Jo Abbott.....Of Texas.
George W. Cooper.....Of Indiana.
Charles M. Cooper.....Of Florida.
Alfred C. Harmer.....Of Pennsylvania.
Philip S. Post.....Of Illinois.
William Cogswell.....Of Massachusetts.
James J. Belden.....Of New York.
Joseph W. Babcock.....Of Wisconsin.
John A. T. Hull.....Of Iowa.

COMMITTEE ON THE REVISION OF THE LAWS.

William T. Ellis.....Of Kentucky.
Thomas F. Magner.....Of New York.
William A. B. Branch.....Of North Carolina.
Stephen R. Mallory.....Of Florida.
Robert Neill.....Of Arkansas.
James P. Pigott.....Of Connecticut.
James G. Maguire.....Of California.
John W. Maddox.....Of Georgia.
Julius Goldzier.....Of Illinois.
Henry U. Johnson.....Of Indiana.
Hamilton K. Wheeler.....Of Illinois.
A. L. Hager.....Of Iowa.
Thomas Settle.....Of North Carolina.

COMMITTEE ON REFORM IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Robert E. De Forest.....Of Connecticut.
Elisha E. Meredith.....Of Virginia.
Charles E. Hooker.....Of Mississippi.
William A. B. Branch.....Of North Carolina.
William Everett.....Of Massachusetts.
William H. Hines.....Of Pennsylvania.
Arthur H. Taylor.....Of Indiana.
Isdor Straus.....Of New York.
Albert J. Hopkins.....Of Illinois.
Charles A. Russell.....Of Connecticut.
Marriott Brosius.....Of Pennsylvania.
James S. Sherman.....Of New York.
Henry C. Van Voorhis.....Of Ohio.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

Henry St. G. Tucker ..... Of Virginia.
William H. Crain ..... Of Texas.
David A. De Armond ..... Of Missouri.
Dennis D. Donovan ..... Of Ohio.
Thomas G. Lawson ..... Of Georgia.
Jesse F. Stallings ..... Of Alabama.
Smith S. Turner ..... Of Virginia.
Michael J. McEttrick ..... Of Massachusetts.
Martin N. Johnson ..... Of North Dakota.
Newton Martin Curtis ..... Of New York.
Alexander McDowell ..... Of Pennsylvania.
Stephen A. Northway ..... Of Ohio.
Eugene J. Hainer ..... Of Nebraska.

COMMITTEE ON ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Thomas Dunn English ..... Of New Jersey.
Charles Barwig ..... Of Wisconsin.
James B. Reilly ..... Of Pennsylvania.
Fernando C. Layton ..... Of Ohio.
Leonidas F. Livingston ..... Of Georgia.
S. B. Cooper ..... Of Texas.
Elijah A. Morse ..... Of Massachusetts.
Charles Daniels ..... Of New York.
Eugene J. Hainer ..... Of Nebraska.
Andrew R. Kiefer ..... Of Minnesota.

COMMITTEE ON IRRIGATION OF ARID LANDS.

George W. Cooper ..... Of Indiana.
Thomas M. Paschal ..... Of Texas.
James G. Maguire ..... Of California.
George F. Richardson ..... Of Michigan.
Lafe Pence ..... Of Colorado.
Francis G. Newlands ..... Of Nevada.
Willis Sweet ..... Of Idaho.
William H. Doolittle ..... Of Washington.
Charles S. Hartman ..... Of Montana.
James A. Tawney ..... Of Minnesota.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

Jacob A. Geissenhainer ..... Of New Jersey.
James F. Epes ..... Of Virginia.
Robert W. Fyan ..... Of Missouri.
George H. Brickner ..... Of Wisconsin.
Robert C. Davey ..... Of Louisiana.
Thomas M. Paschal ..... Of Texas.
James G. Maguire ..... Of California.
Charles W. Gillet ..... Of New York.
Richard Bartholdt ..... Of Missouri.
George W. Wilson ..... Of Ohio.
Alexander McDowell ..... Of Pennsylvania.

COMMITTEE ON VENTILATION AND ACOUSTICS.

George W. Shell.....Of South Carolina.
Allan C. Durborow, jr.....Of Illinois.
Thomas Hammond.....Of Indiana.
John H. Graham.....Of New York.
Joseph H. Walker.....Of Massachusetts.
Daniel B. Heiner.....Of Pennsylvania.
William S. Linton.....Of Michigan.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Rufus E. Lester.....Of Georgia.
William C. P. Breckinridge.....Of Kentucky.
James W. Covert.....Of New York.
Sydenham B. Alexander.....Of North Carolina.
Charles W. Stone.....Of Pennsylvania.
Jonathan P. Dolliver.....Of Iowa.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Charles Barwig.....Of Wisconsin.
Joseph C. Hendrix.....Of New York.
William F. McNagny.....Of Indiana.
Warren B. English.....Of California.
William A. Stone.....Of Pennsylvania.
James W. Wadsworth.....Of New York.
Charles H. Grosvenor.....Of Ohio.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Alexander B. Montgomery.....Of Kentucky.
Benjamin H. Bunn.....Of North Carolina.
Daniel E. Sickles.....Of New York.
John C. Black.....Of Illinois.
Robert R. Hitt.....Of Illinois.
Warren B. Hooker.....Of New York.
Henry C. Loudenslager.....Of New Jersey.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Benton McMillin.....Of Tennessee.
Alexander M. Dockery.....Of Missouri.
Jo Abbott.....Of Texas.
John M. Clancy.....Of New York.
Seth L. Milliken.....Of Maine.
John B. Robinson.....Of Pennsylvania.
Stephen A. Northway.....Of Ohio.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

William C. Oates.....Of Alabama.
Thomas H. Paynter.....Of Kentucky.
James A. D. Richards.....Of Ohio.
Ashley B. Wright.....Of Massachusetts.
William R. Ellis.....Of Oregon.
William H. Doolittle.....Of Washington.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Henry G. Turner.....Of Georgia.
Peter J. Somers.....Of Wisconsin.
Claude A. Swanson.....Of Virginia.
William J. Talbert.....Of South Carolina.
William W. Grout.....Of Vermont.
Albert C. Hopkins.....Of Pennsylvania.
William W. Bowers.....Of California.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Edward J. Dunphy.....Of New York.
Richard H. Clarke.....Of Alabama.
Jason B. Brown.....Of Indiana.
Joseph H. O'Neil.....Of Massachusetts.
Byron F. Ritchie.....Of Ohio.
Sereno E. Payne.....Of New York.
John E. Reyburn.....Of Pennsylvania.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Paul C. Edmunds.....Of Virginia.
Uriel S. Hall.....Of Missouri.
Jeremiah V. Cockrell.....Of Texas.
James C. McDearmon.....Of Tennessee.
Omer M. Kem.....Of Nebraska.
Charles S. Hartman.....Of Montana.
Benjamin F. Funk.....Of Illinois.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

William H. Crain.....Of Texas.
Amos J. Cummings.....Of New York.
John T. Dunn.....Of New Jersey.
Haldor E. Boen.....Of Minnesota.
John W. Moon.....Of Michigan.
Charles W. Gillet.....Of New York.
Hezekiah S. Bundy.....Of Ohio.

COMMITTEE ON RULES.

The Speaker.
Thomas C. Catchings.....Of Mississippi.
Joseph H. Outhwaite.....Of Ohio.
Thomas B. Reed.....Of Maine.
Julius C. Burrows.....Of Michigan.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.

Harry Welles Rusk.....Of Maryland.
Thomas H. Paynter.....Of Kentucky.
Farish Carter Tate.....Of Georgia.
Howard Mutchler.....Of Pennsylvania.
George P. Ikirt.....Of Ohio.
Owen A. Wells.....Of Wisconsin.
Phillip S. Post.....Of Illinois.
Ashley B. Wright.....Of Massachusetts.
Francis Marvin.....Of New York.

COMMITTEE ON MILEAGE.

Thomas Lynch.....Of Wisconsin.
Thomas J. Strait.....Of South Carolina.
George C. Pendleton.....Of Texas.
Thaddeus M. Mahon.....Of Pennsylvania.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

Franklin Bartlett.....Of New York.
Robert Adams, jr.....Of Pennsylvania.

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

James D. Richardson.....Of Tennessee.
William M. McKaig.....Of Maryland.
Case Broderick.....Of Kansas.

COMMITTEE ON ENROLLED BILLS.

Albert J. Pearson.....Of Ohio.
Benjamin E. Russell.....Of Georgia.
Asbury C. Latimer.....Of South Carolina.
William H. Hines.....Of Pennsylvania.
A. L. Hager.....Of Iowa.
Silas Adams.....Of Kentucky.
Frederick H. Gillett.....Of Massachusetts.

JOINT COMMISSION OF CONGRESS TO INQUIRE INTO THE STATUS OF LAWS ORGANIZING THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

Alexander M. Dockery.....Of Missouri.
James D. Richardson.....Of Tennessee.
Nelson Dingley, jr.....Of Maine.

JOINT COMMISSION ON DISPOSITION OF USELESS PAPERS IN EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

John W. Maddox.....Of Georgia.
William P. Hepburn.....Of Iowa.

JOINT COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE THE FORD'S THEATER DISASTER.

Mr. Maddox.....Of Georgia.
Mr. Brookshire.....Of Indiana.
Mr. Piggott.....Of Connecticut.
Mr. Daniels.....Of New York.
Mr. Updegraff.....Of Iowa.

o

ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF

MEMBERS AND DELEGATES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AND THE

STANDING COMMITTEES OF WHICH THEY ARE MEMBERS.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

COMMENCING MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1893.

[Corrected to August 28, 1894.]

CHARLES F. CRISP, Georgia, Speaker; Rules, chairman.

A.

Abbott, Jo, Tex	Public Buildings and Grounds.
	District of Columbia.
	Expenditures in the Navy Department.
Adams, Robert, jr., Pa	Library.
Adams, Silas, Ky	Militia.
	Enrolled Bills.
Aitken, David D., Mich	Railways and Canals.
	Militia.
Alderson, John D., W. Va	Rivers and Harbors.
Aldrich, J. Frank, Ill	Coinage, Weights, and Measures.
Alexander, Sydenham B., N. C	Agriculture.
	Expenditures in the State Department.
Allen, John M., Miss	Coinage, Weights, and Measures.
	Indian Affairs.
	Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River, chairman.
Apsley, Lewis D., Mass	Agriculture.
	Invalid Pensions.
	Labor.
Arnold, Marshall, Mo	Territories.
	Education.
Avery, John, Mich	Territories.
	War Claims.

B.

Babcock, Joseph W., Wis.....District of Columbia.
Bailey, Joseph W., Tex.....Judiciary.
Baker, Henry M., N. H.....Agriculture.
Militia.
Baker, William, Kans.....Mines and Mining.
Pensions.
Baldwin, Melvin R., Minn.....Invalid Pensions.
Militia.
Bankhead, John H., Ala.....Coinage, Weights, and Measures.
Public Buildings and Grounds, chairman.
Barnes, Lyman E., Wis.....Rivers and Harbors.
Bartholdt, Richard, Mo.....Immigration and Naturalization.
Bartlett, Franklin, N. Y.....Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
Library.
Barwig, Charles, Wis.....Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.
Expenditures in the Treasury Department, chairman.
Belden, James J., N. Y.....Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
District of Columbia.
Bell, Charles K., Tex .....Pacific Railroads.
Bell, John C., Colo .....Militia.
Private Land Claims.
Beltzhoover, Frank E., Pa.....War Claims, chairman.
Berry, Albert S., Ky .....Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
Public Buildings and Grounds.
Bingham Henry H., Pa .....Appropriations.
Black, James C. C., Ga .....Banking and Currency.
Black, John C., Ill .....Military Affairs.
Expenditures in the War Department.
Blair, Henry W., N. H.....Foreign Affairs.
Pacific Railroads.
Bland, Richard P., Mo.....Coinage, Weights, and Measures, chairman.
Boatner, Charles J., La .....Judiciary.
Pacific Railroads.
Boen, Haldor E., Minn.....Territories.
Expenditures on Public Buildings.
Boutelle, Charles A., Me.....Naval Affairs.
Bower, William H., N. C.....Indian Affairs.
Railways and Canals.
Bowers, William W., Cal .....Military Affairs.
Patents.
Expenditures in the Interior Department.
Branch, William A. B., N. C .....Territories.
Revision of the Laws.
Reform in the Civil Service.
Breckinridge, William C. P., Ky....Appropriations.
Expenditures in the State Department.

Bretz, John L., Ind.....Military Affairs.
Public Buildings and Grounds.
Brickner, George H., Wis.....Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
Immigration and Naturalization.
Broderick, Case, Kans.....Judiciary.
Printing.
Brookshire, Elijah V., Ind.....Appropriations.
Joint Commission to investigate the Ford's Theater disaster.
Brosius, Marriott, Pa.....Banking and Currency.
Reform in the Civil Service.
Brown, Jason B., Ind.....Elections.
Expenditures in the Department of Justice.
Bryan, William J., Nebr.....Ways and Means.
Bundy, Hezekiah S., Ohio.....Mines and Mining.
Expenditures on Public Buildings.
Bunn, Benjamin H., N. C.....Claims, chairman.
Expenditures in the War Department.
Burnes, Daniel D., Mo.....Post-Office and Post-Roads.
Militia.
Burrows, Julius C., Mich.....Ways and Means.
Rules.
Bynum, William D., Ind.....Ways and Means.

C.

Cabaniss, Thomas B., Ga.....Post-Office and Post-Roads.
Cadmus, Cornelius A., N. J.....Public Buildings and Grounds
District of Columbia.
Caminetti, Anthony, Cal.....Rivers and Harbors.
Campbell, Timothy J., N. Y.....Public Buildings and Grounds.
Claims.
Cannon, Joseph G., Ill.....Appropriations.
Cannon, Marion, Cal.....Railways and Canals.
Militia.
Capehart, James, W. Va.....Agriculture.
Labor.
Caruth, Asher G., Ky.....Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
Pacific Railroads.
Catchings, Thomas C., Miss.....Rivers and Harbors.
Rules.
Causey, John W., Del.....Rivers and Harbors.
Chickering, Charles A., N. Y.....Railways and Canals.
Manufactures.
Childs, Robert A., Ill.....Judiciary.
Clancy, John M., N. Y.....Naval Affairs.
Expenditures in the Navy Department.
Clark, Champ, Mo.....Pensions.
Claims.
Clarke, Richard H., Ala.....Rivers and Harbors.
Expenditures in the Department of Justice.
Cobb, James E., Ala.....Banking and Currency.
District of Columbia.

Cobb, Seth W., Mo.....Banking and Currency.
Railways and Canals.
Cockran, W. Bourke, N. Y.....Ways and Means.
Cockrell, J. V., Tex.....Mines and Mining.
Private Land Claims.
Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture.
Coffeen, Henry A., Wyo.....Coinage, Weights, and Measures.
Cogswell, William, Mass.....Appropriations.
District of Columbia.
Conn, Charles G., Ind.....Manufactures.
Private Land Claims.
Coombs, William J., N. Y.....Appropriations.
Cooper, Charles M., Fla.....Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
District of Columbia.
Cooper, George W., Ind.....District of Columbia.
Irrigation of Arid Lands, chairman.
Cooper, Henry A., Wis.....Pacific Railroads.
Claims.
Cooper, S. B., Tex.....War Claims.
Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.
Cornish, Johnston, N. J.....Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
Manufactures.
Cousins, Robert G., Iowa.....Mines and Mining.
Claims.
Covert, James W., N. Y.....Patents, chairman.
Expenditures in the State Department.
Cox, Nicholas N., Tenn.....Banking and Currency.
Claims.
Crain, William H., Tex.....Expenditures on Public Buildings, chairman.
Election of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress.
Crawford, William T., N. C.....Public Lands.
Manufactures.
Private Land Claims.
Culberson, David B., Tex.....Judiciary, chairman.
Banking and Currency.
Cummings, Amos J., N. Y.....Naval Affairs, chairman.
Expenditures on Public Buildings.
Curtis, Charles, Kans.....Indian Affairs.
Curtis, Newton Martin, N. Y.....Military Affairs.
Election of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress.

D.

Dalzell, John, Pa.....Ways and Means.
Daniels, Charles, N. Y.....Elections.
Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.
Joint Commission to investigate the Ford's Theater disaster.

Davey, Robert C., La.....Public Buildings and Grounds.
Immigration and Naturalization.
Davis, John, Kans.....Public Lands.
De Armond, David A., Mo.....Judiciary.
Election of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress.
De Forest, Robert E., Conn.....Patents.
Reform in the Civil Service, chairman.
Denson, William H., Ala.....Elections.
Dingley, Nelson, jr., Me.....Appropriations.
Coinage, Weights, and Measures.
Joint Commission of Congress to inquire into the status of laws organizing the Executive Departments.
Dinsmore, Hugh A., Ark.....Foreign Affairs.
Dockery, Alexander M. Mo.....Appropriations.
Expenditures in the Navy Department.
Joint Commission of Congress to inquire into the status of laws organizing the Executive Departments.
Dolliver, Jonathan P., Iowa.....Naval Affairs.
Expenditures in the State Department.
Donovan, Dennis D., Ohio.....Territories.
Election of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress.
Doolittle, William H., Wash.....Irrigation of Arid Lands.
Expenditures in the Post-Office Department.
Draper, William F., Mass.....Foreign Affairs.
Patents.
Dunn, John T., N. J.....Expenditures on Public Buildings.
Labor.
Dunphy, Edward J., N. Y.....Post-Office and Post-Roads.
Expenditures in the Department of Justice, chairman.
Durborow, Allan C., jr., Ill.....Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
Ventilation and Acoustics.

E.

Edmunds, Paul C., Va.....Private Land Claims.
Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture, chairman.
Ellis, William T., Ky.....Revision of the Laws, chairman.
Banking and Currency.

Ellis, William R., Oregon .....Public Lands.
Expenditures in the Post-Office Department.
English, Warren B., Cal. .....Railways and Canals.
Expenditures in the Treasury Department.
English, Thomas Dunn, N. J.....Private Land Claims.
Alcoholic Liquor Traffic, chairman.
Enloe, Benjamin A., Tenn.....Education, chairman.
War Claims.
Epes, James F., Va.....Coinage, Weights, and Measures.
Immigration and Naturalization.
Erdman, Constantine J., Pa.....Invalid Pensions.
Labor.
Everett, William, Mass.....Foreign Affairs.
Reform in the Civil Service.

F.

Fielder, George B., N. J .....Invalid Pensions.
Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
Fithian, George W., Ill.....Merchant Marine and Fisheries, chairman.
Private Land Claims.
Fletcher, Loren, Minn .....Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
Flynn, Dennis, Okla.....Agriculture.
Post-Office and Post-Roads.
Forman, William S., Ill.....Agriculture.
Funk, Benjamin F., Ill.....Agriculture.
Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture.
Fyan, Robert W., Mo.....Invalid Pensions.
Immigration and Naturalization.

G.

Gardner, John J., N. J.....Post-Office and Post-Roads.
Labor.
Gear, John H., Iowa.....Ways and Means.
Geary, Thomas J., Cal.....Foreign Affairs.
Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
Geissenhainer, Jacob A., N. J.....Naval Affairs.
Immigration and Naturalization, chairman.
Gillet, Charles W., N. Y.....Expenditures on Public Buildings.
Immigration and Naturalization.
Gillett, Frederick H., Mass.....Military Affairs.
Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
Enrolled Bills.
Goldzier, Julius, Ill.....War Claims.
Revision of the Laws.
Goodnight, Isaac H., Ky.....Judiciary.

Gorman, James S., Mich.....Military Affairs.
Manufactures.
Grady, Benjamin F., N. C. .....Public Buildings and Grounds.
Education.
Graham, John H., N. Y.....Ventilation and Acoustics.
Gresham, Walter, Tex.....Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
Railways and Canals.
Griffin, Levi T., Mich.....Naval Affairs.
Expenditures in the Treasury Department.
Grosvenor, Charles H., Ohio.....Rivers and Harbors.
Expenditures in the Treasury Department.
Grout, William W., Vt.....Appropriations.
Expenditures in the Interior Department.
Grow, Galusha A., Pa.....Education.

H.

Hager, A. L., Iowa.....Coinage, Weights, and Measures.
Revision of the Laws.
Enrolled Bills.
Hainer, Eugene J., Nebr.....Agriculture.
Election of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress.
Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.
Haines, Charles D., N. Y.....Patents.
Hall, Osee M., Minn.....Patents.
Public Lands.
Hall, Uriel S., Mo.....Banking and Currency.
Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture.
Hammond, Thomas, Ind..... Claims.
Ventilation and Acoustics.
Hare, Darius D., Ohio.....Invalid Pensions.
Public Lands.
Harmer, Alfred C., Pa.....Foreign Affairs.
District of Columbia.
Harris, William A., Kans.....Pacific Railroads.
Harter, Michael D., Ohio.....Coinage, Weights, and Measures.
Manufactures.
Hartman, Charles S., Mont .....Irrigation of Arid Lands.
Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture.
Hatch, William H., Mo .....Agriculture, chairman.
Haugen, Nils P., Wis.....Banking and Currency.
Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.
Hayes, Walter I., Iowa.....Elections.
Post-Office and Post-Roads.
Heard, John T., Mo .....District of Columbia, chairman.

Heiner, Daniel B., Pa.....Claims.
Ventilation and Acoustics.
Henderson, David B., Iowa .....Appropriations.
Henderson, John S., N. C.....Post-Office and Post-Roads, chairman.
Pensions.
Henderson, Thomas J., Ill .....Banking and Currency.
Rivers and Harbors.
Hendrix, Joseph C., N. Y.....Pacific Railroads.
Expenditures in the Treasury Department.
Hepburn, William P., Iowa.....Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
Pacific Railroads.
Disposition of Useless Papers in Executive Departments.
Hermann, Binger, Oregon .....Rivers and Harbors.
War Claims.
Hicks, Josiah D., Pa .....Patents.
Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.
Hines, William H., Pa.....Reform in the Civil Service.
Enrolled Bills.
Hitt, Robert R., Ill.....Foreign Affairs.
Expenditures in the War Department.
Holman, William S., Ind.....Indian Affairs, chairman.
Hooker, Charles E., Miss.....Foreign Affairs.
Reform in the Civil Service.
Hooker, Warren B., N. Y .....Rivers and Harbors.
Expenditures in the War Department.
Hopkins, Albert C., Pa .....Indian Affairs.
Expenditures in the Interior Department.
Hopkins, Albert J., Ill.....Ways and Means.
Reform in the Civil Service.
Houk, John C., Tenn .....Post-Office and Post-Roads.
War Claims.
Hudson, Thomas J., Kans .....Railways and Canals.
Private Land Claims.
Hulick, George W., Ohio .....Naval Affairs.
Patents.
Hull, John A. T., Iowa .....Military Affairs.
District of Columbia.
Hunter, Andrew J., Ill.....Territories.
Indian Affairs.
Hutcheson, Joseph C., Tex.....Patents.
Claims.

I.

Ikert, George P., Ohio.....Mines and Mining.
Accounts.
Izlar, James F., S. C.....Railways and Canals.
Militia.

J.

Johnson, Henry U., Ind.....Banking and Currency.
Revision of the Laws.
Johnson, Martin N., N. Dak.....Coinage, Weights, and Measures.
Election of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress.
Johnson, Tom L., Ohio.....Banking and Currency.
Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.
Jones, William A., Va.....Rivers and Harbors.
Elections.
Joseph, Antonio, N. Mex.....Military Affairs.
Territories.

K.

Kem, Omer M., Nebr .....Indian Affairs.
Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture.
Kiefer, Andrew R., Minn .....Labor.
Claims.
Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.
Kilgore, C. Buckley, Tex.....Coinage, Weights, and Measures.
Territories.
Kribbs, George F., Pa .....Territories.
Public Lands.
Kyle, John C., Miss .....Post-Office and Post-Roads.
Pacific Railroads.

L.

Lacey, John F., Iowa.....Invalid Pensions.
Public Lands.
Lane, Edward, Ill.....Judiciary.
Lapham, Oscar, R. I.....Military Affairs.
Patents.
Latimer, Asbury C., S. C.....Public Lands.
Enrolled Bills.
Lawson, Thomas G., Ga.....Elections.
Election of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress.
Layton, Fernando C., Ohio.....Judiciary.
Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.
Le Fever, Jacob, N. Y.....Territories.
Lester, Rufus E., Ga.....Rivers and Harbors.
Expenditures in the State Department, chairman.
Linton, William S., Mich.....Manufactures.
Ventilation and Acoustics.
Livingston, Leonidas F., Ga.....Appropriations.
Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.
Lockwood, Daniel N., N. Y .....Elections.
Pacific Railroads.
McKaig, William M., Md.....Printing.
Public Buildings and Grounds.

Loud, Eugene F., Cal.....Post-Office and Post-Roads.
Claims.
Loudenslager, Henry C., N. J.....Pensions.
Expenditures in the War Department.
Lucas, William V., S. Dak.....Pensions.
Private Land Claims.
Lynch, Thomas, Wis .....Indian Affairs.
Mileage, chairman.

M.

Maddox, John W., Ga .....Indian Affairs.
Revision of the Laws.
Disposition of Useless Papers in Executive Departments.
Joint Commission to investigate the Ford's Theater disaster.
Magner, Thomas F., N. Y .....Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
Public Lands.
Revision of the Laws.
Maguire, James G., Cal.....Revision of the Laws.
Irrigation of Arid Lands.
Immigration and Naturalization.
Mahon, Thaddeus M., Pa .....War Claims.
Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
Mileage.
Mallory, Stephen R., Fla.....Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
Revision of the Laws.
Marsh, Benjamin F., Ills.....Military Affairs.
Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.
Marshall, James W., Va.....Agriculture.
Martin, Augustus N., Ind.....Invalid Pensions, chairman.
Marvin, Francis, N. Y.....Private Land Claims.
Accounts.
McAleer, William, Pa.....Naval Affairs.
McCall, Samuel W., Mass.....Elections.
Education.
McCleary, James T., Minn.....Railways and Canals.
Labor.
McCreary, James B., Ky.....Foreign Affairs, chairman.
McCulloch, Philip D., jr., Ark.....Rivers and Harbors.
McDannold, John J., Ill .....Invalid Pensions.
Mines and Mining.
McDearmon, James C., Tenn.....Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.
Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture.
McDowell, Alexander, Pa .....Election of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress.
Immigration and Naturalization.
McEttrick, Michael J., Mass .....Invalid Pensions.
Election of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress.

McGann, Lawrence E., Ill.....Labor, chairman.
McKeighan, William A., Nebr ....Coinage, Weights, and Measures.
McLaurin, John L., S. C.....Manufactures.
Education.
War Claims.
McMillin, Benton, Tenn.....Ways and Means.
Expenditures in the Navy Department, chairman.
McNagny, William F., Ind.....War Claims.
Expenditures in the Treasury Department.
McRae, Thomas C., Ark .....Public Lands, chairman.
Meiklejohn, George D., Nebr.....Invalid Pensions.
Public Lands.
Mercer, David H., Nebr .....Public Buildings and Grounds.
Meredith, Elisha E., Va.....District of Columbia.
Reform in the Civil Service.
Meyer, Adolph, La .....Naval Affairs.
Militia.
Milliken, Seth L., Me.....Public Buildings and Grounds.
Expenditures in the Navy Department.
Money, Hernando D., Miss.....Naval Affairs.
Foreign Affairs.
Montgomery, Alexander B., Ky ...Ways and Means.
Expenditures in the War Department, chairman.
Moon, John W., Mich .....Expenditures on Public Buildings.
Public Lands.
Moore, Horace L., Kans.....
Morgan, Charles H., Mo .....Military Affairs.
Morse, Elijah A., Mass .....Public Buildings and Grounds.
Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.
Moses, Charles L., Ga.....Agriculture.
Pensions, chairman.
Murray, George W., S. C.....Education.
Mutchler, Howard, Pa.....Claims.
Accounts.

N.

Neill, Robert, Ark.....Public Lands.
Revision of the Laws.
Newlands, Francis G., Nev .....Mines and Mining.
Irrigation of Arid Lands.
Northway, Stephen A., Ohio .....Election of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress.
Expenditures in Navy Department.

O.

Oates, William C., Ala .....Judiciary.
Expenditures in the Post-Office Department, chairman.
Ogden, Henry W .....
O'Neil, Joseph H., Mass .....Appropriations.
Expenditures in the Department of Justice.

O'Neill, John J., Mo .....Patents.
Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.
Outhwaite, Joseph H., Ohio.....Military Affairs, chairman.
Rules.

P.

Page, Charles H., R. I.....Rivers and Harbors.
Manufactures, chairman.
Paschal, Thomas M., Tex.....Irrigation of Arid Lands.
Immigration and Naturalization.
Patterson, Josiah, Tenn.....Elections.
Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
Payne, Sereno E., N. Y.....Ways and Means.
Expenditures in the Department of Justice.
Paynter, Thomas H., Ky.....Elections.
Accounts.
Expenditures in the Post-Office Department.
Pearson, Albert J., Ohio.....Education.
Enrolled Bills.
Pence, Lafe, Colo.....Labor.
Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
Irrigation of Arid Lands.
Pendleton, George C., Tex.....Indian Affairs.
Mileage.
Pendleton, John O., W. Va.....Military Affairs.
Private Land Claims, chairman.
Perkins, George D., Iowa.....Territories.
Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
Phillips, Thomas W., Pa.....Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
Labor.
Pickler, John A., S. Dak.....Indian Affairs.
Invalid Pensions.
Pigott, James P., Conn.....Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
Revision of the Laws.
Joint Commission to investigate the Ford's Theater disaster.
Post, Philip S., Ill .....District of Columbia.
Accounts.
Powers, H. Henry, Vt.....Judiciary.
Pacific Railroads.
Price, Andrew, La.....Foreign Affairs.
Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Q.

Quigg, Lemuel E., N. Y .....Post-Office and Post-Roads.

R.

Randall, Charles S., Mass.....Naval Affairs.
Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
Rawlins, Joseph L., Utah.....Coinage, Weights, and Measures.
Mines and Mining.
Private Land Claims.

Ray, George W., N. Y.....Judiciary.
Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.
Rayner, Isidor, Md .....Coinage, Weights, and Measures.
Foreign Affairs.
Reed, Thomas B., Me.....Ways and Means.
Rules.
Reilly, James B., Pa.....Pacific Railroads, chairman.
Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.
Reyburn, John E., Pa.....Rivers and Harbors.
Expenditures in the Department of Justice.
Richards, James A. D., Ohio.....Claims.
Expenditures in the Post-Office Department.
Richardson, George F., Mich.....Mines and Mining.
Irrigation of Arid Lands
Richardson, James D., Tenn.....Printing, chairman.
District of Columbia.
Joint Commission to inquire into the status of laws organizing the Executive Departments.
Ritchie, Byron F., Ohio.....War Claims.
Expenditures in the Department of Justice.
Robbins, Gaston A., Ala .....Patents.
Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
Robertson, Samuel M., La .....Appropriations.
Robinson, John B., Pa.....Naval Affairs.
Expenditures in the Navy Department.
Rusk, Harry Welles, Md .....District of Columbia.
Accounts, chairman.
Russell, Benjamin E., Ga.....Claims.
Enrolled Bills.
Russell, Charles A., Conn.....Banking and Currency.
Reform in the Civil Service.
Ryan, William, N. Y.....Railways and Canals.
Labor.
Invalid Pensions.

S.

Sayers, Joseph D., Tex .....Appropriations, chairman.
Schermerhorn, Simon J., N. Y.....Agriculture.
Scranton, Joseph A., Pa.....Territories.
Manufactures.
Settle, Thomas, N. C.....Claims.
Revision of the Laws.
Shell, George W., S. C .....Agriculture.
Ventilation and Acoustics, chairman.
Sherman, James S., N. Y .....Indian Affairs.
Reform in the Civil Service.
Sibley, Joseph C., Pa .....Agriculture.

Sickles, Daniel E., N. Y .....Military Affairs.
Expenditures in the War Department.
Simpson, Jerry, Kans .....Agriculture.
Territories.
Sipe, William A., Pa.....Post-Office and Post-Roads.
Mines and Mining.
Smith, George W., Ill.....Post-Office and Post-Roads.
Pacific Railroads.
Smith, Marcus A., Ariz.....Territories.
Indian Affairs.
Public Lands.
Snodgrass, Henry C., Tenn.....Pacific Railroads.
Pensions.
Somers, Peter J., Wis .....Public Lands.
Expenditures in the Interior Department.
Sorg, Paul J., Ohio .....
Sperry, Lewis, Conn.....Banking and Currency.
Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.
Springer, William M., Ill .....Banking and Currency, chairman.
Stallings, Jesse F., Ala.....Education.
Election of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress.
Pensions.
Stephenson, Samuel M., Mich .....Rivers and Harbors.
Mines and Mining.
Stevens, Moses T., Mass .....Ways and Means.
Stockdale, Thomas R., Miss.....Judiciary.
Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.
Stone, Charles W., Pa .....Coinage, Weights, and Measures.
Expenditures in the State Department.
Stone, William A., Pa .....Judiciary.
Expenditures in the Treasury Department.
Stone, William J., Ky .....Coinage, Weights, and Measures.
War Claims.
Storer, Bellamy, Ohio.....Foreign Affairs.
Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
Strait, Thomas J., S. C.....Patents.
Mileage.
Straus, Isidor, N. Y .....Reform in the Civil Service.
Pensions.
Strong, Luther M., Ohio.....Invalid Pensions.
Swanson, Claude A., Va.....Post-Office and Post-Roads.
Expenditures in the Interior Department.
Sweet, Willis, Idaho.....Coinage, Weights, and Measures.
Public Buildings and Grounds.
Irrigation of Arid Lands.

T.

Talbert, William J., S. C.....Labor.
Expenditures in the Interior Department.
Talbott, J. Frederick C., Md.....Naval Affairs.
Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.
Tarsney, John C., Mo.....Ways and Means.
Tate, Farish Carter, Ga.....Indian Affairs.
Accounts.
Mines and Mining.
Tawney, James A., Minn.....Pensions.
Irrigation of Arid Lands.
Taylor, Alfred A., Tenn.....Elections.
Invalid Pensions.
Taylor, Arthur H., Ind.....Rivers and Harbors.
Reform in the Civil Service.
Terry, William L., Ark.....Judiciary.
Thomas, Henry F., Mich.....Elections.
Education.
Tracey, Charles, N. Y.....Coinage, Weights, and Measures.
Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.
Tucker, Henry St. G., Va.....Foreign Affairs.
Election of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress.
Turner, Henry G., Ga.....Ways and Means.
Expenditures in the Interior Department, chairman.
Turner, Smith S., Va.....Election of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress.
Pensions.
Turpin, Louis W., Ala.....Post-Office and Post-Roads.
Indian Affairs.
Tyler, D. Gardiner, Va.....Naval Affairs.

U.

Updegraff, Thomas, Iowa.....Judiciary.
Joint Commission to investigate the Ford's Theater disaster.

V.

Van Voorhis, Henry C., Ohio.....Education.
Reform in the Civil Service.
Van Voorhis, John, N. Y.....Foreign Affairs.

W.

Wadsworth, James W., N. Y.....Naval Affairs.
Expenditures in the Treasury Department.
Walker, Joseph H., Mass.....Banking and Currency.
Ventilation and Acoustics.

Wanger, Irving P., Pa .....Public Lands.
Railways and Canals.
Warner, John DeWitt, N. Y.....Banking and Currency.
Manufactures.
Washington, Joseph E., Tenn.....Appropriations.
Waugh, Dan, Ind.....Elections.
Agriculture.
Weadock, Thomas A. E., Mich....Mines and Mining, chairman.
Pacific Railroads.
Wells, Owen A., Wis.....Labor.
Accounts.
Wever, John M., N. Y.....Public Buildings and Grounds.
Education.
Wheeler, Hamilton K., Ill.....Elections.
Revision of the Laws.
Wheeler, Joseph, Ala.....Military Affairs.
Territories, chairman.
White, William J., Ohio .....Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
Pensions.
Whiting, Justin R., Mich .....Ways and Means.
Williams, James R., Ill .....Appropriations.
Williams, John S., Miss.....Agriculture.
Education.
Wilson, George W., Ohio .....War Claims.
Immigration and Naturalization.
Wilson, John L., Wash .....Post-Office and Post-Roads.
Indian Affairs.
Wilson, William L., W. Va .....Ways and Means, chairman.
Wise, George D., Va .....Interstate and Foreign Commerce, chairman.
Wolverton, Simon P., Pa .....Judiciary.
Woodard, Frederick A., N. C.....Elections.
Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.
Woomer, Ephraim M., Pa .....Military Affairs.
Wright, Ashley B., Mass .....Militia.
Accounts.
Expenditures in the Post-Office Department.
Wright, Myron B., Pa .....Public Buildings and Grounds.
Militia.

O

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 4.

PROPERTY IN CHARGE OF THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

LETTER FROM THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TRANSMITTING AN INVENTORY OF PROPERTY IN HIS POSSESSION DECEMBER 4, 1893.

DECEMBER 4, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Accounts and order to be printed.

OFFICE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., December 4, 1893.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of the act of July 15, 1872, defining certain duties of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, and for other purposes, I have the honor to submit herewith a list of the property in my charge.

Respectfully submitted,

H. W. SNOW,
Sergeant-at-Arms House of Representatives.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

List of property in charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, December 4, 1893.

A.

1 safe.
1 bookkeeper's desk.
1 mace.
1 cashier desk.
2 flat top desks.
1 large cylinder desk.
1 cabinet for checks.
2 wall desks.
5 chairs.
1 washstand.
1 stand for pitcher.
2 screw stools.
1 clock.
1 letter file.
1 rubber stamp and pull.
1 small step ladder.
2 drop lamps.
1 tin letter box.
2 leather handbags.
3 rulers.
3 erasers.
1 register stamp.
1 pair large shears.
1 fire screen.
4 wastebaskets.
1 check stamp.
1 silver water pitcher.
4 spittoons.
1 letter press and fittings.
1 coin scale.

B.

8 inkstands.
4 paper weights.
11 blank draft books (on assistant treasurer United States at New York).
17 journals.
16 ledgers.
5 certificate registers.
23 teller's records.

7 accessory books.
5 packages check books.
3 packing cases, old papers.
1 lot canceled checks.
2 blank books.
20 boxes large envelopes.
20 boxes small envelopes.
5 packages official letter heads.
3 scratch tablets.
16 books, blank, commercial notes, and checks.
21 funeral sashes, and rosettes, and gloves.
1 revolver.
1 cash box.
40 blank treasurer's reports.
1,000 blank checks.
9 blank subpœna pads.
80 blank balance sheets.
50 blank statements.
1 Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.
1 Washington City Directory.
1 Vol. U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 26, Fifty-first Congress.
1 Vol. U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 22, Forty-seventh Congress.
1 Vol. U. S. Statutes at Large, Rev. 2d Ed., 1878.
2 Vols. U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 18, part 3, Forty-third Congress.
1 Vol. U. S. Statutes at Large, supplemental to Revised Statutes.
2 Vols. U. S. Statutes at Large (Forty-third Congress, revised), statutes relating to District of Columbia post-offices, post-roads, and public treaties.
2 Vols. Blue Book 1891.
2 Vols. Blue Book 1889.
1 Vol. Government Salary Table.
2 boxes pens.
1 dozen pen-holders.
1 dozen pencils.
40 blank leaves of absence.
6 pair blank tablets.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

LETTER FROM THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TRANSMITTING A STATEMENT SHOWING RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF HIS OFFICE UP TO DECEMBER 1, 1893.

DECEMBER 4, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Accounts and ordered to be printed.

OFFICE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., December 4, 1893.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved October 1, 1890, entitled "An act defining certain duties of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, and for other purposes," I have the honor to submit the inclosed report, showing the several sums of money drawn by me and disbursed pursuant to the provisions of said act.

Respectfully submitted.

H. W. SNOW,
Sergeant-at-Arms House of Representatives.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Receipts and disbursements of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Date.	Moneys placed to my credit with the Treasurer of the United States.	Amount.
1893.		
Aug. 23	To requisition	$24,020.00
24	do	125,000.00
29	do	151,292.50
29	do	20,335.00
Oct. 2	do	150,370.00
31	do	152,370.00
Dec. 1	do	150,010.00
		773,397.50

Date.	Moneys drawn from the Treasurer of the United States and disbursed or accounted for.	Amoun
1893.		
Aug. 26	By cash	$56,00
28	do	20,00
29	do	6,50
30	do	5,00
31	do	3,14
Sept. 1	do	4,00
2	do	10,00
4	do	12,00
4	do	30,00
5	do	20,00
6	do	10,00
7	do	10,00
8	do	2,90
9	do	11,10
12	do	10,00
14	do	5,00
16	do	10,00
19	do	2,00
21	do	5,00
23	do	5,00
25	do	5,00
27	do	5,00
30	do	5,00
Oct. 2	do	45,00
3	do	7,00
4	do	16,37
5	do	20,00
6	do	2,00
7	do	3,00
10	do	15,00
11	do	3,50
13	do	2,50
16	do	14,00
17	do	3,00
20	do	15,00
25	do	10,00
28	do	5,00
Nov. 2	do	50,00
3	do	50,00
4	do	9,37
4	do	5,00
6	do	15,00
7	do	2,50
13	do	5,00
15	do	10,00
22	do	10,00
Dec. 1	do	25,00
2	do	5,50
	By balance	172,01
		773,39
Dec. 2	Balance with Treasurer	172,01
2	Balance in safe	21,09
2	Due from Treasury	193,10
2	To amount receipted for by Members and Delegates and due them personally	16,76
2	Total amount due	209,86

PROPERTY IN POSSESSION OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE.

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TRANSMITTING AN INVENTORY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES IN HIS POSSESSION ON THE 4TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1893.

DECEMBER 4, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Accounts and ordered to be printed.

CLERK'S OFFICE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., December 4, 1893.

SIR: In obedience to the requirements of section 72 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, I have the honor to submit the annexed account of property belonging to the United States in the possession of the Clerk of the House of Representatives on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1893.

Very respectfully,

JAMES KERR,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CLERK'S OFFICE.

3 desks.
1 large mirror.
1 pair letter scales.
1 hatrack.
2 tumblers.
1 newspaper rack.
1 whisk broom.
1 lounge.
1 marble-top stand.
2 spittoons.
1 towel rack.
1 blacking box.
1 brush and dip.
1 revolving bookstand.
9 chairs.
1 mantel clock.
1 officical seal of the House.
1 silver pitcher and waiter.
1 droplight.
1 fender and fire irons.
1 brush and comb.
1 large bookcase.
1 stepladder.
2 wastebaskets.
2 file cases.
1 feather duster.
1 whisk broom.
1 dust pan.
1 dust brush.
1 typewriter and stand.

CHIEF CLERK'S ROOM.

5 flat desks.
2 mantel clocks.
13 chairs.
5 wastebaskets.
1 letterpress.
1 clothesbrush.
1 soap dish.
1 tumbler.
1 table.
1 gaslighter.

CHIEF CLERK'S ROOM—continued.

2 gas stoves.
1 small mirror.
2 bookcases.
5 spittoons.
3 settees.
1 water cooler and stand.
1 iron safe.
1 letter scale.
3 hairbrushes and combs.
1 slop bowl.
1 feather duster.
3 whisk brooms.
1 dustpan.
2 small cases.
2 mantel mirrors.
1 revolving bookcase.

HOUSE LIBRARY.

1 broom.
5 tables.
8 spittoons.
1 tin bucket.
2 stepladders.
3 glass tumblers.
3 wastebaskets.
3 stepladders.
12 chairs.
1 small mirror.
1 water cooler.
1 pulp bucket.
2 feather dusters.
2 whisk brooms.
1 lounge.

BRANCH LIBRARY.

1 table.
4 chairs.
1 stepladder.
1 spittoon.
1 wastebasket.

CLERKS, DOCUMENT ROOM.

3 desks.
7 chairs.
2 small mirrors.
2 trucks.
3 stepladders.
1 blacking-brush.
1 wooden box.
1 dustbrush.
1 carpet-sweeper.
1 book stand.
3 tables.
6 spittoons.
2 stools.
3 wastebaskets.
2 hatracks.
2 water coolers.
2 corn brooms.
1 washstand, bowl, and pitcher.
1 clock.

JOURNAL AND FILE ROOM.

1 square flat-top desk
2 upright desks.
1 water cooler.
4 file cases.
9 waste baskets.
2 stepladders.
1 dustbrush.
1 hairbrush.
1 fender and fire iron.
1 blacking stool.
1 tumbler.
1 nest of shelves.
1 typewriter and stand.
1 set drawers.
1 desk, black walnut, flat.
1 ice bucket.
1 wardrobe.
1 fire screen.
1 droplight.
4 spittoons.
9 chairs.
1 mantel clock.
1 hatstand.
1 large mirror.
3 tables.
1 water bucket.
1 flat desk.
3 electric droplights.

ENROLLING ROOM, ETC.

1 roller-top desk.
5 upright desks.
13 chairs.
7 wastebaskets.
1 wardrobe.
1 droplight.
1 lounge.
1 whisk broom.
1 blacking stand.
1 dust pan.
1 zinc pail.
1 small step-ladder.
1 file case.
2 nests of drawers.
1 water cooler.
3 small tables.
2 mirrors.
1 mantel clock.
1 paper punch.
8 spittoons.
1 comb.
1 soap dish.
1 washstand, marble top, bowl, and pitcher.
1 water pitcher.
2 curtains.

STATIONERY ROOMS.

3 desks.
4 chairs.
2 stepladders.
3 nests drawers.
1 clock.
2 wastebaskets.
2 glass tumblers.
1 counter.
1 blacking case, brush, and dip.
1 washstand.
1 wash basin.
2 pitchers.
1 water bucket.
1 large mirror.
1 feather duster.
2 cases.
3 spittoons.
1 hairbrush and comb.
1 whisk broom.

LOCKSMITH'S ROOM.

1 desk.
1 work bench.
1 set tools, keys, locks, etc.
1 brush.
1 broom.
1 hatrack.
4 chairs.
1 high stool.
1 wastebasket.
1 glass tumbler.
1 clock.
1 pitcher.

BATH ROOM.

22 chairs.
2 tables.
9 spittoons.
475 towels,
7 rugs.
10 small mirrors.
1 water pail.
1 blacking stool.
3 lounges.
1 gas lighter.
1 shoe horn.
1 hair broom.
2 blacking brushes.
2 scrub brushes.
2 tumblers.
1 washbowl.
2 blankets.
1 water pitcher.
1 feather duster.
2 whisk brooms.
10 combs.
10 hairbrushes.
1 nailbrush.
1 hatbrush.
1 towel box.
12 tub brushes.
2 corn brooms.
1 sponge mop.
1 dustpan.
6 sponges.
1 wardrobe.

CLERK'S STOREROOM.

25 large sponges.
9 corn brooms.
5 fire screens.
2 large wooden buckets.
8 zinc buckets.
4 boxes castile soap.
8½ dozen toilet soap.
2 bars castile soap.
1½ boxes Babbitt soap.
5 dustpans.
18 hand dustbrushes.
5 flesh brushes.
25 blacking dips.
12 boxes blacking.
260 reams toilet paper.
18 whisk brooms.
53 feather dusters.
2 mouse traps.
2 rolls carpets (remnants).
8 gross file laces.
11 boxes tripoli.
5 rattan fire screens.
2 rat traps.
1 pair tongs.
9 cakes crystal soap.
¼ box "star" candles.
3 slop jars.
46 bolts black muslin.
8 hair sweeps.
18 gas lighters.
20 soap trays.
7 folders' knives.
2 pounds gum camphor.
4 pounds borax.
2½ dozen rat poison.
1 Hammond type machine.
1 letter press.
1 silver pitcher (broken.
4 chamois skins.
22⅔ dozen towels.
22 blacking brushes.
6 clothes brushes.
4 hairbrushes.
16 combs.
2¾ gross matches.
29 glass tumblers.
4 silver tumbler holders.
5 tin buckets.
1 stepladder.
5 pokers.
90 lamp chimneys.
21 boxes wax tapers.
2 mophandles.
7 spittoons.
1 pair bath slippers.
14 icepicks.

CLERK'S STOREROOM.—Continued,

4 nailbrushes.
1 letter scale.
4 fire shovels.
1 hatchet.
1 box opener.
19 large scrub brushes.
20 small scrub brushes.
7 hand bath brushes.
5 wash bowls.
2 coal hods.
7⅛ dozen paste brushes
3 lantern globes.
14 lamp shades.
6 water pitchers.

INDEX ROOM.

1 roller-top desk.
1 revolving rack.
1 large table.
1 lounge.
10 chairs.
1 large bookcase.
1 mirror with hatrack, combined.
1 table (small).
1 clock.
1 wastebasket.
2 spittoons.
1 water cooler and stand.
1 blacking brush and dip.
1 box blacking.
1 whisk broom.

O

CONSTRUCTION OF LIBRARY BUILDING.

LETTER FROM THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS SUBMITTING A REPORT UPON THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE BUILDING FOR THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1, 1893.

DECEMBER 4, 1893.—Referred to Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

OFFICE OF BUILDING FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
145 EAST CAPITOL STREET,
Washington, D. C., December 4, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report upon the construction of the building for the Library of Congress, during the year ending December 1, 1893.

The work has continued without serious delay or interruption throughout the year. It has consisted chiefly of masonry in the front or exterior walls of the entire building and in the interior columns and walls of the west main pavilion, the erection of the dome, the continuance of the cast-iron framing and casing of windows and doors and the manufacture of iron work for the roofs.

At the date of the last annual report all of the court and rotunda walls, excepting the rear of the west main pavilion, had been completed, while the exterior walls had risen all around to heights varying from a few feet above the first or principal story to the covering of a portion of the second-story window openings in the north and west fronts. The scaffolding had been erected for the construction of the dome, but the latter had not been begun. Now these walls are built up to include the lower members of the entablature all around, excepting a few stones on the east front, while the whole entablature is completed on the north and west curtains and west main pavilion. In addition to this a portion of the stylobate and parapet balustrade of the west curtains and most of the attic story of the west main pavilion, including the elevator shafts and connections in the courts, are finished ready for the roofs.

The dome, comprising inner and outer shells of steel, terra cotta, cement, and copper work, has been erected and completed.

All of the interior door and window frames, casings, and washboards in cast iron have closely followed the construction of the respective masonry openings.

The roofs of the two west curtains are now going on, and most of the material is already on hand for those of all the other curtains and the west main pavilion. The latter will be put on at once. Much of that for the north curtain is in place and the remainder will be erected next spring as soon as the few needed entablature stones come from the quarry.

Two-thirds of the steam and heating pipes in the cellar have received their nonconducting covering.

The marble finish of the interior of the rotunda or main reading room

of the Library, and also that for the main stair hall, is in progress in the building and considerably advanced.

A large stock of cut granite, terra cotta, bricks, and minor materials is on hand, and the preparation of granite, iron, and marble work is under way to continue steadily through the winter, so that the outdoor operations of direct building, necessarily partially suspended during winter weather, may be resumed again with full force in the spring.

The three accompanying photographs, made on November 24 last, show the building as seen from the northeast, the northwest, and from the dome of the Capitol, respectively. Compared with the views given in the previous annual reports, they exhibit the progress of the exterior work on the building better than it can be described.

Extensive and numerous contracts have been made during the year and the manufacture of material under them for many portions of the building, both interior and exterior, is busily progressing in different parts of the country. As in the previous years, operations have been steadily carried on either within or for every part of the building simultaneously where required for the best and most rapid advancement of its construction.

A full list of all contracts existing at any time during the year is given in the following table.

Date.	Name of contractor.	Subject of contract.	Price or amount.	Present condition.
1889.				
July 29	New England Granite Works..	Cut granite for front walls.....	$1,221,600.72	In force.
1891.				
Feb. 20	Snead & Co. Iron Works.....	Ironwork for bookstacks.....	105,972.00	Completed.
1892.				
Sept. 1	Brown-Ketcham Iron Works .	Ironwork for dome.....	32,527.00	Do.
Sept. 21	Snead & Co. Iron Works.....	Bronze brackets and rails.....	4,837.00	Do.
Nov. 30	Tacony Iron and Metal Co....	Iron door and window frames, casings, etc.	54,513.00	In force.
30	Snead & Co. Iron Works.....	.....do	6,349.86	Completed.
Dec. 29	Batterson, See & Eisele.....	Marble work	279,111.90	In force.
29	W. H. Evans & Son.....	.....do	325,700.00	Do.
29	Vermont Marble Co.....	.....do	17,828.00	Do.
29	Chas. E. Hall & Co.....	.....do	2,260.00	Do.
29	.....do	.....do	2,261.00	Do.
29	.....do	.....do	6,690.00	Do.
29	Kennesaw Marble Co.....	.....do	5,500.00	Do.
29	W. H. Evans & Son.....	.....do	3,104.00	Do.
1893.				
Jan. 27	Tacony Iron and Metal Co....	Ironwork in dome.....	11,050.00	Do.
27	Potomac Terra Cotta Co.....	Ceiling, tiles, etc.....	1,742.00	Completed.
Mar. 20	Pneumatic and Electric Tool Co.	Hire of tools and machinery (approximate).	2,023.00	In force.
Apr. 11	Davidson Sons Marble Co	Marble work	33,750.00	Do.
May 5	Snead & Co. Iron Works	Bronze and iorn work on dome.	11,235.00	Completed.
5	W. H. Mullins.....	Copper work on dome	7,120.46	Do.
13	Ansonia Brass and Copper Co.	Sheet copper, etc.....	3,964.57	Do.
23	James H. McGill	Portland cement.....	4,915.69	Do.
June 8	Washington Brick Machine Co.	Bricks (per M)	6.23	In force.
8	Geo. Ryneal, jr	Paints, oils, etc.....	1,584.58	Completed.
8	James B. Lambie	Hardware, etc	732.46	Do.
24	John B. Lord.....	Sand (per cubic yard)	1.00	In force.
Aug. 1	Clark Bros	Cement: In barrels (per bbl. 300 lbs.) / In bags (per bag, 300 lbs)	1.12 / .88	In force.
18	Brown-Ketcham Iron Works.	Iron roofs, etc.....	35,276.19	Do.
18	Empire Fire Proofing Co.....	Roofing tile (per running foot).	0.11	Do.
18	Ansonia Brass and Copper Co.	Sheet copper, etc	5,460.08	Completed.
18	Hallowell Granite Works.....	Cut granite for approaches	29,253.40	In force.
27	Tacony Iron and Metal Co....	Iron door and window frames..	8,900.00	Do.
27	Clarence N. Boyd.....	Glass.....	6,573.00	Do.
27	Jackson & Sharp Co.....	Mahogany sash, etc.....	8,651.00	Do.
27	Brown-Ketcham Iron Works.	Traveling scaffolds.....	2,239.90	Do.
28	Pickel Marble and Granite Co.	Marble deck flags, etc.....	35,890.40	Do.
Oct. 3	W. B. Morgan.....	Pipe covering	5,522.00	Do.
Nov. 9	Chas. Werner.....	Coal (per ton).....	4.53	Do.
14	Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co.	Bronze hardware	2,639.01	Do.

PROBABLE OPERATIONS DURING THE NEXT YEAR, 1894.

During the present winter it is expected that the iron and steel work for the roofs of the north, south, and two west curtains, and also of the west main pavilion, will be completed, including their skylights, and that the iron work of corner pavilions and east main roofs, the preparation of cut granite, interior marble finish for nearly all of the corridors and main halls, marble decks and shelves for the bookstacks, iron stairs for the four stair towers, rotunda stair wells and east main pavilion, cast-iron frames and trims of openings, and the hanging and glazing of window sashes will be in continuous progress.

By the close of the year, December 1, 1894, it is expected that all the masonry of the building, excepting the approaches, all roofs and skylights, all interior ironwork of trims, casings, and stairs, the sashes and glazing, book-stack decks, and marble work of corridors and rotunda will be finished, and that a considerable advancement will have been made with the general interior finish and decoration of the rotunda and other principal apartments, furring and lathing, plastering, machinery of transmission, plumbing, and electric wiring. Preparations for work on the approaches will also be made.

STATEMENT OF FUNDS.

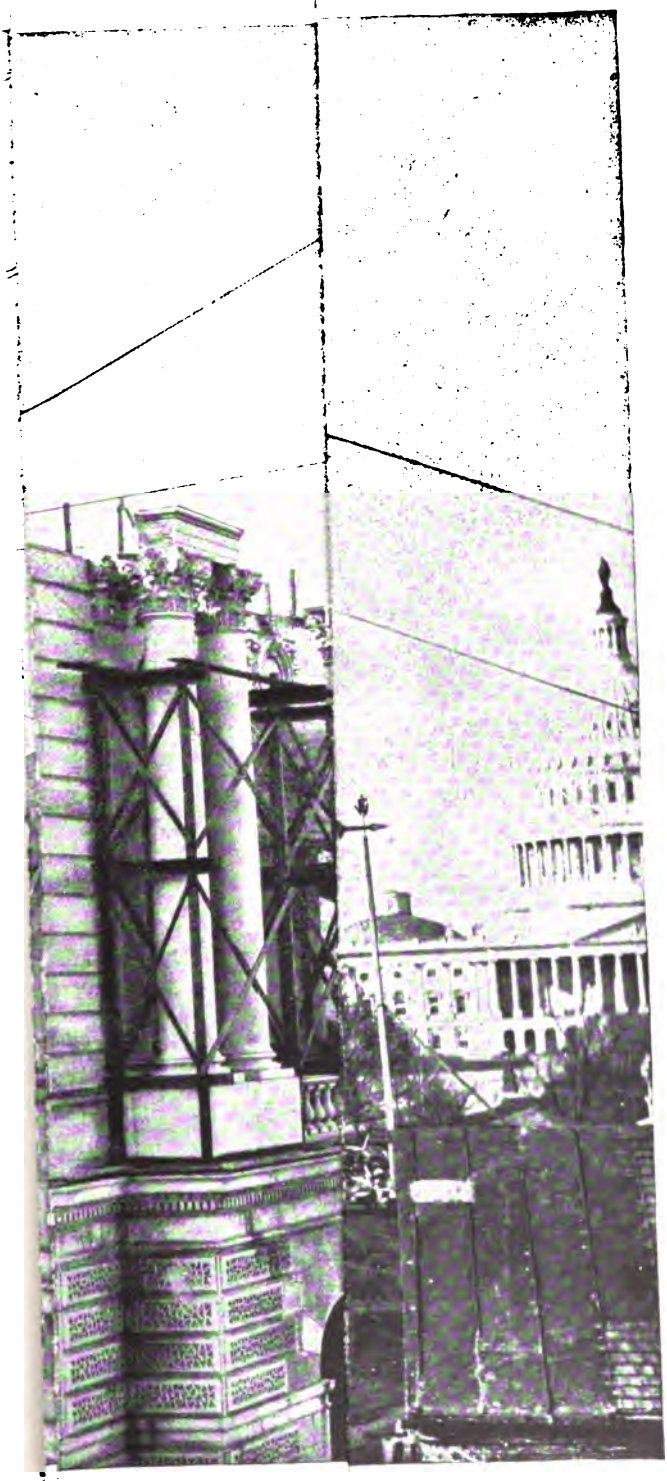
Amount appropriated since October 2, 1888		$3,850,000.00
Amount expended prior to last report, December 1, 1892,	$2,417,471.90	
Amount expended since last report	649,030.31	
Total expended since October 2, 1888		3,066,502.21
Balance unexpended December 1, 1893		783,497.79
Amounts of contracts in force and minor indebtedness, December 1, 1893,		1,064,196.25
Estimate of appropriation required for fiscal year ending June 30, 1895,		900,000.00

Very respectfully,

THOS. LINCOLN CASEY,
Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

○



53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 8.

EXPENDITURES OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,

TRANSMITTING

A detailed statement of expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

DECEMBER 4, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, December 2, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith to Congress, in accordance with the provisions in the sundry civil acts of October 2, 1888, and March 5, 1892, a detailed statement of the expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, under the appropriations for "International exchanges," the "National Museum," the "Astro-physical Observatory," the "National Zoölogical Park," "North American Ethnology," etc.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. LANGLEY,
Secretary.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FROM APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTED BY CONGRESS TO THE CARE OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1893, AND FROM BALANCES OF FORMER YEARS.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriated by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, "for the expenses of the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employés" (sundry civil act, August 5, 1892)	$12,000.00	
And (deficiency act, March 3, 1893)	5,000.00	
		$17,000.00

EXPENDITURES FROM JULY 1, 1892, TO JUNE 30, 1893.

Salaries or compensation:			
1 curator, 12 months, at $225		$2,700.00	
1 clerk, 12 months, at $160		1,920.00	
1 clerk, 12 months, at $120		1,440.00	
1 clerk, 12 months, at $85		1,020.00	
1 clerk, 12 months, at $80		960.00	
1 clerk, 12 months, at $75		900.00	
1 clerk, 12 months, at $75		900.00	
1 clerk, 12 months, at $65		780.00	
1 clerk, 1½ months, at $45		67.50	
1 clerk, 2 months, at $40, $80; 17 days, at $40, $22.67		102.67	
1 stenographer, 3 months, at $45		135.00	
1 copyist, 1 month at $40, $40; 15 days, at $40, $19.35		59.35	
1 packer, 5 months, at $75, $375; 7 months, at $50, $350		725.00	
1 packer, 5 months, at $50		250.00	
1 laborer, 5 months, at $35		175.00	
1 laborer, 92 days, at $1.50		138.00	
1 agent, 6 months, at $83.33⅓		500.00	
1 agent, 6 months, at $50		300.00	
Total salaries or compensation		13,072.52	
General expenses:			
Freight	$1,537.57		
Packing boxes	441.40		
Printing and binding	198.60		
Postage	150.00		
Stationery and supplies	337.68		
		2,665.25	
Total expenditure from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893			15,737.77
Balance July 1, 1893, to meet outstanding liabilities			1,262.23

APPROPRIATION, INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, 1893.

Abstract of disbursements made by William W. Karr, disbursing clerk, Smithsonian Institution, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

No.	Item of expenditure.	Amount.
1	Pay roll, services	$459.66
2	Washington City post-office, postage	10.00
3	Lunham & Moore, freight	4.40
4	Barber & Co., freight	6.68
5	Oelrichs & Co., freight	24.40
6	W. C. Winlock, services	225.00
7	Pay roll, services	490.34
8	Washington City post-office, postage	10.00
9	Pay roll, services	474.35
10	F. P. May & Co., supplies	2.00
11	Oelrichs & Co., freight	1.03
12	....do	4.40
13	Barber & Co., freight	6.68
14	W. F. Roberts, printing and binding	9.00
15	N. Y. Transfer Co., freight	26.80
16	Church & Stephenson, supplies	4.16
17	W. F. Roberts, printing and binding	5.00
18	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	95.67
19	Oelrichs & Co., freight	6.68
20	W. C. Winlock, services	225.00
21	Pay roll, services	432.50
22	F. P. May & Co., supplies	.45
23	Pay roll, services	432.50
24	The Manhattan Supply Co., supplies	5.42
25	Wm. Hahn & Co., boxes	5.40
26	Oelrichs & Co., freight	3.98
27	Washington City post-office, postage	30.00
28	Oelrichs & Co., freight	2.23
29	Flint & Co., freight	6.50
30	W. C. Winlock, services	225.00
31	Pay roll, services	432.50
32	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons, stationery	15.70
33	Barber & Co., freight	6.68
34	New York Transfer Co., freight	23.05
35	R. W. Cameron, freight	17.50
36	T. R. Mitchell, printing	17.50
37	W. F. Roberts, printing	3.50
38	United States Express Co., freight	5.65
39	Pay roll, services	410.00
40	Adams Express Co., freight	1.70
41	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	81.24
42	Easton & Rupp, stationery	1.09
43	W. C. Winlock, services	225.00
44	Pay roll, services	410.00
45	Z. D. Gilman, supplies	2.00
46	Oelrichs & Co., freight	9.40
47	....do	2.50
48	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	47.04
49	Oelrichs & Co., freight	3.93
50	People's Washington and Norfolk Steamboat Co., freight	46.95
51	Barber & Co., freight	6.67
52	Pay roll, services	410.00
53	T. R. Mitchell, printing	1.50
54	Oelrichs & Co., freight	7.00
55	....do	6.75
56	Lunham & Moore, freight	3.40
57	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, stationery	1.00
58	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons, stationery	2.07
59	W. C. Winlock, services	225.00
60	Pay roll, services	410.00
61	Judd & Detweiler, printing	4.00
62	Oelrichs & Co., freight	4.76
63	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	72.74
64	Lunham & Moore, freight	32.00
65	F. P. May & Co., supplies	2.55
66	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons, stationery	6.35
67	Oelrichs & Co., freight	1.58
68	Pay roll, services	355.00
69	Oelrichs & Co., freight	5.28
70	W. C. Winlock, services	225.00
71	Pay roll, services	355.00
72	Washington City post-office, postage	20.00
73	A. Schumacher & Co., freight	13.90
74	W. F. Roberts, printing	5.00
75	Oelrichs & Co., freight	2.60
76	....do	4.25
77	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	79.70
78	Pay roll, services	355.00
79	Easton & Rupp, stationery	1.72
80	Oelrichs & Co., freight	4.50
81	New York Transfer Co., freight	17.50
82	....do	12.75
83	Library Bureau, supplies	17.70
84	W. C. Winlock, services	225.00
85	Pay roll, services	355.00
86	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	71.39
87	Barber & Co., freight	6.67
88	Pay roll, services	355.00
89	Carter, Rice & Co., stationery	58.60
90	T. R. Mitchell, printing	9.50
91	Barber & Co., freight	6.79
92	New York Transfer Co., freight	23.80
93	W. C. Winlock, services	225.00
94	Pay roll, services	355.00
95	W. F. Roberts, printing	5.00
96	Oelrichs & Co., freight	29.13
97	Pay roll, services	355.00
98	Washington City post-office, postage	30.00
99	Lunham & Moore, freight	12.95
100	....do	7.00
101	R. W. Cameron & Co., freight	2.40
102	New York Transfer Co., freight	16.50
103	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	85.49
104	J. H. Thiemeyer & Co., boxes	28.00
105	Adams Express Co., freight	2.65
106	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	95.05
107	W. H. Lowdermilk & Co., supplies	14.50
108	W. F. Roberts, stationery	3.50
109	W. C. Winlock, services	225.00
110	Pay roll, services	376.00
111	Wm. Wesley & Son, services	300.00
112	Felix Flügel, services	500.00
113	F. P. May & Co., supplies	2.50
114	Oelrichs & Co., freight	10.97
115	Barber & Co., freight	20.19
116	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons., stationery	11.33
117	Wm. H. Myers, services	.50
118	E. Morrison Paper Co., supplies	5.50
119	Pay roll, services	374.50
120	George Maier, binding	33.60
121	Carter, Rice & Co., supplies	37.90
122	W. C. Winlock, services	225.00
123	Pay roll, services	395.67
124	New York Transfer Co., freight	34.00
125	E. Morrison Paper Co., stationery	6.00
126	T. R. Mitchell, printing	15.25
127	J. H. Thiemeyer & Co., boxes	304.00
128	Pay roll, services	394.50
129	T. R. Mitchell, printing	89.75
130	Easton & Rupp, stationery	3.15
131	Library Bureau, stationery	76.05
132	R. W. Cameron & Co., freight	7.20

Abstract of disbursements made by William W. Karr, disbursing clerk, Smithsonian Institution, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893—Continued.

No.	Item of expenditure.	Amount.	No.	Item of expenditure.	Amount.
133	Oelrichs & Co., freight	$14.66	150	Lunham & Moore, freight	87.00
134	Barber & Co., freight	20.55	151	W. C. Winlock, services	225.00
135	F. P. May & Co., supplies	3.12	152	Pay roll, services	394.50
136	Geo. Ryneal, jr., supplies	1.45	153	Oelrichs & Co., freight	2.50
137	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons, stationery	1.33	154	....do	3.60
138	W. C. Winlock, services	225.00	155	Lunham & Moore, freight	14.50
139	Pay roll, services	396.00	156	Barber & Co., freight	6.64
140	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	175.57	157	....do	7.19
141	New York Transfer Co., freight	8.50	158	J. H. Thiemeyer Co., boxes	76.00
142	W. F. Roberts, stationery	17.75	159	New York Tranfer Co., freight	35.56
143	Washington City P.O., postage	50.00	160	Easton & Rupp, stationery	2.83
144	Pay roll, services	394.50	161	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	96.99
145	Oelrichs & Co., freight	4.40	162	Z. D. Gilman, supplies	4.50
146	R. W. Cameron & Co., freight	7.20	163	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, stationery	5.42
147	Barber & Co., freight	20.06	164	Wm. Hahn & Co., boxes	18.00
148	Easton & Rupp, supplies	1.60	165	E. Morrison Paper Co., stationery	6.00
149	The Manhattan Supply Co., supplies	11.94			
	Total disbursements, international exchanges, Smithsonian Institution, 1893				15,737.77
	Balance July 1, 1893				1,262.23

NORTH AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY.

Appropriation by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, "for continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employés." (Sundry civil act, August 5, 1892)	$40,000.00
Balance July 1, 1892, as per last annual report	15,008.06
Total	55,008.06

The actual conduct of these investigations has been continued by the Secretary in the hands of Maj. J. W. Powell, director of the U. S. Geological Survey.

Expenditures July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

Salaries or compensation:	
1 ethnologist, 12 months, at $250	$3,000.00
1 ethnologist, 7 months, at $250	1,750.00
2 ethnologists, 12 months, at $200	4,800.00
1 ethnologist, 12 months, at $166.66	1,999.92
2 ethnologists, 12 months, $150	3,600.00
1 ethnologist, 13 months, at $133.33	1,733.29
1 assistant ethnologist, 9 months, at $116.66, $1,049.94; 21 days, at $116.66, $87,49; 14 days, at $116.66, $54.44	1,191.87
1 assistant ethnologist, 2 months, at $100, $200; 10 months, at $116.66, $1,166.60	1,366.60
1 assistant ethnologist, 2½ months, at $75, $187.50; 9½ months, at $100, $950	1,137.50
1 assistant ethnologist, 7½ months, at $60	452.14
1 archæologist, 12 months, at $216.66	2,599.92
1 assistant archæologist, 12 months, at $125	1,500.00
2 assistant archæologists, 12 months, at $100	2,400.00
1 stenographer, 12 months, at $125	1,500.00
1 stenographer, 1 month, at $60	60.00
1 draftsman, 2 months, at $183.33, $366.66; 14 days, at $183.33, $82.79	449.45
1 draftsman, 2 months, at $116.66, $233.32; 14 days, at $116.66, $52.68	286.00

Salaries or compensation—Continued.			
1 clerk, 12 months, at $100		$1,200.00	
2 clerks, 12 months, at $60		1,440.00	
1 copyist, 12 months, at $70		840.00	
1 copyist, 2½ months, at $83.33, $208.32; 9½ months, at $100, $950		1,158.32	
1 copyist, 12 months, at $50		600.00	
1 messenger, 12 months, at $50		600.00	
1 laborer, 12 months, at $50		600.00	
1 modeller, 12 months, at $60		720.00	
Total salaries or compensation			$36,985.01
Miscellaneous:			
Travelling expenses	$3,281.36		
Field expenses	311.50		
Drawings	970.25		
Stationery	159.05		
Freight	229.53		
Field material	137.73		
Supplies	1,711.14		
Publications	399.36		
Specimens	3.00		
Miscellaneous	310.84		
		7,513.76	
			44,498.77
Balance July 1, 1893			10,509.29
Expenditures reclassified by subject matter:			
Sign language and picture-writing		4,408.65	
Exploration of mounds		2,401.80	
Researches in archæology		12,280.59	
Researches, language of North American Indians		13,015.59	
Salaries in office of Director		7,398.32	
Illustrations for reports		2,196.34	
Researches among Pueblos		1,621.77	
Contingent expenses		1,175.71	
Total expenditures, North American ethnology			44,498.77
Balance July 1, 1893			10,509.29

SUMMARY.

July 1, 1892: Balance on hand	$15,008.06	
Appropriation for North American ethnology	40,000.00	
		55,008.06
Expended		44,498.77
Balance July 1, 1893		10,509.29

APPROPRIATION: NORTH AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Abstract of disbursements made by William W. Karr, disbursing clerk, Smithsonian Institution, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.	No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.
1	Wm. Dinwiddie, travel	$166.95	70	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	80.50
2	John D. Lay, storage	30.00	71	Wm. Dinwiddie, field expenses	24.00
3	Mary M. Mitchell, drawings	45.50	72	John C. Parker, stationery	6.00
4	S. N. Tucker, stamp	.75	73	E. E. Jackson & Co., drawing board	1.50
5	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	18.88	74	Mary Irvin Wright, drawings	54.00
6	Gerard Fowke, field expenses	83.00	75	Lansburgh & Bro., supplies	1.25
7	M. G. Copeland, supplies	14.50	76	Geo. Ryneal, jr., supplies	22.68
8	Stephenson's Express, freight	21.20	77	M. W. Beveridge, field material	.90
9	Gerard Fowke, field expenses	54.00	78	L. H. Schneider's Son, supplies	1.75
10	Geo. Ryneal, jr, supplies	11.16	79	C. R. Taylor, supplies	15.80
11	U. S. Express Co., freight	16.10	80	W. Holmes, travel	27.69
12	Adams Express Co., freight	6.95	81	Stephenson's Express, freight	6.85
13	M. Déseré Pector, publications	25.09	82	Wm. Dinwiddie, field expenses	20.50
14	E. J. Pullman, supplies	122.33	83	Chas. Scribner's Sons, publications	7.00
15	Robert Boyd, supplies	13.35	84	James Mooney, field expenses	16.00
16	People's Dispatch and Transfer Co., freight	14.59	85	Adams Express Co., freight	8.05
17	Pay roll, services	700.00	86	Pay roll, expenses	776.66
18	....do	2,168.31	87	....do	2,283.31
19	Wm. Dinwiddie, travel	235.93	88	Gerard Fowke, services	100.00
20	Ch. Gaulon, publications	29.53	89	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, desk	10.00
21	J. J. Forsyth, frames	3.50	90	Wm. Dinwiddie, field expenses	18.00
22	M. W. Beveridge, supplies	15.64	91	Mary Irvin Wright, drawings	80.00
23	Royce & Marean, supplies	5.86	92	Mary M. Mitchell, drawings	54.00
24	E. E. Jackson & Co., supplies	10.40	93	A. S. Gatschet, travel	237.10
25	Mary Irvin Wright, drawings	50.00	94	F. H. Cushing, travel	30.31
26	Gerard Fowke, services	100.00	95	C. R. Taylor, supplies	16.00
27	Z. D. Gilman, supplies	205.91	96	Henry A. Clarke & Son, repairs	1.00
28	S. N. Tucker, stamp	.75	97	Geo. Ryneal, jr., supplies	13.44
29	Wm. Dinwiddie, travel	24.98	98	Robt. Beall, publications	9.00
30	Wm. Dinwiddie, field expenses	32.00	99	E. E. Jackson & Co, supplies	24.37
31	Henry A. Clarke & Son, supplies	8.00	100	Adams Express Co., freight	1.20
32	Alfred Harrisse, translating	12.00	101	W. H. Holmes, travel	20.65
33	Pay roll, services	660.00	102	....do	84.97
34	....do	1,991.65	103	Gustav E. Stechert, publications	40.00
35	Gerard Fowke, services	100.00	104	Thomas M. Draney, transportation	20.00
36	W. H. Holmes, services	216.66	105	Herman Baumgarten, stamp	3.00
37	Wm. Dinwiddie, travel	21.15	106	Pay roll, services	776.66
38	A. S. Gatschet, travel	117.30	107	....do	2,166.65
39	Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Rwy. Co., transportation	10.65	108	W. H. Morrison's Son, publications	6.40
40	Gerard Fowke, travel	172.50	109	W. J. Hoffman, services	116.66
41	E. J. Pullman, supplies	233.95	110	Gerard Fowke, services	100.00
42	Geo. Ryneal, jr., supplies	9.72	111	R. W. Henshaw, supplies	17.85
43	L. H. Schneider's Son, supplies	5.20	112	Mary M. Mitchell, drawings	36.50
44	Mary Irvin Wright, drawings	48.00	113	Robert Beall, publications	30.50
45	Fred. F. Katzenbach, subsistence	48.00	114	Thos. M. Draney, transportation	8.00
46	Wm. Dinwiddie, travel	56.00	115	Virginia and Truckee R.R. Co., transportation	17.85
47	Thos. M. Draney, transportation	23.00	116	F. Schopf, specimens	3.00
48	E. E. Jackson & Co., supplies	21.60	117	Wm. Dinwiddie, field expenses	2.00
49	Adams Express Co., freight	8.20	118	Stephenson's Express, freight	1.70
50	U. S. Express Co., freight	2.50	119	E. J. Pullman, printing	4.48
51	Pay roll, services	2,154.14	120	Z. D. Gilman, supplies	2.35
52	....do	751.66	121	John C. Parker, supplies	2.50
53	Gerard Fowke, services	100.00	122	H. W. Henshaw, travel	208.45
54	James Mooney, services	533.32	123	Judd & Detweiler, supplies	13.50
55	Wm. Dinwiddie, travel	36.83	124	T. T. S. Bowie, stationery	9.25
56	W. H. Holmes, travel	52.30	125	L. H. Schneider's Son, supplies	13.26
57	W. H. Holmes, field expenses	13.00	126	Adams Express Co., freight	15.60
58	W. H. Holmes, travel	46.06	127	Pay roll, services	2,033.31
59	....do	45.96	128	....do	776.66
60	Garrick Mallery, travel	170.44	129	Mary Irvin Wright, drawings	60.00
61	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. R. Co., transportation	41.35	130	Gustav E. Stechert, publications	35.26
62	Chas. G. Stott & Co., stationery	2.95	131	A. S. Gatschet, travel	192.60
63	Adams Express Co., freight	2.50	132	Mary M. Mitchell, drawings	45.50
64	E. J. Pullman, supplies	252.17	133	Robt. Beall, publications	28.25
65	Mary M. Mitchell, drawings	30.00	134	Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rwy. Co., transportation	89.25
66	U. S. Express Co., freight	3.70	135	Z. D. Gilman, supplies	167.72
67	F. P. May & Co., supplies	9.50			
68	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, repairs	.50			
69	John C. Parker, supplies	5.75			

Abstract of disbursements made by William W. Karr, disbursing clerk, Smithsonian Institution, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893—Continued.

No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.	No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.
136	Jas. S. Topham, supplies	$1.25	182	Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co., transportation	827.50
137	Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Rwy. Co., transportation	29.27	183	Thos. M. Draney, carriage hire	4.00
			184	James S. Topham, supplies	3.50
138	Henry A. Clarke & Son, stationery	8.00	185	Pay roll, services	816.66
			186	....do	1,821.09
139	Wm. D. Clark & Co., supplies	2.50	187	Gerard Fowke, travel	22.13
140	Chas. G. Stott & Co., supplies	10.05	188	The Standard Engraving Co., engraving	2.50
141	Pay roll, services	976.66			
142	....do	2,133.30	189	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, repairs	4.31
143	Gerard Fowke, services	200.00			
144	Mary Irvin Wright, drawings	80.00	190	H. Baumgarten, stationery	1.00
145	Mary M. Mitchell, drawings	44.75	191	H. W. Henshaw, services	250.00
146	W. H. Morrison's Son, publications	75.05	192	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	1.95
			193	Albert S. Gatschet, travel	259.00
147	Robt. Beall, publications	6.50	194	Mary Irwin Wright, drawings	75.00
148	H. W. Henshaw, services	250.00	195	....do	37.50
149	John C. Parker, repairs	45.00	196	E. J. Pullman, supplies	19.79
150	Richmond and Danville R. R. Co., transportation	27.50	197	Albert S. Gatschet, salary	150.00
			198	J. B. Chamberlain, apparatus	5.25
151	Robt. Boyd, supplies	3.75	199	Geo. Ryneal, jr., supplies	9.36
152	E. E. Jackson & Co, supplies	32.72	200	Pay roll, services	2,133.31
153	Pay roll, services	848.80	201	....do	716.66
154	....do	2,204.13	202	U. S. Express Co., freight	7.90
155	Geo. Ryneal, jr., stationery	60.80	203	J. U. Burket & Co., apparatus	1.85
156	Adams Express Co., freight	2.60	204	Royce & Marean, apparatus	4.75
157	J. Owen Dorsey, travel	122.49	205	Haislett, Nicholson & Co., supplies	49.50
158	L. H. Schneider's Son, supplies	30.05			
159	Z. D. Gilman, supplies	3.20	206	M. W. Beveridge, supplies	17.84
160	Mary M. Mitchell, drawings	42.00	207	William Dinwiddie, travel	140.80
161	Gerard Fowke, services	100.00	208	Lloyd T. Meeds, services	60.00
162	Wm. Dinwiddie, travel	9.76	209	Gerard Fowke, travel	39.55
163	John L. Ridgway, services	52.68	210	Mary M. Mitchell, drawings	45.00
164	Delancy W. Gill, services	82.79	211	Robert Beall, books	11.75
165	U. S. Express Co., freight	2.45	212	Harry Horan, services	19.50
166	Chas. L. Woodward, books	4.16	213	D. G. Brinton, books	23.00
167	W. D. Clark & Co., supplies	7.50	214	George Ryneal, jr., supplies	47.73
168	Geo. Ryneal, jr., supplies	15.41	215	E. E. Jackson & Co., lumber	9.24
169	H. Baumgarten, stationery	5.15	216	Albert S. Gatschet, travel	107.65
170	E. J. Pullman, supplies	212.92	217	Pay roll, services	716.66
171	Pay roll, services	816.66	218	....do	2,133.31
172	....do	1,916.65	219	Mary Irwin Wright, drawings	75.00
173	The M. Ohmer's Sons Co., furniture	163.00	220	D. W. Cree, supplies	8.60
			221	Charles G. Stott & Co., stationery	1.80
174	Jonn C. Parker, stationery	57.50			
175	Mary M. Mitchell, drawings	42.50	222	Robert Clarke & Co., books	5.95
176	Albert S. Gatschet, travel	240.60	223	United States Express Company, freight	35.10
177	Mary M. Mitchell, drawings	25.00			
178	Chas. G. Stott & Co., stat'y	.60	224	W. H. Morrison's Son, books	5.75
179	Robt. Beall, publications	33.75	225	Brentano's, books	20.66
180	Chas. Scribner's Sons, publications	2.36	226	Texas Pacific Ry. Co., transportation	5.25
181	Z. D. Gilman, supplies	116.15	227	William Dinwiddie, travel	192.50
	Total disbursements North American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution				44,498.77
	Balance July 1, 1893				10,509.39

NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Preservation of collections, July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

Receipts.

Appropriation by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, "for continuing the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government, and from other sources, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employés." (Sundry civil act, August 5, 1892.)	$132,500.00	
Deficiency act, March 3, 1893	2,000.00	
		$134,500.00

Expenditures.

DIRECTION.

1 Assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in charge of United States National Museum, 12 months, at $333.33		$3,999.96

SCIENTIFIC STAFF.

1 curator (in charge), 12 months, at $225	$2,700.00	
3 curators, 12 months, at $200	7,200.00	
1 curator, 12 months, at $175	2,100.00	
1 curator, 12 months, at $100	1,200.00	
1 curator, 6 months, at $150, 6 months, at $155	1,830.00	
1 curator (acting), 12 months, at $140	1,680.00	
1 assistant curator, 12 months, at $166.66	1,999.92	
1 assistant curator, 10 months 13 days, at $140	1,458.71	
1 assistant curator, 11 months 14 days, at $133.33	1,528.85	
1 assistant curator, 9 months 27 days, at $125, 1 month at $100	1,335.61	
1 assistant curator, 230 days, at $5	1,150.00	
1 assistant, 12 months, at $80	960.00	
1 assistant, 9 months, at $85	765.00	
1 aid, 12 months, at $100	1,200.00	
1 aid, 12 months, at $80	960.00	
1 aid, 1 month 16 days, at $80	121.29	
1 aid, 2 months 20 days, at $75	200.00	
1 aid, 12 months, at $60	720.00	
1 aid, 15 days, at $60	29.03	
1 aid, 4 months 15 days, at $50	224.19	
1 aid, 1 month, at $50, $50; 25 days, at $50, $40.32; 23 days, $50, $38.33; 7 days, $50, $11.29	139.94	
1 aid, 12 months, $40	480.00	
1 aid, 3 months 8 days, $40	130.32	
1 aid, 1 month 16 days, $40	60.65	
1 collector, 3 months 15 days, $140	487.74	
1 collector, 2 months, $50	100.00	
		30,761.25

CLERICAL STAFF.

1 chief clerk, 12 months, at $187.50	$2,250.00	
1 chief of division, 6 months, at $175; 6 months, at $185	2,160.00	
1 registrar, 12 months, at $158.33	1,899.96	
1 disbursing clerk, 12 months, at $100	1,200.00	
1 assistant librarian, 12 months, at $100	1,200.00	
1 stenographer, 12 months, at $85	1,020.00	
1 stenographer, 5 months 11 days, at $50	267.74	

1 clerk, 12 months, at $125	$1,500.00	
2 clerks, 12 months, at $115	2,760.00	
2 clerks, 12 months, at $100	2,400.00	
1 clerk, 1 month, at $100	100.00	
1 clerk, 12 months, at $90	1,080.00	
1 clerk, 12 months, at $83.33	999.96	
1 clerk, 6 months 8 days, at $75	469.35	
1 clerk, 12 months, at $70	840.00	
1 clerk, 9 months, at $70	630.00	
1 clerk, 9 months, at $70; 3 months at $60	810.00	
2 clerks, 12 months at $60	1,440.00	
1 clerk, 6 months 16 days, $60	390.97	
1 clerk, 3 months, at $60	180.00	
1 clerk, 1 month, $60	60.00	
3 clerks, 12 months, at $55	1,980.00	
1 clerk, 11 months 28 days, at $55	654.68	
3 clerks, 12 months, at $50	1,800.00	
1 clerk, 5 months, at $50	250.00	
1 clerk, 3 months, at $50	150.00	
1 clerk, 8 days, at $50	12.90	
1 copyist, 12 months, at $55	660.00	
2 copyists, 12 months, at $50	1,200.00	
1 copyist, 6 months 26 days, at $50	341.94	
1 copyist, 4 months 28 days, at $50	246.67	
1 copyist, 3 months, at $50	150.00	
1 copyist, 11 months, at $45; 1 month, at $35	530.00	
5 copyists, 12 months, at $40	2,400.00	
1 copyist, 2 months, at $40	80.00	
1 copyist, 1 month 16 days, at $40	60.64	
1 copyist, 12 months, at $35	420.00	
1 copyist, 8 months, at $35	280.00	
1 copyist, 3 months 12 days, at $35; 7 months, at $30	328.55	
1 copyist, 12 months, at $30	360.00	
1 copyist, 11 months 29 days, at $30	359.00	
1 typewriter, 9 months, at $50, $450; 28 days, at $50, $45.16; 26 days, at $50, $43.33; 26 days, at $50, $41.94	580.43	
1 typewriter, 1 month 7 days, at $50; 3 months 24 days, at $30	174.52	
		$36,677.31

PREPARATORS.

1 preparator, 12 months, at $120	$1,440.00	
1 preparator, 8 months, at $100, 800; 23 days, at $100 per month, $74.19; 16 days at $100 per month, $51.61	925.80	
1 preparator, 9 months 16 days, at $80	761.29	
1 preparator, 1 month 16 days, at $75	113.71	
1 preparator, 16 days, at $75	38.71	
1 preparator, 5 months, at $60, $300; 28 days, at $60 per month, $54.19; 28 days, at $60 per month, $54.19; 28 days, at $60 per month, 54.19; 1 day, at $60 per month, $2.14	410.52	
1 preparator, 4 months 21 days, at $40	190.00	
1 preparator, 1 month 16 days, at $40	60.65	
1 preparator, 1 month, at $24	24.00	
1 artist, 12 months, at $110	1,320.00	
1 photographer, 12 months, $158.33	1,899.96	
1 taxidermist, 12 months, $125	1,500.00	
1 taxidermist, 1 month 17 days, at $80	123.87	
1 taxidermist, 12 months, at $60	720.00	
1 taxidermist, 1 month 16 days, at $60	90.97	
1 taxidermist, 1 month 16 days, at $60	90.97	
1 taxidermist, 16 days, at $50, $25.81; 15 days, at $50, $25.	50.81	
1 taxidermist, 16 days, at $50	25.81	
1 taxidermist, 1 month 16 days, at $40	60.65	
1 taxidermist, 2,504 hours, at 45 cents	1,126.80	
		10,974.52

BUILDINGS AND LABOR.

1 superintendent, 12 months, at $137.50	$1,650.00
1 assistant superintendent, 2 months, at $100; 10 months at $90	1,100.00
3 chiefs of watch, 12 months, at $65	2,340.00
1 watchman, 12 months, at $65	780.00
7 watchmen, 12 months, at $50	4,200.00
1 watchman, 10 months, at $50, $500; 30 days, at $50 per month, $48.39; 26 days, at $50 per month, $46.43	594.82
1 watchman, 11 months, at $50 per month, $550; 30 days, at $50 per month, $48.39	598.39
1 watchman, 11 months, at $50	550.00
1 watchman, 11 months 29 days, at $50	598.33
1 watchman, 11 months, at $50 per month, $550; 30 days, at $50 per month, $48.39	598.39
1 watchman, 11 months 16 days, at $50	575.81
3 watchmen, 12 months, at $45	1,620.00
1 watchman, 10 months 29 days, at $45	492.10
1 watchman, 27 days, at $1.75	47.25
1 skilled laborer, 12 months, at $52	624.00
1 skilled laborer, 1 month, at $50	50.00
1 skilled laborer 8 months, at $45; 26 days, at $2	412.00
3 laborers, 12 months, at $40	1,440.00
1 laborer, 1 month, $43; 2 months, $44.50; 6 months, $46; 3 months, $47.50	550.50
1 laborer, 1 month, at $49.50; 4 months, at $51; 4 months, at $48; 2 months, at $46.50; 1 month, at $45	583.50
1 laborer, 9 months 26 days, at $40; 1 month, at $44.50; 1 month, at $41.50	479.55
1 laborer, 1 month, at $41.50; 10 months 23 days, at $40	471.18
1 laborer, 1 month 16 days, at $60; 55 days, at $1.50	173.47
1 laborer, 1 month 16 days, at $40	60.65
1 laborer, 11 months 24 days, at $40	470.97
1 laborer, 160 days, at $1.50	240.00
1 laborer, 287 days, at $1.50	430.50
1 laborer, 208 days, at $1.50	312.00
1 laborer, 313 days, at $1.50	469.50
1 laborer, 166 days, at $1.50	249.00
1 laborer, 297 days, at $1.50	445.50
1 laborer, 297 days, at $1.50	445.50
1 laborer, 320 days, at $1.50	480.00
1 laborer, 297 days, at $1.50	445.50
1 laborer, 353 days, at $1.50	529.50
1 laborer, 327 days, at $1.50	490.50
1 laborer, 319½ days, at $1.50	479.25
1 laborer, 341½ days, at $1.50	512.25
1 laborer, 319 days, at $1.50	478.50
1 laborer, 150 days, at $1.50	225.00
1 laborer, 86 days, at $1.50	129.00
1 laborer, 10 days at $1.50	15.00
1 laborer, 9 days, at $1.50	13.50
1 laborer, 40 days, at $1.50	60.00
1 laborer, 7 days, at $1.50	10.50
1 laborer, 2 days, at $1.50	3.00
1 laborer, 44 days, at $1.50	66.00
1 attendant, 12 months, at $40	480.00
1 attendant, 10 months, at $40 per month, $400; 27 days, at $40 per month $36; 37 days, at $40 per month, $38.71	474.71
2 cleaners, 12 months, at $30	720.00
1 cleaner, 9 months 89½ days, at $30	357.55
1 cleaner, 11 months 30½ days, at $30	359.52
1 cleaner, 312½ days, at $1	312.50
1 cleaner, 312 days, at $1	312.00
1 cleaner, 29 days, at $1	29.00
1 messenger, 12 months, at $50	600.00
1 messenger, 12 months, at $45	540.00

2 messengers, 12 months, at $30	$720.00	
2 messengers, 12 months, at $20	480.00	
1 messenger, 1 month, at $25; 6 months, at $20	145.00	
1 messenger, 1 month, at $20; 11 months, at $25	295.00	
1 messenger, 4 months 24 days, at $20	96.00	
1 messenger, 3 months 24 days, at $20	75.48	
1 messenger, 2 months 3 days, at $20; 6 months, at $15	131.94	
1 messenger, 3 months, at $15	45.00	
		$33,764.11
		116,177.15
Special services by job or contract		2,224.83
Total expenditures for service		118,401.98

SUMMARY.

Preservation of collections, 1893.

Direction	$3,999.96	
Scientific staff	30,761.25	
Clerical staff	36,677.31	
Preparators	10,974.52	
Buildings and labor	33,764.11	
Special or contract work	2,224.83	
Total salaries or compensation		$118,401.98
Miscellaneous:		
Supplies	1,888.31	
Stationery	723.25	
Specimens	3,630.02	
Books and periodicals	144.28	
Travel	407.88	
Freight and cartage	1,889.75	
		8,683.49
Total expenditures to June 30, 1893, for preservation of collections, 1893		127,085.47
Balance July 1, 1893, to meet outstanding liabilities		7,414.53

PRESERVATION OF COLLECTIONS, NATIONAL MUSEUM, 1893.

Abstract of disbursements made by William W. Karr, disbursing clerk, Smithsonian Institution, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.	No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.
1	Thornton Dean, services	$15.00	22	Pay roll, services	$9,110.26
2	Theo. Holm, services	29.03	23	W. W. Rockhill, services	50.00
3	B. A. Bean, travel	13.45	24	American Ice Co., supplies	41.91
4	A. D. Rahn, special services	9.30	25	E. J. Pullman, supplies	11.25
5	A. H. Baldwin, special services	87.01	26	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, special services	35.00
6	Jos. Mace, freight	75.00			
7	G. Brown Goode, services	333.33	27	S. R. Koehler, services	100.00
8	Pay roll, services	8,878.70	28	H. Gibb, services	80.00
9	W. W. Rockhill, services	50.00	29	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	35.26
10	S. R. Koehler, services	100.00	30	Adams Express Co., freight	22.45
11	H. Gibb, services	80.00	31	Philadelphia Bureau of Press Clippings, books	4.20
12	K. J. Rush, services	60.00			
13	Chas. Schuchert, services	85.00	32	W. Bartholomae, supplies	6.10
14	A. H. Baldwin, special services	35.00	33	Andrew Renz, supplies	2.25
15	do	10.00	34	M. A. Tappan, supplies	14.28
16	Chas. K. Worthen, specimens	78.00	35	Geo. Ryneal, jr., supplies	6.10
17	I. A. Rosenbusch, services	4.52	36	United States Express Co., freight	25.25
18	Leggat Brothers, books	1.50			
19	W. H. Lowdermilk & Co., books	10.10	37	M. Payne, special services	13.00
20	G. Brown Goode, services	333.33	38	W. T. Owsley, specimens	4.00
21	Joseph Mace, freight	75.00	39	A. H. Baldwin, special services	97.78

'act of disbursements made by William W. Karr, disbursing clerk, Smithsonian Institution, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.—Continued.

Items of expenditure.	Amount.	No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.
. A. Bean, services	$54.16	111	O. T. Mason, travel	$2.75
. S. Carpenter, specimens	162.50	112	A. H. Baldwin, special services	93.41
os. F. Sabin, specimens	14.75	113	Franz Boas, specimens	5.75
'has. Schuchert, services	85.00	114	Chas. H. Ourand, special services	12.00
. E. Foote, specimens	6.05	115	Adams Express Co., freight	17.30
'eo. P. Merrill, travel	29.00	116	Wilmarth & Edmonston, supplies	3.50
os. Mace, freight	75.00	117	M. Payne, special services	15.00
. B. Goode, services	333.33	118	Woodward & Lothrop, specimens	1.70
. H. Baldwin, special services	43.81	119	Jas. W. Queen & Co., special services	1.00
arah E. Mason, specimens	10.00	120	India Alkali Works, supplies	22.04
. D. Epes, services	50.00	121	Tiffany & Co., special services	38.25
'rank X. Holzner, services	50.00	122	R. H. Smith, specimens	7.50
'has. Schuchert, services	85.00	123	G. Brown Goode, services	333.33
'ay roll, services	8,549.32	124	Joseph Mace, freight	75.00
. F. Downing & Co., freight	32.80	125	Pay roll, services	8,851.08
futual District Messenger Co., special services	6.05	126	B. F. Stevens, freight	11.61
merican Ice Co, supplies	54.06	127	D. P. Ingraham, specimens	30.00
. B. Fenton & Co., special services	4.75	128	Ward's Natural Science Establishment, specimens	24.50
. H. & C. S. Brimley, specimens	3.85	129	Frank X. Holzner, services	50.00
'he Northern Distillery, supplies	120.26	130	....do	50.00
. Baumgarten & Son, stationery	4.50	131	S. R. Koehler, services	100.00
'eo. W. Spier, supplies	1.00	132	Americam Ice Company, supplies	27.60
Vash. B. Williams, supplies	4.40	133	New York Coin and Stamp Co., specimens	10.35
. A. Tappen, special services $2.50, supplies 75 cents	3.25	134	Philadelphia Bureau of Press Clippings, books	7.70
Newman & Son, supplies	6.50	135	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, supplies, $5.89; special services, $8.75	14.64
W. Bartholomae, supplies	1.20	136	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, special services	35.00
'he Manhattan Supply Co., supplies	20.80	137	Mutual District Messenger Co., special services	3.35
'eo. Ryneal, jr., supplies	11.68	138	J. B. Lippincott Co., books	5.63
'. P. May & Co., supplies	2.00	139	Baker & Adamson, supplies	3.50
I. Gibb, services	80.00	140	The American Trading Co., freight	25.40
. R. Koehler, services	100.00	141	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	64.08
'he Brewer Cipher Co., books	5.00	142	United States Express Co., freight	36.75
Vash. Nailor Co., spec. services	8.75	143	Adams Express Co., freight	33.50
'. A. Connell, supplies	4.65	144	Judd & Detweiler, special services	14.00
'eo. W. Sharpley, services	3.00	145	G. P. Sullivan, special services	20.00
'he Columbia Phonograph Co., special services	18.40	146	M. Payne, special services	18.00
'oseph Mace, freight	1.00	147	H. S. & C. S. Brimley, specimens	3.05
'exter & Co., special services	8.53	148	H. Gibb, services	80.00
. P. Sullivan, special services	15.00	149	Charles Schuchert, services	85.00
futual District Messenger Co., special services	1.80	150	W. W. Cadle, specimens	10.00
Jnited States Express Co., freight	14.39	151	Erich Wittkugel, specimens	29.85
dams Express Co., freight	19.39	152	Emmons S. Smith, supplies	2.20
'. W. True, special services	1.00	153	H. Landenberger, supplies	18.00
. H. Brown, services	10.32	154	John C. Parker, supplies, $34; stationery, $37	71.00
M. Payne, special services	10.00	155	E. J. Pullman, supplies	25.40
. F. Adams specimens	15.00	156	Easton & Rupp, stationery	34.42
Jnger Sabasio, special services	2.00	157	M. W. Beveridge, supplies	9.95
'om K. Soh, services	11.29	158	Tschiffely & Evans, supplies	17.67
'rank X. Holzner, services	50.00	159	J. Baumgarten & Son, stationery	7.65
'has. H. Marsh, specimens	1.50	160	Julius Lansburgh, supplies	13.55
'annie P. Cary, special services	25.00	161	A. H. Baldwin, special services	86.77
. B. Baldwin, special services	37.50	162	A. H. Baldwin, special services	30.00
. C. Downs, specimens	8.00	163	Fred. A. Schmidt, stationery, $7.15; supplies, 0.96	8.11
ra Godfrey, special services	5.34	164	William Ballantine & Sons, stationery	104.52
V. T. Farrar, supplies	9.00	165	Z. D. Gilman, supplies	33.12
M. A. Tappan, supplies	18.50	166	J. H. Chesley & Co., supplies, $6.80; stationery, $3.95	12.75
Newman & Son, special services	35.00	167	E. G. Wheeler, supplies	4.50
. Brown Goode, services	333.33	168	Dexter & Co., special services	9.76
oseph Mace, freight	75.00	169	J. H. Mills & Co., special services	7.00
'ay roll, services	8,714.67	170	Kepler Hoyt, services	3.87
'has. W. Richmond, specimens	134.60	171	Jos Mace, freight	75.00
'olumbia Railway Co., supplies	10.50	172	G. B. Goode, services	333.33
Vm. N. Thompson, specimens	100.09			
I. Gibb, services	80.00			
has. Schuchert, services	85.00			
. R. Koehler, services	100.00			
. H. Baldwin, special services	18.00			
exter & Co., special services	8.17			
merican Ice Co., supplies	46.41			
eo. W. Knox Express, freight	55.35			
. S. Express Co., freight	2.30			

Abstract of disbursements made by William W. Karr, disbursing clerk, Smithsonian Institution, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893—Continued.

No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.
173	F. X. Holzner, services	$24.19
174	Pay roll, services	8,952.73
175	Alice Macfarland, services	15.00
176	Chas. A. Alston, services	6.00
177	J. E. Giles, services	6.00
178	Lansburgh & Bro., supplies	108.06
179	Chas. Schuchert, services	85.00
180	S. R. Koehler, services	100.00
181	H. Gibb, services	80.00
182	W. E. Scollick, special services	25.00
183	L. A. Rosenbusch, services	30.48
184	M. Payne, special services	16.00
185	F. Von Dachenhausen, special services	100.00
186	A. H. Baldwin, special services	57.50
187	Church & Stephenson, supplies	4.50
188	Easton & Rupp, supplies	8.62
189	Dexter & Co., special services	17.72
190	J. H. Mills & Co., special services	5.00
191	A. F. Foote, books	2.50
192	E. Morrison Paper Co., supplies, $16.71; stationery, $114	130.71
193	Eimer & Amend, supplies	80.86
194	W. H. Harrover, supplies	.50
195	Geo. Ryneal, jr., stationery, $2.90; supplies, $4.30	7.20
196	J. H. Chesley & Co., supplies	1.00
197	Chas. Becker, supplies	22.95
198	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, supplies, $6.10; stationery, $92.50	98.60
199	American Ice Co., supplies	46.20
200	Mutual District Messenger Co., special services	2.65
201	P. L. Jouy, services	207.74
202	People's Dispatch Co., freight	6.27
203	E. J. Pullman, supplies	12.31
204	Chas. W. Richmond, specimens	13.25
205	Scott B. Wilson, specimens	13.61
206	G. Brown Goode, services	333.33
207	Joseph Mace, freight	75.00
208	Pay roll, services	9,057.05
209	John M. Williams, freight	.25
210	A. R. Appler, supplies	6.00
211	H. W. Burnside, services	19.35
212	The White Corbin Co., stationery	31.50
213	Alaska Commercial Co., freight	10.48
214	Phil. Bur. Press Clippings, books	11.45
215	Soule Photographic Co., specimens	2.67
216	E. J. Pullman, supplies	71.13
217	Geo. Ryneal, jr., supplies	10.02
218	G. P. Sullivan, special services	20.00
219	Leggat Bros., books	2.25
220	E. & H. T. Anthony & Co., specimens	3.60
221	M. Payne, special services	15.00
222	M. A. Tappan, supplies	1.75
223	Wm. H. Butler, supplies	.50
224	S. R. Koehler, services	100.00
225	H. Gibb, services	80.00
226	Chas. Schuchert, services	85.00
227	The Northern Distillery Co., supplies	121.59
228	Easton & Rupp, supplies	20.74
229	Z. D. Gillman, supplies	31.31
230	N. V. Randolph & Co., supplies	32.00
231	Mutual District Messenger Co., special services	1.55
232	Geo. W. Knox, express freight	10.19
233	....do	3.67
234	The Manhattan Supply Co., supplies	24.80
235	D. P. Ingraham, specimens	15.90
236	Adams Express Co., freight	49.50
237	People's Dispatch Co., freight	3.07
238	Dexter & Co., special services	8.94
239	American Ice Co., supplies	14.40
240	John M. Williams, freight	1.25
241	Woven Down Duster Co., supplies	$1.00
242	U. S. Express Co., freight	51.96
243	Notman Photographic Co., specimens	2.75
244	Joseph Mace, freight	75.00
245	G. Brown Goode, services	333.33
246	A. H. Baldwin, special services	57.50
247	Pay roll, services	9,022.31
248	Columbia Phonograph Co., special services, $43.78; supplies, $35.50	79.28
249	G. C. Neale, services	2.14
250	Heli Chatelain, services	24.00
251	C. W. Richmond, specimens	32.25
252	New York Transfer Co., freight	.50
253	S. R. Koehler, services	100.00
254	H. Gibb, services	80.00
255	Chas. Schuchert, services	85.00
256	John C. Parker, special services	30.00
257	G. Jervis, books	11.75
258	Wilhelm Engelmann, books	6.00
259	Chas. W. Richmond, specimens	80.50
260	S. S. Daish & Son, supplies	2.40
261	Asa L. Shipman's Sons, stationery	2.75
262	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, supplies, $3.17; special services, $21.95	25.12
263	Chas. Becker, supplies	14.20
264	Tschiffely & Evans, supplies	3.45
265	John C. Parker, stationery	9.65
266	Woodward & Lothrop, supplies	1.35
267	Geo. Ryneal, jr., stationery, $2.50; supplies, $4.56	7.06
268	Sam'l N. Rhoads, specimens	40.00
269	American Ice Co., supplies	12.60
270	M. Payne, special services	15.00
271	A. C. Wells, services	1.94
272	Adams Express Co, freight	13.95
273	E. J. Pullman, supplies	5.30
274	People's Dispatch Co., freight	6.80
275	Z. D. Gilman, supplies	7.23
276	United States Express Co., freight	12.95
277	W. Andrew Boyd, supplies	20.00
278	Carter, Rice & Co., stationery	11.95
279	Louis Schneider, specimens	41.56
280	Stephensons Express, freight	4.88
281	Mutual District Messenger Co., special services	1.50
282	Walh Schlüter, specimens	2.10
283	B. F. Stevens, freight	2.98
284	Heli Chatelain, specimens	130.80
285	Chas. K. Worthen, specimens	8.50
286	Chas. McLinn freight	10.65
287	Chas. H. Maish, specimens	3.50
288	Dexter & Co., special services	9.00
289	Mrs. E. Shoemaker, special services	15.00
290	Herdic Phaeton Co., special services	8.35
291	Erhard Bissinger, specimens	53.68
292	A. H. Baldwin, special services	75.00
293	J. B. Clayton, services	12.90
294	Frank X. Holzner, supplies	15.75
295	John M. Williams, freight	.25
296	G. Brown Goode, services	333.33
297	United States Express Co., freight	2.60
298	Joseph Mace, freight	75.00
299	Pay roll, services	8,997.23
300	B. Westermann & Co., books	.67
301	China and Japan Trading Co., freight	22.28
302	J. B. Kendall, supplies	7.00
303	Columbia Railway Co., supplies	10.50
304	Chas. H. Pleasants, supplies	38.40
305	Adams Express Co., freight	30.82
306	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	42.53
307	S. Raymond Roberts, books	30.00

'act of disbursements made by William W. Karr, disbursing clerk, Smithsonian Institution, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893—Continued.

Items of expenditure.	Amount.	No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.
Library Bureau, supplies	$4.50	368	A. H. Baldwin, special services	$32.62
Wards National Science Establishment, specimens	224.00	369	U. S. Express Co., freight	9.15
P. L. Jouy, travel	43.05	370	do	32.30
Southern Pacific Co., freight	1.90	371	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	2.05
People's Dispatch Co., freight	.25	372	do	39.60
A. H. Baldwin, special services	152.64	373	Adams Express Co., freight	16.20
S. R. Koehler, services	100.00	374	do	24.40
H. Gibb, services	80.00	375	Geo. F. Breninger, specimens	16.00
Chas. Schuchert, services	85.00	376	The E. Howard Watch and Clock Co., supplies	6.00
Mary M. Hildebrant, special services	17.17	377	International and Great Northern R. R., travel	4.60
J. P. Sullivan, special services	17.00	378	Wm. E. Stockett & Co., special services	2.00
C. W. Bouton, books	4.05	379	People's Dispatch Co., freight	1.31
M. Payne, special services	18.00	380	Dexter & Co., special services	8.79
B. Westermann & Co., books	2.00	381	American Ice Co., supplies	17.10
Leary Stuart & Co., books	.75	382	B. W[illegible]rman & Co., books	.66
Mutual District Messenger Co., special services	1.00	383	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, special services	7.06
People's Dispatch Co., freight	45.96	384	Francis Wieser, special services	35.00
Dexter & Co., special services	9.75	384*a*	Missouri Pacific Rwy Co., freight	10.61
American Ice Co., supplies	18.37	384*b*	do	4.09
P. L. Jouy, freight	20.42	384*c*	Arizona and Southern R. R. Co., freight	62
Wm. Wesley & Son, books	30.07	384*d*	Penn. R. R. Co., freight	8.51
Gebruder Hug, specimens	7.60	384*e*	Wm. H. Kane, freight	.54
Edwin E. Howell, special services	2.50	385	H. Gibb, services	80.00
C. L. Ridgway, specimens	187.50	386	S. R. Koehler, services	100.00
Joseph Mace, freight	75.00	387	H. Shugio, specimens	245.00
G. Brown Goode, services	333.33	388	Tozo Takayanagi, specimens	90.00
Pay roll, services	8,965.48	389	C. Itschner, special services	14.16
Chas. Schuchert, freight	5.03	390	Church & Stephenson, supplies	1.50
S. R. Koehler, services	100.00	391	G. P. Sullivan, special services	25.00
H. Gibb, services	80.00	392	E. M. Hasbrouck, services	25.00
Texas & Pacific R. R. Co., freight	2.37	393	Clinton Q. Thorn, special services	18.00
Mo. Pacific R. R. Co., freight	.44	394	W. E. Scollick, special services	25.00
B. & O. R. R. Co., freight	2.15	395	Church & Stephenson, supplies	1.50
Arizona & S. Eastern R. R., freight	1.36	396	Mutual District Messenger Co., special services	5.75
W. H. Igo, freight	8.80	397	J. H. Chesley & Co., stationery $3.95, supplies $1	4.95
A. H. Baldwin, special services	76.17	398	F. P. May & Co., supplies	.50
G. E. Williams, special services	1.25	399	M. W. Beveridge, supplies	4.63
Thorp & Martin Manufacturing Co., supplies	1.45	400	E. J. Pullman, supplies	46.44
J. Buttikofer, specimens	12.95	401	Geo. Ryneal, jr., supplies $11.25, stationery $1.50	12.75
Walter Hough, specimens	515.25	402	E. McMaster, special services	10.80
Alfred Hansbury, freight	3.00	403	Geo. N. Rider, books	6.00
Columbia Phonograph Co., special services	85.00	404	Chas. K. Worthen, specimens	50.00
L. H. Schneider's Sons, supplies	8.69	405	Fred H. Cole, specimens	100.00
Wm. Ballantyne & Sons, stationery	23.22	406	James H. McGill, supplies	5.00
N. V. Randolph & Co., supplies	70.00	407	John M. Williams, freight	.25
A. E. Foote, books	2.00	408	Dexter & Co., special services	9.62
M. Payne, special services	17.00	409	James E. Ward & Co., freight	2.10
W. H. Lowdermilk & Co., specimens	4.00	410	M. Payne, special services	20.00
Mutual District Messenger Co., special services	6.20	411	Washington Chronicle, supplies	4.20
E. Morrison Paper Co., stationery, $179.89; supplies, $69.94	249.83	412	W. L. Richmond, special services	3.00
Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, special services	16.00	413	E. Morrison Paper Co., supplies	63.95
John C. Parker, supplies	17.00	414	Fred. A. Schmidt, supplies	10.13
India Alkali Works, supplies	20.80	415	W. S. Yeates, services	62.22
C. E. Beecher, supplies	2.55	416	F. C. Wintele, specimens	3.50
E. McMaster, special services	3.00	417	A. H. Baldwin, special services	52.53
The Manhattan Supply Co., supplies	11.75	418	Ella N. Ricks, services	3.00
W. W. Rockhill, specimens	843.45	419	Joseph Mace, freight	75.00
Edward Gerrard, specimens	6.15	420	G. Brown Goode, services	333.33
Chas. K. Worthen, specimens	113.00	421	Pay roll, services	9,577.42
Joseph Mace, freight	75.00	422	Church & Stephenson, supplies	1.50
G. Brown Goode, services	333.33	423	S. R. Koehler, services	100.00
Pay roll, services	9,594.79	424	H. Gibb, services	80.00
David White, travel, $315.03; supplies, $35.52	350.55	425	C. Itchner, special services	25.30
C. Itschner, special services	30.10	426	J. C. Parker, stationery	5.46
Alexander R. Webb, specimens	100.00	427	Easton & Rupp, stationery	32.29

Abstract of disbursements made by William W. Karr, disbursing clerk, Smithsonian Institution, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893—Continued.

No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.	No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.
	Treasury settlement:		427 *h*	Baltimore and Ohio R. R., freight	$10.51
427 *a*	Union Pacific R. R. Co., freight	$12.07	427 *i*	Missouri and Pacific Rwy., freight	5.07
427 *b*	do	3.57	427 *j*	Maricopa and Phœnix R. R., freight	.93
427 *c*	do	1.11	427 *k*	Puget Sound and Alaska S. S. Co., freight	1.07
427 *d*	Texas and Pacific, freight	4.66	427 *l*	Southern California R. R. Co., freight	.35
427 *e*	N. Mexico & Arizona, freight	2.25	427 *m*	John M. Williams, freight	.25
427 *f*	do	11.51			
427 *g*	Baltimore and Ohio R. R., freight	8.32			
	Total disbursements preservation of collections, National Museum, 1893				127,085.47
	Balance July 1, 1893				7,414.53

Furniture and fixtures, July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, "for cases, furniture, fixtures, and appliances required for the exhibition and safe-keeping of the collections of the National Museum, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employés" (Sundry civil act, August 5, 1893)	$15,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries or compensation:		
1 engineer of property, 15 days, at $175 per month	$84.68	
1 carpenter, 294 days, at $3	882.00	
1 carpenter, 234 days, at $3	702.00	
1 carpenter, 40 days, at $3	120.00	
1 carpenter, 33 days, at $3	99.00	
1 carpenter, 21 days, at $3	63.00	
1 carpenter, 1 month, at $91	91.00	
1 cabinet-maker, 297 days, at $3	891.00	
1 painter, 11 months, 20 days, at $65	756.94	
1 storekeeper, 3 months, at $70	210.00	
1 property clerk, 12 months, at $90	1,080.00	
1 skilled laborer, 8 months, at $60, $480; 26½ days, at $60, $53; 29 days, at $60, $56.13; 2 months, at $50, $100	689.13	
1 skilled laborer, 11 months 15½ days, at $50	575.00	
1 skilled laborer, 1 month, 8 days, at $50	67.40	
1 skilled laborer, 288 days, at $2	576.00	
1 skilled laborer, 61 days, at $2	122.00	
1 skilled laborer, 40 days, at $2	80.00	
1 skilled laborer, 179 days, at $1.75	313.25	
1 laborer, 8 months 29 days, at $40 per month; 2 months, $41.50 per month	440.42	
1 laborer, 1 month 16 days, at $40 per month	60.65	
	7,903.47	
Special service by job or contract	91.22	
Total expenditure for salaries		$7,994.69
Miscellaneous:		
Cases	556.53	
Drawings for cases	34.50	
Drawers, trays, boxes	252.60	
Frames, stands, etc	16.00	
Glass	774.92	

Miscellaneous—Continued.		
Hardware	$649.50	
Tools	25.08	
Cloth, cotton, etc	47.53	
Glass jars	438.10	
Lumber	501.44	
Paints, oils, etc	383.35	
Office furniture	48.22	
Metals	30.89	
Rubber and leather	21.86	
Apparatus	118.20	
Slate, brick, etc	6.50	
Skylights	160.00	
		$4,065.22
Total expenditure July 1, 1892, to July 30, 1893, for furniture and fixtures, 1893		12,059.91
Balance July 1, 1893, to meet outstanding liabilities		2,940.09

APPROPRIATION: FURNITURE AND FIXTURES, NATIONAL MUSEUM, 1893.

Abstract of disbursements made by William W. Karr, disbursing clerk, Smithsonian Institution, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.	No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.
1	Pay roll, services	$634.02	38	Woodward & Lothrop, cloth, etc	84.00
2	R. W. Ryan, services	42.00	39	Holbrook Bros., glass	163.60
3	Pay roll, services	635.00	40	W. A. Pate, tools	.90
4	F. W. Murray, apparatus	4.50	41	J. B. Kendall, hardware	1.00
5	Doremus & Co., hardware	243.20	42	L. H. Schneider's Son, hardware, $25.97; tools, $3.40	29.37
6	Pay roll, services	674.50	43	Pay roll, services	648.88
7	L. H. Schneider's Son, hardware	10.70	44	Lansburgh & Bro., cloth, cotton, etc	20.46
8	F. P. May & Co., hardware	35.55	45	Irving Buck, storage cases	556.53
9	Benj. H. Shoemaker, glass	573.12	46	H. C. Taylor, services	14.00
10	Irving Buck, drawers, etc	100.00	47	Church & Stephenson, lumber	276.41
11	Turner Jenkins, special services	9.00	48	Turner Jenkins, special services	4.75
12	Church & Stephenson, lumber	39.98	49	J. O. Akers, frames, etc	4.00
13	Pay roll, services	636.50	50	Thos. Somerville & Sons, hardware	.60
14	Doremus & Co., hardware	13.00	51	Hayward & Hutchinson, brick etc	3.00
15	Andrew Renz, tools	1.50	52	Chas. Becker, paints, oils	9.50
16	George P. Clarke, hardware	5.60	53	Geo. Ryneal, jr., glass	3.30
17	N. V. Randolph & Co., drawers, etc	52.50	54	J. H. Chesley & Co., hardware, $6; tools, 35 cents	8.35
18	Irving Buck, drawers, etc	50.00	55	Wyckoff, Seamens & Benedict, office furniture	30.00
19	Pay roll, services	629.50	56	F. P. May & Co., tools, $1; hardware, $28.74	29.74
20	Wm. H. Douglas, hardware	21.00	57	Pay roll, services	595.00
21	Chas. H. Ourand, drawing for cases	20.25	58	L. H. Schneider's Son, leather, $3; tools, $5.13; hardware, $2.78; furniture, $1.90	11.81
22	do	14.25	59	L. H. Schneider's Son, tools, $5; hardware, $12.21	17.21
23	Hayward & Hutchinson, brick, etc	3.50	60	Wm. H. Butler, paints	5.65
24	N. V. Randolph & Co., drawers, trays, etc	3.00	61	W. H. Veerhoff, frames, etc	12.00
25	C. Dorflinger & Sons, glass jars	74.40	62	Edw. S. Schmid, hardware	5.00
26	Wash. B. Williams, office furniture	5.87	63	J. H. Chesley & Co., hardware	35.30
27	Wm. H. Butler, paints, $73.31; glass, $7.50	80.81	64	Julius Lansburgh, office furniture	1.25
28	Melville Lindsay, rubber goods	11.36	65	Jesse Jones & Co., drawers, trays, etc	20.95
29	Robert Boyd, tin, lead, etc	8.25	66	E. D. Mallam, apparatus	113.70
30	W. B. Moses & Sons, office furniture	5.20	67	Pay roll, services	571.00
31	Francis Miller, paints, oils	4.68	68	Woodward & Lothrop, cloth, etc	8.00
32	F. P. May & Co., hardware	55.68	69	Jesse Jones & Co., drawers, trays, etc	26.15
33	Daniel Shanahan, paints, oils	63.78	70	F. W. Devoe & C. T. Raynolds Co., paints, oils	64.00
34	J. H. Chesley & Co., hardware, $16.85; tin, etc., $22.64	39.49			
35	Doremus & Co., hardware	7.50			
36	E. G. Wheeler, leather and rubber	8.50			
37	Whitall, Tatum & Co., glass jars	43.50			

Abstract of disbursements made by William W. Karr, disbursing clerk, Smithsonian Institution, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893—Continued.

No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.	No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.
71	W. A. Pate, tools	$1.80	86	W. M. Whyte & Bro., skylights	$160.00
72	Doremus & Co., hardware	12.00	87	Robt. Leitch & Sons, hardware	11.69
73	Church & Stephenson, lumber	27.61	88	Danl. Shanahan, paints, oils	20.40
74	Thos. Somerville & Sons, hardware	.85	89	do	95.65
75	Robt. Boyd, hardware	5.09	90	Church & Stephenson, lumber	59.31
76	Albert L. Pitney, hardware	1.65	91	do	9.36
77	Pay roll, services	563.52	92	J. H. Chesley & Co., hardware	34.38
78	W. B. Moses & Sons, cloth $15.07; office furniture $4	19.07	93	do	18.39
79	H. Landenberger, glass jars	9.70	94	F. P. May & Co., hardware	17.85
80	Turner Jenkins, special service	2.00	95	M. W. Beveridge, glass jars	19.50
81	H. L. Cranford, special service	75.47	96	Geo. Ryneal, jr., glass	27.40
82	Pay roll, services	581.50	97	L. H. Schneider's Son, hardware	3.30
83	L. H. Schneider's Son, hardware, $15.62; tools, $6	21.62	98	Francis Miller, paints, oils	30.73
84	C. Dorflinger & Son, glass jars	291.00	99	Wm. H. Butler, paints, oils	15.65
85	Pay roll services	751.05	100	Pay roll, services	907.00
			101	Church & Stephenson, lumber	88.77
	Total disbursements, furniture and fixtures, National Museum, 1893				12,059.91
	Balance July 1, 1893				2,940.09

Heating, lighting, electric and telephonic service, July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, "for expenses of heating, lighting, electric, telegraphic, and telephonic service for the National Museum" (sundry civil act, August 5, 1892)		$11,000.00
Deficiency act of March 3, 1893		2,000.00
Total		13,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries or compensation:		
1 engineer, 12 months, at $115	$1,380.00	
2 firemen, 12 months, at $50	1,200.00	
1 fireman, 11 months 12 days, at $50	570.00	
1 telephone clerk, 12 months, at $60	720.00	
1 assistant telephone clerk, 12 months, at $35	420.00	
1 laborer, 1 month, at $45; 5 months, at $40.50; 3 months at $39; 1 month, at $37.50; 2 months, at $36	474.00	
Special service by job or contract	19.00	
Total expenditure for salaries	4,783.00	
General expenses:		
Coal and wood	$5,003.04	
Gas	1,253.64	
Telephones	730.09	
Electric supplies	67.73	
Rental of call-boxes	100.00	
Heating supplies	222.47	
	7,376.97	
Total expenditures July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893, for heating and lighting, etc., 1893		12,159.97
Balance July 1, 1893, to meet outstanding liabilities		840.03

APPROPRIATION: HEATING AND LIGHTING, NATIONAL MUSEUM 1893.

Abstract of disbursements made by William W. Karr, disbursing clerk, Smithsonian Institution, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.	No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.
1	Pay roll, services	$399.00	35	W. H. Harrover, heating supplies	80.30
2	Washington Gaslight Company, gas	79.25	36	Geo. Ryneal, jr., heating supplies	2.50
3	Pay roll, services	400.50	37	Mutual District Messenger Co., rental call boxes	10.00
4	Geo. Ryneal, jr., supplies	.72	38	V. Baldwin Johnson, coal	694.71
5	Pay roll, services	400.50	39	Pay roll, services	399.00
6	V. Baldwin Johnson, coal	2,032.83	40	Washington Gaslight Co., gas	132.50
7	Washington Gas Co., gas	87.75	41	John Herbert Corning, heating supplies	42.50
8	Robt. Leitch & Sons, supplies	39.09	42	W. A. Pate, heating supplies	2.50
9	Mutual District Messenger Co., rental call boxes	10.00	43	Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., telephones	153.26
10	Baker, Smith & Co., heating supplies	6.28	44	John K. Ward, heating supplies	20.50
11	George Ryneal, jr., heating supplies	9.63	45	Mutual District Messenger Co., rental call boxes	10.00
12	Washington Gaslight Co., gas	90.63	46	Washington Gaslight Co., gas	144.75
13	Mutual District Messenger Co., rental call boxes	10.00	47	Pay roll, services	396.00
14	American Automatic Protector Co., telephones	226.33	48	Washington Gaslight Co., gas	126.25
15	Charles Werner, coal and wood	103.75	49	Robt. Leitch & Sons, heating supplies	5.36
16	John K. Ward, heating supplies	13.00	50	John K. Ward, heating supplies	12.50
17	Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., telephones	200.00	51	Mutual District Messenger Co., rental call boxes	10.00
18	Pay roll, services	400.50	52	Charles Werner, wood	55.75
19	S. S. Shedd & Bro., heating supplies	8.75	53	Pay roll, services	400.50
20	E. Devlin & Son, electric supplies	32.13	54	John K. Ward, heating supplies	3.00
21	Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., electric supplies	1.60	55	Washington Gaslight Co., gas	128.13
22	J. E. Hurley, special services	6.00	56	Mutual District Messenger Co., rental call boxes	10.00
23	Pay roll, services	396.00	57	Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., telephones	150.50
24	Washington Gaslight Co., gas	90.13	58	V. Baldwin Johnson, coal	1,941.00
25	Mutual District Messenger Co., rental call boxes	20.00	59	Pay roll, services	397.50
26	Hayward & Hutchinson, heating supplies	6.50	60	Chas. Werner, wood	39.50
27	Royce & Marean, electric supplies	34.00	61	Jas. L. Barbour & Son, heating supplies	4.15
28	James B. Barbour & Son, heating supplies	3.50	62	Mutual District Messenger Co., rental call boxes	10.00
29	Pay roll, services	405.00	63	John K. Ward, heating supplies	5.00
30	Robert Leitch & Sons, heating supplies	17.94	64	J. E. Hurley, special services	6.00
31	Watson Lyon, special services	7.00	65	Pay roll, services	400.50
32	Chas. Werner, wood	105.50	66	Washington Gaslight Co., gas	128.25
33	The E. F. Brooks Co., heating supplies	1.50	67	Robt. Leitch & Sons, heating supplies	6.00
34	Washington Gaslight Co., gas	114.00	68	Mutual District Messenger Co., rental call boxes	10.00
			69	Geo. Ryneal, jr., heating supplies	2.50
			70	....do	8.75
			71	Washington Gaslight Co., gas	132.00
			72	Pay roll, services	399.00
	Total disbursements heating and lighting National Museum, 1893				12,159.97
	Balance July 1, 1893				840.03

Postage, July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, "for postage stamps and foreign postal cards for the National Museum." (Sundry civil act, August 5, 1892) $500.00

EXPENDITURES.

City post office for postage and postal cards 500.00

Appropriation all expended July 1, 1893.

Detailed list of vouchers for expenditures from appropriation postage, National Museum, 1893, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

No.	Item of expenditure.	Amount.
1	Washington City post-office, foreign postal cards	$20.00
2	....do	10.00
3	Washington City post-office, stamps and postal cards	470.00
	Total disbursements	$500.00

Printing, July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, "for the Smithsonian Institution for printing labels and blanks and for the 'Bulletin' and volumes of the Proceedings of the National Museum." (Sundry civil act August 5, 1892)	$12,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

Bulletins, National Museum, Nos. 40, 43, 44, 45	$2,351.23	
Bulletins, National Museum, No. 39, extras	155.05	
Bulletins, National Museum, special, Nos. 1 and 2	1,315.70	
Proceedings. National Museum, vols. 14, 15, 16	2,804.67	
Reports National Museum, extras	2,228.40	
Lists, etc	80.18	
Labels for specimens	2,128.82	
Letter-heads, pads, and envelopes	268.53	
Blanks	230.05	
Record books	48.22	
Electros	7.00	
Congressional Records	24.00	
Total expenditure		11,641.85
Balance July 1, 1893		358.15

Building—National Museum.

Balance July 1, 1892, as per last annual report	$525.36

EXPENDITURES.

From July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	522.53
Balance carried, under the provisions of the Revised Statutes, section 3090, by the Treasury Department to the credit of the surplus fund, June 30, 1893	2.83

Detailed list of expenditures from appropriation National Museum building, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

No.	Item of expenditure.	Amount.
6	H. L. Cranford, artificial stone pavement	$396.38
7	....do	126.15
	Total disbursements	522.53
	Balance carried to credit of surplus fund, Treasury Department	2.83

Duties on articles imported for the National Museum.

Balance July 1, 1892, as per last annual report	$58.25
Paid direct by Treasury Department	5.00
Balance carried, under the provisions of Revised Statutes, section 3090, by the Treasury Department to the credit of the surplus fund June 30, 1893	53.25

Preservation of collections, National Museum, 1892.

Balance as per last report, July 1, 1892			$8,818.14
Expenditures to June 30, 1893:			
Salaries	$440.00		
Special services	330.11		
		$770.11	
Supplies	337.50		
Stationery	375.80		
Specimens	6,220.23		
Travel	89.69		
Freight	593.30		
Books	414.46		
		8,030.98	
Total expenditure to June 30, 1893			8,801.09
Balance July 1, 1893, to meet outstanding liabilities			17.05

Total expenditures of the appropriation for preservation of collections, 1892.

[Appropriation, $145,000.]

	From July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892.	From July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.	Total.
Salaries	$122,751.43	$768.61	$123,520.04
Supplies	2,038.76	337.50	2,376.26
Stationery	842.79	375.80	1,218.59
Specimens	6,340.12	6,221.73	12,561.85
Travel	1,574.81	89.69	1,664.50
Freight	2,180.95	593.30	2,774.25
Books	453.00	414.46	867.46
Total	136,181.86	8,801.09	144,982.95
Balance	8,818.14	17.05	17.05

Detailed list of disbursements from appropriation, preservation of collections National Museum, 1892, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.
632	W. W. Rockhill, services	$50.00
633	J. C. McConnell, specimens	249.00
634	J. J. Williams, specimens	12.00
635	S. R. Koehler, services	100.00
636	H. Gibb, services	80.00
637	K. J. Bush, services	60.00
638	Wm. Heddermann, services	65.00
639	Chas. Schuchert, services	85.00
640	A. D. Rahn, special services	15.50
641	W. H. Kimball, travel	5.50
642	W. H. Newhall, travel	62.39
643	W. E. Safford, specimens	350.00
644	Wash. Nailor Cab Co., special services	3.50
645	Adams Express Co., freight	12.65
646	M. E. Mann, books	6.00
647	American Ice Co., supplies	27.74
648	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons, books	2.09
649	Columbia Rwy. Co., supplies	10.50
650	W. Bartholomae, supplies	3.05
651	Nixon Brewer, supplies	1.63
652	W. E. Benjamin, specimens	129.00
653	D. Appleton & Co., specimens	30.00
654	Dennison Manufacturing Co., supplies	35.23
655	M. Woodhull, specimens	3.00
656	A. H. Brown, specimens	1.12
657	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, supplies, $1.06; special services, $3	4.06
658	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, supplies	3.00
659	Brentano's, books	24.35
660	H. M. Colburn, specimens	50.00
661	Mutual District Messenger Co., special services	2.00
662	....do	3.40
663	Tiffany & Co., specimens	250.00
664	Ward's Nat. Sci. Estbt., specimens	500.00
665	People's Dispatch Co., freight	5.81
666	Japanese Trading Co., specimens	127.60
667	Z. D. Waters, specimens	100.00
668	Standard Sewing Machine Co., special services	3.00
669	Washington Post Co., supplies	10.00
670	Geological Survey of America, books	10.00
671	Ira Godfrey, special services	5.86
672	E. J. Pullman, supplies	34.92
673	James H. McGill, supplies	4.40
674	John Akhurst, supplies	6.25
675	M. A. Tappan, supplies	22.90
676	Washington Chronicle, supplies	4.00
677	John Wannamaker, specimens	15.00
678	F. B. Armstrong, specimens	2.00
679	W. H. Lowdermilk & Co., specimens	44.00
680	Ferd. Keller, specimens	50.00
681	S. Springmann, freight	.50
682	Geo. Ryneal, jr., supplies	9.09
783	E. G. Wheeler, supplies	2.10
684	U. S. Express Co., freight	69.05
685	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	56.42
686	....do	39.64
687	George F. Kunz, specimens	125.00
688	F. A. Brockhaus, books	243.40
689	Erdman & Schanz, specimens	9.63
690	John C. Brown, freight	33.43
691	Wm. Wesley & Son, books	23.58
692	Wm. Wesley & Son, books	19.02
693	W. T. Marshall, special services	42.50
694	Chas. E. Beecher, supplies	2.19
695	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons, stationery	135.82
696	Layyat Barakat, specimens	83.75
697	Tiffany & Co., special services	1.50
698	George Ryneal, jr., supplies	7.98
699	Rowland A. Robbins, supplies	12.34
700	Fred A. Schmidt, supplies	.30
701	Joseph F. Sabin, specimens	86.80
702	Gloucester Net and Twine Co., supplies	10.50
703	Wash. B. Williams, supplies	10.64
704	Tschiffely & Evans, supplies	7.73
705	Wm. H. Teepe, supplies	8.00
706	Robt. Boyd, supplies	1.20
707	John C. Parker, supplies	5.00
708	Z. D. Gilman, supplies	13.83
709	Emmons S. Smith, supplies	2.70
710	Adams Express Co., freight	55.00
711	American Ice Co., supplies	42.86
712	J. Baumgarten & Son, supplies	.50
713	Philadelphia Bureau of Press Clippings, books	4.15
714	The Scott Stamp and Coin Co., specimens	176.45
715	M. W. Beveridge, supplies	1.00
716	Lansburgh & Bro., supplies	.50
717	M. G. Copeland, supplies	4.43
718	F. P. May & Co., supplies	18.43
719	Barber & Ross, supplies	.85
720	Easton & Rupp, stationery	61.15
721	E. Morrison Paper Co., stationery	184.68
722	The Columbia Phonograph Co., special services	42.60
723	G. E. Williams, special services	10.00
724	F. A. Brockhaus, books	30.12
725	Albert Schulz, books	7.38
726	Julius Neumann, specimens	44.55
727	R. Wildman, specimens	316.72
728	J. H. Chesley & Co., stationery	4.15
729	Leggat Bros., books	24.96
730	Chas. W. Richmond, specimens	108.50
731	E. E. Howell, special services	151.00
732	Louis B. Grant, specimens	51.92
733	E. E. Howell, special services	46.25
734	A. E. Foote, books	10.00
735	J. C. McConnell, specimens	80.15
736	Woodward & Lothrop, supplies	1.65
737	Scott B. Williams, specimens	24.75
738	Wm. Wesley & Son, specimens	10.40
739	J. S. F. Huddleston, supplies	9.00
740	Alfred Lemon & Co., specimens	2,940.28
741	Augustine Heard, specimens	41.22
742	P. L. Jouy, freight	3.78
743	Wm. Wesley & Son, books	9.41
743 *a*	Pennsylvania R. R. Co., freight	2.35
743 *b*	....do	1.09
743 *c*	....do	20.01
743 *d*	Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co., freight	4.41
743 *e*	....do	49.04
743 *f*	....do	.98
743 *g*	....do	8.73
743 *h*	Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co., travel	6.00
743 *i*	Missouri Pacific R. R. Co., freight	8.47
743 *j*	....do	2.05
743 *k*	Texas and Pacific R. R. Co., freight	1.06
743 *l*	Harrie H. Briggs, freight	5.93
743 *m*	....do	2.30
743 *n*	Union Pacific R. R. Co., freight	4.55

Detailed list of disbursements from appropriation, preservation of collections National Museum, 1892, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893—Continued.

No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.	No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.
743 *o*	Union Pacific R. R. Co	$49.84	745 *d*	Southern Pacific R. R. Co., freight	20.84
743 *p*	....do	19.47	745 *e*	....do	35.43
743 *q*	....do	1.40	744 *f*	....do	1.74
743 *r*	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R. Co., freight	10.95	745 *g*	....do	13.61
743 *s*	Missouri Pacific R. R. Co., freight	3.48	745 *h*	Baltimore and Potomac R. R. Co., freight	.72
743 *t*	New Mexico and Arizona R. R. Co., freight	.25	745 *i*	Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R. R. Co., freight	1.26
743 *u*	Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. R. Co., freight	3.64	745 *j*	Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. R. Co., freight	.95
743 *v*	....do	5.40	745 *k*	....do	.43
744	Chas. K. Worthen, specimens	137.00	745 *l*	....do	.50
745	Bruno Geisler, specimens	150.39	745*m*	Pennsylvania R. R. Co., travel	10.00
745 *a*	Atlantic and Pacific R. R. Co., freight	54.55	745 *n*	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul R. R. Co., freight	.72
745 *b*	Southern Pacific R. R. Co., freight	1.85			
745 *c*	Southern Pacific R. R. Co., travel	6.00			8,801.29
	Less amount disallowed in vouchers No. 109, 10 cents and No. 642, 10 cents				.20
	Total disbursements, Preservation of Collections, National Museum 1892, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893				8,801.09
	Balance July 1, 1893				17.05

Furniture and fixtures, National Museum, 1892.

Balance, July 1, 1892, as per last annual report		$3,300.37
Expenditures from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893:		
Cases	$1,778.00	
Drawers, trays, etc	56.05	
Frames	166.50	
Glass	1,038.14	
Hardware	43.88	
Tools	19.48	
Cloth, etc	8.00	
Glass jars	22.29	
Lumber	47.97	
Office furniture	6.00	
Metals	2.94	
Rubber and leather	13.32	
Apparatus	36.32	
Travel	3.70	
Special service	30.00	
Total expenditure		3,272.59
Balance July 1, 1893, to meet outstanding liabilities		27.78

Total expenditures of the appropriation for furniture and fixtures, 1892.

[Appropriation, $25,000.]

	From July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892.	From July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.	Total.
Salaries or wages	$13,973.77	$30.00	$14,003.77
Exhibition cases	350.09	1,778.00	2,128.09
Drawings for cases	15.00		15.00
Drawers, trays, boxes	543.72	56.05	599.77
Frames, stands, etc	169.50	166.50	336.00
Glass	281.75	1,038.14	1,319.89
Hardware	1,016.95	43.88	1,060.83
Tools	45.59	19.48	65.07
Cloth, cotton, etc	63.05	8.00	71.05
Glass jars	1,062.97	22.29	1,085.26
Lumber	1,660.21	47.97	1,708.18
Paints, oils, brushes	499.70		499.70
Office furniture	765.00	6.00	771.00
Metals	367.14	2.94	370.08
Rubber and leather	122.28	13.32	135.60
Apparatus	129.00	36.32	165.32
Travel	2.00	3.70	5.70
Plumbing	632.00		632.00
Total	21,699.63	3,272.59	24,972.22
Balance	3,300.37	27.78	27.78

Detailed list of disbursements from appropriation Furniture and fixtures, National Museum, 1892, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.	No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.
142	J. E. Watkins, travel	$3.70	153	Woodward & Lothrop, cloth, etc	$8.00
143	W. D. Doremus, special services	2.50	154	Irving Buck, storage cases	324.00
144	Whitall, Tatum & Co., glass jars	22.29	155	Irving Buck, exhibition cases	700.00
145	Robt. Leitch & Sons, tools, $0.75; hardware, $3.70	4.45	156	J. H. Chesley & Co., tin, lead, etc., $2.94: hardware, $8.50	11.44
146	L. H. Schneider's Son, tools, $0.55: hardware, $30.81	31.36	157	Irving Buck, wall cases	140.00
147	Holbrook Bros., glass	1,038.14	158	William & Hanks, leather goods	13.32
148	Church & Stephenson, lumber	47.97	159	Jordon & McLeod, apparatus	8.82
149	Jesse Jones & Co., drawers, trays, etc	56.05	160	J. F. Hurley, special services, $27.50; apparatus, $27.50	55.00
150	Albert Pitney, tools	13.58	161	Irving Buck, frames, etc	166.50
151	J. W. Boteler & Son, office furniture	6.00	162	John C. Knipp & Co., exhibition cases	614.00
152	L. H. Schneider's Son, tools, $2.60; hardware, $0.87	3.47	163	Barber & Ross, tools	2.00
	Total disbursements, Furniture and fixtures, National Museum, 1892				3,272.59
	Balance July 1, 1893				27.78

Heating, lighting, etc., National Museum, 1892.

Balance, as per last report, July 1, 1892		$486.44
Expenditure to June 30, 1893:		
Special services	$3.00	
Gas	89.00	
Telephone	201.55	
Electric work	15.00	
Electric supplies	14.44	
Rental of call boxes	20.00	
Heating supplies	81.57	
New boilers	60.00	
Total expenditure		484.56
Balance to meet outstanding liabilities July 1, 1893		1.88

Total expenditures of the appropriation for heating and lighting, etc., 1893.

[Appropriation, $15,000.]

	Expenditures.		
	From July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892.	From July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.	Total.
Wages	$5,238.93	$3.00	$5,241.93
Coal and wood	3,365.85		3,365.85
Gas	1,360.51	89.00	1,449.51
Telephone	622.65	201.55	824.20
Electric work	37.00	15.00	52.00
Electric supplies	87.53	14.44	101.97
Rental of call-boxes	100.00	20.00	120.00
Heating repairs	329.00		329.00
Heating supplies	433.62	81.57	515.19
New boilers	2,938.47	60.00	2,998.47
Total	14,513.56	484.56	14,998.12
Balance	486.44	1.88	1.88

Detailed list of disbursements from appropriation, heating, lighting, etc., National Museum, 1892, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.
86	Washington Gaslight Co., gas	$89.00
87	Washington Gaslight Co., special services	3.00
88	Mutual District Messenger Co., rental call boxes	10.00
89	....do	10.00
90	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., telephones	201.55
91	Royce & Marean, electric work	15.00
92	Robt. Leitch & Sons, supplies	.88
93	E. G. Wheeler, electrical supplies, $2.69; heating supplies, $1.29	3.98
94	Geo. W. Dant, services, special	60.00
95	J. L. Barbour & Son, supplies	4.70
96	Royce & Marean, electrical supplies	11.75
97	Robt. Leitch & Sons, heating supplies	51.00
98	John K. Ward, supplies	17.50
99	Robt. Leitch & Sons, supplies	6.50
	Total disbursements, heating and lighting, National Museum, 1892	484.56
	Balance July 1, 1893	1.88

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION BUILDING—REPAIRS.

Receipts:		
Balance July 1, 1892, as per last annual report		$11,861.08
Expenditures from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893:		
Building material, lime, cement, etc	$317.36	
Carting	138.50	
Glass	22.80	
Hardware	16.03	
Miscellaneous	25.00	
Moving workshop (contract)	115.00	
Paints, oils, etc	77.50	
Pipes and cutters	408.66	
Roofing	263.45	
Slate-work	356.00	
Services	2,034.16	
Total expenditure, July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893		3,774.46
Balance July 1, 1893		8,086.62

Detailed list of disbursements made by William W. Karr, disbursing clerk Smithsonian Institution, from Smithsonian Institution building, repairs from July 1, 1892 to June 30, 1893.

No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.	No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.
85	Church & Stephenson, lumber	12.36	103	B. F. Guy & Co., repairing roof	183.45
86	E. G. Wheeler, hardware, etc	8.02	104	Maria Green, cartage	34.50
87	W. H. Butler, paints, oils, glass etc	77.50	105	Daniel Shanahan, cement and sand	46.00
88	Albert Ports, services	28.50	106	Pay roll, services	336.65
89	....do	39.00	107	Maria Green, cartage	39.75
90	W. J. Mount, corbels	6.00	108	Pay roll, services	405.30
91	Thos. W. Smith, sash	15.00	109	Daniel Shanahan, cement and sand	47.00
92	Chas. E. Hodgkin, glass	22.80			
93	Maria Green, cartage	17.00	110	Maria Green, cartage	23.50
94	Pay roll, services	60.75	111	B. F. Guy & Co., repairing roof, etc	249.91
95	Caleb L. Saers, moving work shop	115.00	112	James Regan, down spouts, etc	158.75
96	Maria Green, cartage	23.75	113	S. H. Bodfish, running levels	10.00
97	Daniel Shanahan, sand, lime, and cement	22.70	114	Pay roll, services	359.65
			115	E. G. Wheeler, hardware, etc	8.01
98	Pay roll, services	217.38	116	Joseph Fanning, stone steps	113.80
99	A. N. Hartman, slate work	150.00	117	Charles Ford, bricks	75.50
100	Maria Green, cartage	19.00	118	A. L. Wolfsteiner & Co., copper combing	80.00
101	A. N. Hartman, slate work	206.00			
102	Pay roll, services	262.83	119	Pay roll, services	301.10
	Total disbursements Smithsonian Institution building, repairs				3,774.46
	Balance July 1, 1893				8,086.62

ASTRO-PHYSICAL OBSERVATORY—SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, 1893.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation by Congress "for the maintenance of the Astro-Physical Observatory under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, includnig salaries of assistants, apparatus, and miscellaneous expenses," (sundry civil act, August 5, 1892.) $10,000.00

EXPENDITURES FROM JULY 1, 1892, TO JUNE 30, 1893.

Salaries or compensation:

1 senior assistant, 2½ months, at $200	$500.00
1 senior assistant, 8 months, at $200, $1,600; 22 days, at $200, $141.94	1,741.94
1 assistant, 15 days, at $166.66, $80.64; 15 days, at $166.66, $80.64; 10 days, at $166.66, $53.76; 2 months, at $166.66, $333.32	548.36
1 assistant, 10 days, at $116.66, $37.63; 1 month, at $116.66, $116.66	154.29
1 aid, 15 days, at $40, $19.35; 15 days, at $40, $19.35	38.70
1 photographer, 6 months, at $40, $240; 19 days, at $40, $24.52	264.52
1 photographer, 1½ months, at $150, $225; 11 days, at $150, $55	280.00
1 clerk, 3 months, $50, $150; 11 days, at $50, $17.74	167.74
1 copyist, 19 days, at $35, $21.45; 1 month, at $35, $35	56.45
1 instrument-maker, 14 days, at $83.33, $38.34; 7 days, at $83.33, $19.44; 4 days, at $83.33, $10.75; 5½ days, at $83.33, $15.27; ½ month, at $83.33, $41.67	125.47
1 instrument-maker, 15 days, at $60, $29.03; 16 days, at $60, $30.97; 11 days, at $60, $21.29	81.29
1 instrument-maker, 8 months, at $60	480.00

Saaries or compensation—Continued.		
1 janitor, 22 days, at $40, $28.39; ½ month, at $40, $20	$48.39	
1 stenographer, 10 hours, at 50 cents	5.00	
1 carpenter, 5 days, at $91, $14.68; 7½ days, at $91, $22.02; 8 days, at $91, $23.48; 2 days, at $91, $6.07; ½ month, at $91, $45.50	111.75	
1 carpenter, 2½ days, at $3, $7.50; 90.3 hours, at $37.50, $33.86	41.36	
1 carpenter, 16½ days, at $3	49.50	
1 carpenter, 19½ days, at $3	57.75	
1 laborer, 4½ months, at $50	225.00	
Total salaries or compensation		$4,977.51
General expenses:		
Apparatus and appliances	$2,923.46	
Drawings	524.75	
Freight	71.05	
Lumber	49.06	
Miscellaneous supplies	698.12	
Office furniture	48.00	
Postage and telegraph	6.71	
Plumbing and gas-fitting	5.90	
Reference books and binding	234.64	
Stationery	57.76	
Travelling expenses	136.08	
		4,755.53
Total expenditure, July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893		$9,733.04
Balance July 1, 1893, to meet outstanding liabilities		266.96

Detailed list of disbursements made by William W. Karr, disbursing clerk, Smithsonian Institution, from appropriation Astro-Physical Observatory, Smithsonian Institution, 1893, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

No	Item of expenditure.	Amount.	No.	Item of expenditure.	Amount.
1	Wm. Bauman, jr., drawings	$48.75	33	Wm. Hallock, services	$100.00
2	D. M. Hess, services	29.03	34	Thomas Watkins, services	25.00
3	F. L. O. Wadsworth, services	80.64	35	Adams Express Co., freight	2.30
4	Thomas Watkins, services	24.19	36	John S. O'Hare, services	19.35
5	Wm. Hallock, services	96.77	37	E. J. Pullman, supplies	21.02
6	Wm. Bauman, jr., drawings	47.75	38	Washington City post-office, postage	5.00
7	F. L. O. Wadsworth, services	80.64			
8	Melville Lindsay, supplies	1.50	39	Wm. Hallock, services	100.00
9	D. M. Hess, services	30.97	40	Thos. Watkins, services	25.00
10	Thomas Watkins, services	25.81	41	C. B. Nichols, services	7.50
11	Wm. Hallock, services	103.23	42	Jno. S. O'Hare, services	19.35
12	Delia M. Snider, supplies	.75	43	S. P. Langley, travel	9.73
13	D. M. Hess, services	21.29	44	Thos. Watkins, services	25.00
14	Thomas Watkins, services	25.00	45	C. B. Nichols, services	33.86
15	Wm. Hallock, services	100.00	46	Church & Stephenson, lumber	6.92
16	Wm. Bauman, jr., drawings	51.00	47	L. H. Schneider's Son, hardware	2.35
17	R. L. Reed, services	14.68			
18	Royce & Marean, apparatus	33.15	48	Thomas Watkins, services	25.00
19	Z. D. Gilman, supplies	1.60	49	R. L. Reed, services	22.02
20	Easton & Rupp, stationery	2.70	50	Draper Hall Stable Co., carriage hire	6.00
21	Washington Gaslight Co., gas	.50			
22	Fred A. Schmidt, stationery	2.50	51	Boston Cab Co., carriage hire	5.00
23	Henry J. Green, apparatus	2.65	52	Adams Express Co., freight	4.55
24	L. H. Schneider's Son, supplies	7.92	53	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	8.43
25	do	.85	54	F. L. O. Wadsworth, services	387.06
26	Robt. Leitch & Sons, supplies	1.80	55	John S. O'Hare, services	24.52
27	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	.32	56	Thomas Watkins, services	25.00
28	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons, stationery	5.40	57	Stephen H. Baker, services	23.39
			58	F. L. O. Wadsworth, services	141.94
29	Wm. H. Butler, supplies	1.50	59	John A. Brashear, apparatus	89.90
30	J. B. Chamberlain & Co., supplies	3.00	60	F. L. O. Wadsworth, apparatus	94.78
			61	Wm. Bowman, jr., drawings	71.25
31	L. H. Schneider's Son, supplies	14.10	62	R. L. Reed, services	23.48
32	Wm. Bauman, jr., drawings	55.00	63	W. B. Moses & Sons, curtains	23.45

Detailed list of disbursements made by William W. Karr, disbursing clerk, Smithsonian Institution, from appropriation Astro-Physical Observatory, Smithsonian Institution, 1893, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893—Continued.

No.	Item of expenditure.	Amount.
64	Wm. H. Butler, glass	$2.00
65	Eastman Kodak Co., films	24.00
66	Z. D. Gilman, cylinder	1.00
67	Stephen H. Baker, services	20.00
68	R. L. Reed, services	45.50
69	Wm. Bauman, jr., drawings	46.25
70	Thomas Watkins, services	25.00
71	Andrew Kramer, services	30.00
72	J. E. Hurley, brass bolts, etc	3.60
73	Keuffel & Esser Co., boxwood rulers	9.60
74	Washington Gaslight Co., gas	.25
75	S. P. Langley, travel	15.75
76	John C. Parker, stationery	8.00
77	Wm. H. Arneth, apparatus	1.25
78	Royce & Marean, apparatus	10.75
79	F. L. O. Wadsworth, services	200.00
80	John S. O'Hare, services	40.00
81	Andrew Kramer, services	30.00
82	R. L. Reed, services	6.07
83	Wm. Bauman, jr., drawings	47.50
84	S. P. Langley, travel	31.45
85	Wm. H. Butler, mirror	3.25
86	Z. D. Gilman, supplies	4.25
87	Adams Express Co., freight	2.80
88	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	1.85
89	Kane & Roache, gasfitting	5.90
90	L. H. Schneider's Son, hardware	5.15
91	Washington Gaslight Co., gas	1.00
92	John S. O'Hare, services	20.00
93	Andrew Kramer, services	30.00
94	F. L. O. Wadsworth, services	100.00
95	Fred. A. Schmidt, supplies	2.03
96	Hill, Clarke & Co., apparatus	205.00
97	C. C. Hutchins, quartz fibers	50.00
98	Wm. Bauman, jr., drawings	75.50
99	J. B. Hammond, white pine cases	48.00
100	Joseph Mace, freight	.25
101	F. P. May & Co., hardware	2.58
102	Robt. Leitch & Sons, castings	1.12
103	Chas. H. Pleasants, glue	.90
104	Geo. Viehmann & Son, block stone	2.50
105	Jno. S. O'Hare, services	20.00
106	Andrew Kramer, services	30.00
107	F. L. O. Wadsworth, services	100.00
108	S. P. Langley, travel	33.15
109	James W. Queen & Co., apparatus	13.16
110	Washington Gaslight Co., gas	.75
111	United States Express Co., freight	1.65
112	Adams Express Co., freight	1.30
113	Wm. Bauman, jr., drawings	53.75
114	Andrew Kramer, services	30.00
115	A. Brenner, services	30.00
116	Church & Stephenson, lumber	19.09
117	------do	16.61
118	F. L. O. Wadsworth, services	100.00
119	John A. Brashear, apparatus	63.60
120	Easton & Rupp, stationery	8.10
121	Francis J. Hill, apparatus	391.92
122	Melville Lindsay, supplies	6.00
123	J. Karr, supplies	2.50
124	Judd & Detweiler, printing	4.00
125	Wm. Wesley & Son, books	4.95
126	------do	1.60
127	Louis P. Casella, thermometers	92.19
128	F. L. O. Wadsworth, services	100.00
129	Andrew Kramer, services	30.00
130	John S. O'Hare, services	20.00
131	------do	20.00
132	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	15.76
133	M. E. Kahler, apparatus	31.25
134	Leggat Bros., books	1.88
135	Eastman Kodak Co., apparatus	53.40
136	Fauth & Co., apparatus	27.50
137	Geo. Maier, binding	1.25
138	Western Union Telegraph Co., cablegram	$1.71
139	H. C. Dimond & Co., stamp	4.00
140	F. L. O. Wadsworth, services	100.00
141	Andrew Kramer, services	30.00
142	Robt. Leitch & Sons, apparatus	18.53
143	Frank E. Gass, services	5.00
144	A. Brenner, services	6.00
145	E. J. Pullman, supplies	29.50
146	Ernest Kubel, services	49.75
147	The Scovill & Adams Co., apparatus	115.20
148	Royce & Marean, apparatus	17.75
149	E. Morrison Paper Co., stationery	.60
150	Franklin & Co., apparatus	1.75
151	Fred A. Schmidt, thumb tacks	.75
152	Jas. W. Queen & Co., wire	.50
153	S. S. Shedd & Bro., gas pipe, etc	8.70
154	Geo. Ryneal, jr., supplies	5.14
155	L. H. Schneider's Son, supplies	20.59
156	Washington Gaslight Co., gas	.50
157	Jno. S. O'Hare, services	40.00
158	Andrew Kramer, services	30.00
159	F. L. O. Wadsworth, services	100.00
160	A. C. Irvine, services	35.00
161	A. J. Wilkerson & Co., tools	10.08
162	Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., apparatus	155.00
163	Browning & Middleton, supplies	.10
164	W. H. Butler, glass	3.30
165	F. L. O. Wadsworth, services	100.00
166	Andrew Kramer, services	30.00
167	A. Brenner, services	4.50
168	John K. Ward, apparatus	9.36
169	Adams Express Co., freight	.65
170	M. E. Kahler, apparatus	30.25
171	James B. Lamble, supplies	120.75
172	E. J. Pullman, supplies	14.13
173	People's Dispatch Co., freight	1.30
174	Z. D. Gilman, supplies	17.10
175	United States Express Co., freight	.25
176	Eastman Kodak Co., supplies	27.60
177	Peter A. Frasse & Co., apparatus	327.93
178	Elmer & Amend, supplies	1.49
179	Ernest Kübel, apparatus	8.10
180	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	.30
181	George Maier, building	76.10
182	Adams Express Co., freight	.75
183	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	2.65
184	Moore & Leding, apparatus	1.00
185	United States Express Co., freight	.70
186	W. F. Roberts, stationery	2.75
187	J. B. Clayton, services	17.74
188	A. C. Irvine, services	21.45
189	Andrew Kramer, services	30.00
190	John S. O'Hare, services	40.00
191	F. L. O. Wadsworth, services	100.00
192	John A. Brashear, apparatus	130.35
193	S. P. Langley, travel	26.75
194	Wm. L. Spieden, drawings	24.00
195	Joseph Ludewig, services	38.34
196	Church & Stephenson, lumber	4.68
197	Geo. White & Sons, apparatus	8.00
198	Z. D. Gilman, supplies	2.55
199	Geo. Ryneal, jr., supplies	2.10
200	James B. Lamble, supplies	1.30
201	L. H. Schneider's Son, supplies	5.38
202	F. A. Brockhaus, books	143.11
203	Wm. Wesley & Son, stationery	17.78
204	F. L. O. Wadsworth, services	100.00
205	Joseph Ludewig, services	19.44
206	J. B. Clayton, services	25.00
207	Andrew Kramer, services	30.00
208	J. G. Hubbard, services	55.00
209	W. C. Winlock, travel	3.25
210	Washington Gaslight Co., gas	1.25
211	A. J. Wilkinson & Co., supplies	26.43

Detailed list of disbursements made by William W. Karr, disbursing clerk, Smithsonian Institution, from appropriation Astro-Physical Observatory, Smithsonian Institution, 1893, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893—Continued.

No.	Item of expenditure.	Amount.	No.	Item of expenditure.	Amount.
12	Eimer & Amend, supplies	$3.31	244	Lansburgh & Bro., supplies	$2.25
13	Peter A. Frasse & Co., supplies	1.12	245	R. W. Ryan, services	33.00
14	M. E. Kahler, apparatus	19.25	246	Pay roll, services	213.33
15	Fauth & Co., apparatus	54.75	247	Oelrichs & Co., freight	2.63
16	J. G. Hubbard, services	75.00	248	Wm. Grunow, apparatus	151.00
17	F. L. O. Wadsworth, services	100.00	249	Akron Iron Co., apparatus	31.17
18	Andrew Kramer, services	30.00	250	Pettit & Dripps, castings	2.60
19	J. B. Clayton, services	25.00	251	Goodnow & Wrightman, apparatus	2.60
20	Jno. S. O'Hare, services	40.00			
21	Joseph Ludewig, services	41.67	252	Judd & Detweiler, printing	9.00
22	Boston Cab Co., carriage hire	5.00	253	Queen & Co., apparatus	18.00
23	Akron Iron Co., apparatus	13.85	254	Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Co., apparatus	8.10
24	Royce & Marean, apparatus	123.20			
25	S. C. Raub, supplies	1.50	255	B. F. Stevens, books	7.00
26	E. J. Pullman, supplies	17.45	256	E. J. Pullman, supplies	115.35
27	Eastman Kodak Co., supplies	30.00	257	Robt. Leitch & Sons, supplies	9.48
28	O. L. Wolfsteiner & Co., apparatus	7.00	258	L. H. Schneider's Son, supplies	8.70
			259	Melville Lindsay, supplies	1.56
29	The Akron Electrical Manufacturing Co., apparatus	65.00	260	James B. Lamble, supplies	12.85
			261	Z. D. Gilman, supplies	13.35
30	Carpenter Enamel Rheostat Co., apparatus	22.90	262	R. W. Ryan, services	24.75
			263	Pay roll, services	228.60
31	Pay roll, services	240.75	264	Church & Stephenson, lumber	1.76
32	Z. D. Gilman, supplies	13.70	265	Easton & Rupp, stationery	2.40
33	Easton & Rupp, stationery	1.18	266	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	2.56
34	Robt. Leitch & Sons, castings	1.80	267	Z. D. Gilman, supplies	2.00
35	F. P. May & Co., supplies	10.26	268	Fred A. Schmidt, supplies	3.20
36	Geo. Rynear, jr., tools, etc	4.00	269	F. P. May & Co., apparatus	.25
37	Wm. H. Butler, gears, etc	1.24	270	W. G. Metzerott & Co., apparatus	.25
38	John A. Brashear, apparatus	62.95			
39	Nalder Bros. & Co., apparatus	238.62	271	Wm. L. Speiden, drawings	4.00
40	Pay roll, services	230.00	272	Melville Lindsay, supplies	2.32
41	Chas. T. Child, services	37.63	273	L. H. Schneider's Son, supplies	6.35
42	United States Express Co., freight	1.20	274	Washington Gaslight Co., gas	2.50
43	Adams Express Co., freight	18.75	275	M. E. Kahler, apparatus	37.32
	Total disbursements Astro-Physical Observatory, Smithsonian Institution, 1893				9,733.04
	Balance July 1, 1893				266.96

ASTRO-PHYSICAL OBSERVATORY — SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, 1892.

Balance July 1, 1892, as per last annual report		$1,156.89
Expenditures, July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893:		
Apparatus	$634.76	
Drawings	38.25	
Freight	11.53	
Printing and stationery	4.00	
Reference books	336.71	
Salaries	30.00	
Supplies	22.60	
Tools and implements	41.51	
Total expenditure, July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893		1,119.36
Balance July 1, 1893, to meet outstanding liabilities		37.03

Abstract of disbursements from appropriation Astro-Physical Observatory, 1892, from July 1, 1892, to June 30 1893.

No.	Item of expenditure.	Amount.	No.	Item of expenditure.	Amount.
199	Wm. Baumann, jr., drawings	$38.25	214	Washington Gaslight Co., gas	80.50
200	D. M. Hess, services	30.00	215	F. A. Brockhaus, books	1.15
201	Geo. Maier, books	18.60	216	Do	5.65
202	Jas. W. Queen & Co., apparatus	3.12	217	L. C. Baudin, apparatus	20.78
203	Fauth & Co., apparatus	38.55	218	Henry J. Green, apparatus	64.15
204	Easton & Rupp, supplies	3.90	219	L. H. Schneider's Son, supplies	3.26
205	L. H. Schneider's Son, tools and implements	1.00	220	Do	.85
			221	O. L. Wolfsteiner & Co., supplies	5.00
206	McFadden & Co., tools and implements	40.51	222	Royce & Marean, supplies	4.95
			223	W. B. Moses & Sons, supplies	2.00
207	Geo. Ryneal, jr., tools and implements	.50	224	F. A. Brockhaus, books	297.50
			225	General Electric Co., apparatus	15.25
208	Church & Stephenson, supplies	2.16	226	Wm. Grunow, apparatus	182.00
209	U. S. Express Co., freight	.95	227	L. P. Casella, apparatus	2.2.11
210	T. R. Mitchell, printing	4.00	228	Jas. W. Queen & Company, apparatus	100.00
211	Eisner & Amend, apparatus	4.98			
212	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	1.53	229	E. Kubel, apparatus	2.35
213	Adams Express Co., freight	8.75	230	F. A. Brockhaus, books	13.72
	Total disbursements Astro-Physical Observatory, 1892				1,119.36
	Balance, July 1, 1893				37.02

NATIONAL ZOÖLOGICAL PARK, 1893.

Appropriation by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, "for continuing the construction of roads, walks, bridges, water supply, sewerage, and drainage, and for grading, planting, and otherwise improving the grounds, erecting and repairing buildings and enclosures for animals, and for administrative purposes, care, subsistence, and transportation of animals, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employés and general incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, fifty thousand dollars, one-half of which sum shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half from the Treasury of the United States; and a report in detail of the expenses on account of the National Zoölogical Park shall be made to Congress at the beginning of each regular session." (Sundry civil act, August 5, 1892)..... $50,000.00

Expenditures, July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

Salaries or compensation:

1 acting manager, 12 months, at $208.33	$2,499.96
1 property clerk, 12 months, at $100	1,200.00
1 clerk, 4½ months, at $45 per month, $202.50; 6 months, at $60 per month, $360	562.50
1 clerk, 1 month and 7 days, at $50	61.29
1 stenographer, 12 months, at $62.50	750.00
1 messenger, 10 months 10 days, at $25	258.06
1 messenger, 3 months, at $20, $60; 9 months, at $25, $225	285.00
1 messenger, 1 month 12 days, at $25	34.67
1 head keeper, 12 months, at $75	900.00
1 under keeper, 12 months, at $50	600.00
1 under keeper, 1 month, at $45, $45; 11 months, at $50, $550	595.00
1 under keeper, 12 months, at $50	600.00
1 under keeper, 12 months, at $45	540.00
1 foreman, 1 month, at $60, $60; 11 months, at $75, $825	885.00
1 blacksmith, 12 months, at $75	900.00
1 assistant blacksmith, 9 months, at $45, $405; 3 months, at $60, $180	585.00
1 carpenter, 12 months, at $65	780.00

Salaries or compensation—Continued.

1 carpenter, at 5½ months, at $65, $357.50; 7½ days, at $65, $15.73	$373.23	
1 watchman, 12 months, at $50	600.00	
1 watchman, 12 months, at $50	600.00	
1 watchman, 12 months, at $50	600.00	
1 watchman, 12 months, at $50	600.00	
1 watchman, 9 months, at $50, $450; 10 days, at $50, $16.67	456.67	
1 watchman, 9 months, at $45, $405; 14 days, at $45, $21	426.00	
1 watchman, 8 months, at $45	360.00	
1 laborer, 12 months, at $45	540.00	
1 laborer, 12 months, at $45	540.00	
1 laborer, 8 months, at $45	360.00	
1 laborer, 2 months, at $45	90.00	
1 driver, 3 months 1 day, at $45	136.45	
1 driver, 8½ months 7 days, at $45	392.66	
1 attendant, 1 month 15⅔ days, at $45	68.02	
1 attendant, 2 days, at $1	2.00	
Total salaries or compensation		$18,181.51

Miscellaneous:

Building material, lime, cement, etc	$2,950.70	
Copper cornice	288.00	
Iron, steel, piping, fencing, and hardware	2,615.17	
Lumber	1,560.81	
Paints, oils, etc	80.91	
Surveying, plans, drawings, etc	1,014.00	
Tools and implements	350.64	
Water supply, sewerage, etc	649.43	
Trees, plants, fertilizers, etc	258.86	
Freight, transportation, and hauling	990.19	
Travelling expenses	60.89	
Stationery, printing, etc	304.00	
Food for animals	3,832.08	
Postage, telephones, and telegraph	148.08	
Miscellaneous supplies	560.37	
Fuel	829.04	
		16,493.17

Wages of mechanics and laborers and hire of teams in constructing wing walls of bridge; buildings and inclosures; riprapping banks of creek; laying water pipes; building roads, gutters, and walks, planting trees, and otherwise improving the grounds:

1 bricklayer, 4½ days, at $5	$22.50
1 stone mason, 61 days, at $4	244.00
1 stone mason, 25⅝ days, at $4	102.50
1 stone mason, 121½ days, at $4	486.00
1 stone mason, 52⅜ days, at $4	209.50
1 stone mason, 49⅝ days, at $4	198.50
1 stone mason, 9 days, at $4	36.00
1 stone mason, 38½ days, at $4	154.00
1 quarryman, 19 days, at $2	38.00
1 carpenter, 115½ days, at $3	345.75
1 carpenter, 108½ days, at $3	324.75
1 carpenter, 33 days, at $3	99.00
1 carpenter, 30 days, at $3	90.00
1 carpenter, 5 days, at $3	15.00
1 carpenter, 79½ days, at $2.50	198.75
1 laborer, 3 days, at $1.25	3.75
1 laborer, 35¼ days, at $1.25	44.68
1 laborer, 3¼ days, at $1.25	4.06
1 laborer, 131¼ days, at $1.25	164.68
1 laborer, 99 days, at $1.25	123.73

Wages of mechanics and laborers, etc.—Continued.

1 laborer, 54½ days, at $1.25	$68.11
1 laborer, 94 days, at $1.25	117.49
1 laborer, 47½ days, at $1.25	59.05
1 laborer, 27½ days, at $1.25	34.37
1 laborer, 95½ days, at $1.25	119.36
1 laborer, 82½ days, at $1.25	102.81
1 laborer, 15½ days, at $1.25	19.69
1 laborer, 5½ days, at $1.25	6.87
1 laborer, 252½ days, at $1.25	315.95
1 laborer, 127½ days, at $1.25	159.37
1 laborer, 84½ days, at $1.25	105.94
1 laborer, 4½ days, at $1.25	5.63
1 laborer, 6 days, at $1.25	7.50
1 laborer, 22 days, at $1.25	27.50
1 laborer, 40½ days, at $1.25	50.31
1 laborer, 77½ days, at $1.25	97.19
1 laborer, 85½ days, at $1.25	106.87
1 laborer, 23½ days, at $1.25	29.06
1 laborer, 38½ days, at $1.50, $57.37; 69½ days, at $1.25, $86.55	143.92
1 laborer, 3 days, at $1.25, $3.75; 121½ days, at $1.50, $182.62	186.37
1 laborer, 105 days, at $1.25	131.26
1 laborer, 18½ days, at $1.25	22.81
1 laborer, 104½ days, at $1.25	130.31
1 laborer, 23½ days, at $1.25	29.68
1 laborer, 18 days, at $1.25	22.50
1 laborer, 16 days, at $1.25	20.00
1 laborer, 65½ days, at $1.25, $81.55; 70½ days, at $1.50, $105.75	187.30
1 laborer, 12 days, at $1.25; $15; 275½ days, at $1.50, $412.88	427.88
1 laborer, 12 days, at $1.25, $15; 170½ days, at $1.50, $255.35	270.35
1 laborer, 11½ days, at $1.25, $14.06; 200 days, at $1.50, $300	314.06
1 laborer, 48 days, at $1.25, $60; 45 days, at $1.50, $67.50	127.50
1 laborer, 11½ days, at $1.25, $14.37; 13 days, at $1.50, $19.50	33.87
1 laborer, 15½ days, at $1.25, $19.06; 60½ days, at $1.50, $90.75	109.81
1 laborer, 6 days, at $1.25, $7.50; 95½ days, at $1.50, $143.62	151.12
1 laborer, 74 days, at $1.50	111.00
1 laborer, 68½ days, at $1.50	102.75
1 laborer, 45 days, at $1.50	67.50
1 laborer, 222½ days, at $1.50	334.13
1 laborer, 353½ days, at $1.50	530.62
1 laborer, 70 days, at $1.50	104.99
1 laborer, 317½ days, at $1.50	475.88
1 laborer, 76½ days, at $1.50	114.75
1 laborer, 273 days, at $1.50	409.51
1 laborer, 158 days, at $1.50	237.00
1 laborer, 106 days, at $1.50	159.00
1 laborer, 298½ days, at $1.50	447.75
1 laborer, 71 days, at $1.50	106.50
1 laborer, 73½ days, at $1.50	110.25
1 laborer, 121½ days, at $1.50	182.25
1 laborer, 56 days, at $1.50	84.00
1 laborer, 51½ days, at $1.50	77.25
1 laborer, 28 days, at $1.50	42.00
1 laborer, 28 days, at $1.50	42.00
1 laborer, 2 days, at $1.50	3.00
1 laborer, 2 days, at $1.50	3.00
1 stonebreaker, ¾ cubic yards, at $1.50	1.00

Wages of mechanics and laborers, etc.—Continued.		
1 stonebreaker, 22 3/7 cubic yards, at $1.50	$15.74	
1 stonebreaker, 62 1/2 cubic yards, at 60 cents, $37.50; 100 5/7 cubic yards, at 70 cents, $70.61	108.11	
1 stonebreaker, 53 1/11 cubic yards, at 60 cents, $32.35; 46 1/10 cubic yards, at 70 cents, $32.27	64.62	
1 stonebreaker, 38 cubic yards, at 70 cents	26.60	
1 stonebreaker, 63 cubic yards, at 60 cents	37.80	
1 messenger (tool boy), 105 days, at 50 cents	52.50	
1 water boy, 109 days, at 50 cents	54.50	
1 water boy, 76 days, at 75 cents	57.00	
1 water boy, 75 1/2 days, at 75 cents	56.62	
1 water boy, 39 days, at 75 cents	29.26	
1 watchman, 1 day, at $1.50	1.50	
1 watchman, 1 day, at $1.50	1.50	
1 watchman, 1 day, at $1.50	1.50	
1 watchman, 3 days, at $1.50	4.50	
1 watchman, 4 days, at $1.50	6.00	
Wagons and teams, 553 1/2 days, at $4	2,213.50	
Horse and wagon, 1 day, at $2	2.00	
		$13,126.34
Total expenditure		$47,801.02
Balance July 1, 1893		2,198.98

Detailed list of disbursements made by William W. Karr, disbursing clerk, Smithsonian Institution, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.

No.	Item of expenditure.	Amount.	No.	Item of expenditure.	Amount.
1	Pay roll, services	$271.55	38	J. J. Mahoney, food	$20.45
2	do	199.00	39	F. M. Walker, food	25.65
3	do	464.41	40	W. F. Hewett, food	48.60
4	do	571.51	41	C. G. Smith & Son, building stone	351.37
5	do	285.25	42	C. E. Hoover, food	58.30
6	do	470.92	43	A. B. Baker, travel	21.74
7	J. J. Mahoney, milk	23.10	44	Collector of taxes, District of Columbia, c. i. water pipe	69.79
8	F. M. Walker, food	22.68	45	Pay roll, services	1,863.10
9	W. A. Pate, supplies	1.50	46	D. J. Howell, surveying	25.00
10	Walter F. Hewett, food	34.55	47	Baltimore and Potomac R. R. Co., transportation	50.00
11	D. J. Howell, surveying, etc	20.00	48	Capitol Hill Brick Co., brick	9.00
12	Pay roll, services	1,744.52	49	I. R. Roosa, transportation	61.49
13	Haywood & Hutchinson, supplies	2.40	50	E. S. Schmid, food	12.50
14	Poole & Brooks, supplies	2.70	51	Chas. Schneider, food	48.00
15	D. W. McGrath, wagon	70.00	52	The Jackson Jones Co., lime	39.00
16	Harry G. Isel, supplies	1.25	53	J. H. Chesley & Co., fencing	40.32
17	Frank E. Hopkins, supplies	2.33	54	Chas. E. Higgins, building material	54.96
18	J. Lohman, supplies	16.50	55	J. Lohmann, supplies	31.95
19	Edw. S. Schmid, food	14.50	56	S. S. Daish & Son, food	97.73
20	R. A. Golden, food	.75	57	Littlefield & Alvord, broken stone	393.41
21	E. Morrison Paper Co., stationery	1.44	58	Chas. J. Fanning, slate	1.00
22	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, stationery	.40	59	Wm. Ramsey, supplies	1.00
23	Chas. Schneider, food	44.94	60	F. P. May & Co., hardware	11.97
24	J. H. Chesley & Co., hardware	19.20	61	Saml. Brenner, services	21.77
25	Daniel Shanahan, paints, oils, etc	6.25	62	Pay roll, services	1,802.56
26	W. H. Blackburne, travel	18.80	63	J. J. Mahoney, food	18.40
27	L. H. Schnieder's Son, supplies	3.25	64	Danl. Shanahan, lime and cement	28.20
28	Samuel Brenner, services	46.25	65	Danl. Shanahan, building material	167.78
29	H. W. Blunt, cement	218.75	66	George White & Sons, gutter trap	17.60
30	Francis Miller, paints, oils, etc	8.95	67	Church & Stephenson, lumber	575.81
31	Capitol Hill Brick Co., brick	9.00	68	Walter F. Hewett, food and cement	91.80
32	Capitol, North O Street and South Washington Railway Co., supplies	10.00	69	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	10.00
33	W. T. & F. B. Weaver, tools, hardware, etc	404.07	70	V. Baldwin Johnson, coal	110.39
34	Church & Stephenson, lumber	111.83	71	M. G. Copeland & Co., supplies	10.00
35	Pay roll, services	1,931.28	72	O'Neil Bros., supplies	6.75
36	W. P. Tisdel, transportation	214.17			
37	W. V. Kramer, services	25.00			

Detailed list of disbursements made by William W. Karr, disbursing clerk, Smithsonian Institution, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893—Continued.

No.	Item of expenditure.	Amount.
73	Mutual District Messenger Co., supplies	80.25
74	Chas. G. Smith & Son, stone	182.11
75	W. H. Harrover, galv. pans	13.20
76	F. M. Walker, food	47.36
77	P. Mann, tools and implements	23.75
78	S. S. Daish & Son, food	109.21
79	George White & Sons, gutter traps	35.20
80	C. O. Chenault, transportation	5.00
81	Z. D. Gilman, implements	1.35
82	Judd & Detweiler, printing	14.00
83	Lansburgh & Bro., supplies	1.68
84	J. H. Chesley & Co., implements	1.98
85	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, supplies	4.50
86	Chas. Schneider, food	46.50
87	Chas. Becker, supplies	4.08
88	H. T. Burrows, stone	167.45
89	L. H. Schneider's Son, supplies	8.55
90	Pay roll, services	1,938.22
91	George Ryneal, jr., supplies	10.05
92	W. T. & F. B. Weaver, tools and implements	388.75
93	Jouvenal & Smith, bldg. stone	69.00
94	John E. McLeod, food	6.00
95	Adams Express Co., freight	1.05
96	Fred A. Schmidt, supplies	13.00
97	B. F. Guy & Co., supplies	1.00
98	W. H. Butler, supplies	3.40
99	Remsburg & Elliott, supplies	4.60
100	H. T. Burrows, stone	164.00
101	Pay roll, services	2,124.36
102	L. H. Schneider's Son, supplies, tools, etc.	9.86
103	Woodward & Lothrop, supplies	.63
104	Adams Express Co., freight	32.30
105	J. J. Mahoney, food	18.85
106	W. F. Hewett, building materials, $15; food, $63.60	78.60
107	Church & Stephenson, lumber	262.97
108	F. M. Walker, food	30.15
109	H. T. Burrows, stone	127.49
110	B. F. Guy & Co., supplies	41.50
111	Danl. Shanahan, building material	41.68
112	H. W. Blunt, building material	42.75
113	Easton & Rupp, stationery	5.00
114	Chas. Schneider, food	46.50
115	New York Transfer Co., transportation	40.50
116	George Ryneal, jr., supplies	4.14
117	Chas. H. Pleasants, supplies	7.20
118	D. J. Howell, surveying, etc	15.00
119	Edw. S. Schmid, food	18.75
120	V. Baldwin Johnson, fuel	322.85
121	E. L. Dent, building material	28.20
122	Pay roll, services	1,341.68
123	Joseph Mace, freight	3.00
124	John C. Parker, stationery	1.75
125	P. Mann, tools	2.80
126	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons, stationery	7.46
127	J. B. Kendall, tools	3.75
128	Adams Express Co., freight	7.30
129	Chas Becker, supplies	17.15
130	Edw. S. Schmid, food	15.00
131	S. S. Daish & Son, food	125.98
132	Francis Miller, supplies	6.75
133	Thomas Somerville & Sons, supplies	96.59
134	Capitol Hill Brick Co., brick	18.00
135	Pennsylvania R. R. Co., transportation	6.50
136	Pay roll, services	69.50
137	Washington City post-office, postage	5.00
138	W. T. & F. B. Weaver, supplies	182.57
139	Jouvenal & Smith, building material	31.00
140	Byron G. Daniels, transportation	123.02
141	Pay roll, services	$1,133.17
142	Frank Baker, travel	21.25
143	Washington & Georgetown R. R. Co., paving blocks	102.51
144	Tschiffely & Evans, supplies	4.50
145	Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., telephones	46.08
146	James H. McGill, supplies	2.98
147	Woodward & Lothrop, supplies	8.50
148	John Welch, food	2.50
149	Chas. A. Muddiman, supplies	4.02
150	Edw. S. Schmid, food	21.00
151	Wm. M. Galt & Co., food	12.72
152	F. M. Walker, food	31.15
153	Walter F. Hewett, food	28.00
154	S. S. Daish & Son, food	112.21
155	Church & Stephenson, lumber, $72.27; supplies, $4	76.27
156	Baltimore and Potomac R. R. Co., freight	259.00
157	L. H. Schneider's Son, building material, $14.80; supplies, $19.60	34.40
158	Dan'l Shanahan, building material, $15.63; supplies	19.63
159	Chas. Schneider, food	46.00
160	Washington Hydraulic Press Brick Co., brick	13.20
161	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	6.71
162	Joseph F. Baker, water supply	6.00
163	Camden Iron Works, cast-iron pipe	198.96
164	Z. D. Gilman, supplies	.72
165	T. R. Mitchell, printing	10.00
166	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons, supplies	5.50
167	J. J. Mahoney, food	18.13
168	Broderick Bros., cast-iron pipe	8.44
169	Pay roll, services	936.32
170	John H. Oberly, agent, stationery	32.50
171	C. E. Hoover, food	102.40
172	Capitol, North O Street and South Washington R. R. Co., supplies	10.00
173	Thos. Somerville & Sons, pipe fittings	28.57
174	Lewis Hopfenmaier, supplies	2.60
175	George Eppert, food	74.10
176	Mrs. F. Nace, supplies	2.50
177	Pay roll, services	811.62
178	George S. Anderson, food and transportation	82.32
179	J. J. Mahoney, food	18.60
180	F. M. Walker, food	34.73
181	Walter F. Hewett, food	38.40
182	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	16.00
183	Littlefield & Alvord, stone	7.71
184	Fred A. Schmidt, stationery	3.62
185	J. Lohmann, supplies	1.00
186	Chas. Schneider, food	46.50
187	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., telephone	47.50
188	Geo. Ryneal, jr., supplies	4.94
189	Edward S. Schmid, food	25.50
190	L. H. Schneider's Son, hardware	130.10
191	Thos. Somerville & Sons, tools and implements	6.23
192	Pay roll, services	880.14
193	Joseph Mace, freight	3.00
194	W. T. & F. B. Weaver, hardware	124.46
195	Wm. M. Galt & Co., food	5.02
196	O. L. Wolfsteiner & Co., copper cornice	288.00
197	Remsburg & Elliott, supplies	8.35
198	Adams Express Co., freight	2.10
199	T. R. Mitchell, printing	5.00
200	F. L. Olmstead & Co., plans and drawings	200.00

led list of disbursements made by William W. Karr, disbursing clerk, Smithsonian Institution, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893—Continued.

Item of expenditure.	Amount.
V. A. Pate, supplies	84.00
'. Mann, supplies	1.25
ansburgh & Bro., supplies	1.00
. S. Daish & Son, food	177.67
Vm. H. Butler, paints, oils, etc.	24.05
felville Lindsay, supplies	23.71
'ay roll, services	910.42
leo. W. Knox Express, freight	10.00
'. M. Walker, food	44.90
Valter F. Hewett, food	36.40
leo. Ryneal, jr., supplies	6.04
Vm. Ballantyne & Sons, supplies	5.00
Vm. M. Galt & Co., food	6.16
. C. Parker, supplies	4.25
:dw S. Schmid, food	9.00
Vm. M. Neitzey, food	12.25
. J. Mahoney, food	18.60
:dw. L. Dent, tools and implements	100.00
. S. Daish & Son, food	202.21
'. H. Heiskell, jr., & Co., supplies	3.50
. A. Schneider's Sons, supplies	3.00
. F. Guy & Co., supplies	1.00
. H. Schneider's Son, hardware	74.69
'has. E. Gross, supplies	12.10
'has. Schneider, food	46.50
dams Express Co., freight	2.00
'ay roll, services	908.52
'. P. May & Co., hardware	2.50
. Eberly's Sons, supplies	6.50
fary E. Boarman, supplies	1.65
'. Baldwin Johnson, coal	195.01
V. T. & F. B. Weaver, hardware	52.88
Valter F. Hewett, food	36.40
:dw. S. Schmid, food	20.30
'he Standard Engraving Co., printing	20.00
faurice Joyce, printing	42.80
'ay roll, services	897.31
. G. Wheeler, supplies	1.50
'hurch & Stephenson, lumber	172.17
'red. A. Schmidt, stationery	2.15
'hos. D. Singleton, furniture	6.50
Vm. Smith, lime	16.00
'. P. May & Co., hardware	8.25
Vm. M. Galt & Co., food	5.70
'. M. Walker, food	46.80
. J. Mahoney, food	17.10
linder & Kelly, supplies	2.00
Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co., freight	11.00
Vyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, supplies	2.00
Vm. Ballantyne & Sons, stationery	2.75
. Montrop & Co., supplies	8.25
Abbey, Bittinger & Miller, building material	12.60
eorge Ryneal, jr., supplies	1.75
an'l Shanahan, supplies	13.48
. H. Chesley & Co., supplies	2.95
. S. Daish & Son, food	146.19
eorge Maier, binding	4.50
hos. Somerville & Sons, supplies	7.58
obt. Boyd, supplies	5.75
Vm. M. Neitzey, food	6.82
ay roll, services	947.52
anning & Parsons, lumber	60.00
oseph Mace, freight	6.00
dams Express Co., freight	.35
. E. Hoover, food	36.22
do	65.20
. Routt, fertilizer	45.00
'. F. Hewett, food	39.08
eter Henderson & Co., supplies	14.30
dw. L. Dent, tools and implements	65.59
ay roll, services	1,061.19

No.	Item of expenditure.	Amount.
272	B. Westermann & Co., books	81.07
273	Chas. J. Fanning, cement	6.00
274	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons, books	7.50
275	P. H. Heiskell, jr., & Co., implements	29.00
276	Broderick Bros., supplies	2.00
277	F. M. Walker, food	45.71
278	T. R. Mitchell, printing	12.75
279	John R Galloway, supplies	3.00
280	Remsburg & Elliott, supplies	10.55
281	J. H. Chesley & Co., hardware	62.32
282	Fred. A. Schmidt, stationery	.85
283	W. H. Lowdermilk & Co., books	5.00
284	Wm. M. Neitzey, food	9.10
285	Dan'l Shanahan, supplies	1.75
286	J. J. Mahoney, food	18.60
287	E. Morrison Paper Co., stationery	3.63
288	Edward S. Schmid, food	15.00
289	Thos. Somerville & Sons, castings	2.13
290	S. S. Daish & Son, food	119.94
291	Wm. Wesley & Son, books	2.60
292	Pay roll, services	1,321.19
293	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., telephones	47.50
294	Chas. Schneider, food	88.50
295	Geo. W. Knox, express	40.80
296	J. D. Wilson, fertilizer	50.00
297	Church & Stephenson, lumber	161.78
298	V. Baldwin Johnson, fuel	200.79
299	W. T. & F. B. Weaver, hardware	372.61
300	Taylor Bros., transportation	3.25
301	Belt Railway Co., supplies	10.00
302	Walter F. Hewett, food	36.40
303	Pay roll, services	1,422.74
304	E. Morrison Paper Co., stationery	2.50
305	Edward L. Dent, castings	3.20
306	Littlefield, Alvord & Co., hauling	153.13
307	F. M. Walker, food	45.40
308	J. J. Mahoney, food	18.00
309	Daniel Shanahan, cement	58.25
310	L. H. Schneider's Son, hardware	49.61
311	George Ryneal, jr., supplies	5.23
312	Bridgett O'Neill, lime	8.00
313	Wm. M. Neitzey, food	8.40
314	J. H. Chesley & Co., hardware	5.35
315	Easton & Rupp, stationery	1.00
316	Washington & Georgetown R. R. Co., paving block	400.00
317	Thos. Somerville & Sons, pipe	9.75
318	Chas. Schneider, food	45.00
319	Joseph Mace, freight	14.34
320	Church & Stephenson, lumber	56.14
321	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	3.10
322	do	1.00
323	S. S. Daish & Son, food	160.61
324	J. B. Kendall, hardware, etc	12.55
325	Capitol Hill Brick Co. bricks	9.00
326	Lewis Hopfenmaier, tools and implements	20.54
327	T. R. Mitchell, printing	1.50
328	Z. D. Gilman, supplies	.68
329	C. E. Hoover, food	33.80
330	do	31.20
331	Wm. M. Galt & Co., food	4.42
332	Pay roll, services	1,420.27
333	P. H. Heiskell, jr., & Co., trees, plants, etc	24.13
334	W. F. Hewett, food	42.00
335	W. T. & F. B. Weaver, hardware	204.36
336	Pay roll, services	55.39
337	Edw. L. Dent, tools and implements	122.45
338	Pay roll, services	1,194.77
339	Adams Express Co., freight	8.70
340	Page Woven Wire Fence Co., fencing	252.50

Detailed list of disbursements made by William W. Karr, disbursing clerk, Smithsonian Institution, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893—Continued.

No.	Item of expenditure.	Amount.	No.	Item of expenditure.	Amount.
341	D. C. Turner, tools and implements	85.00	361	Wm. M. Neitzey, food	89.10
342	Mary E. Boarman, supplies	1.26	362	Easton & Rupp, stationery	2.79
343	E. Montrop & Co., supplies	9.00	363	Chas. Schneider, food	46.50
344	F. M. Walker, food	42.38	364	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., telephones	2.00
345	Dan'l Shanahan, building material	58.05	365	Geo. Ryneal, jr., supplies	4.89
346	Joseph Mace, freight	19.81	366	Ames Plow Co., tools and implements	49.71
347	J. J. Mahoney, food	18.60	367	Thos. W. Smith, lumber	60.00
348	Glenn Brown, plans, and drawings, etc	455.00	368	M. M. Crocker, supplies	2.00
349	D. J. Howell, surveying, etc	99.00	369	P. Mann & Co., supplies	90.77
350	Pay roll, services	1,195.40	370	Frank Baker, travel	16.85
351	W. T. & F. B. Weaver, hardware	171.36	371	Wm. Ramsay, supplies	5.00
352	Church & Stephenson, lumber	23.85	372	Edw. S. Schmid, food	12.50
353	Thos. Somerville & Sons, hardware, etc	50.44	373	T. R. Mitchell, printing	4.00
354	Wm. M. Galt & Co., food	11.84	374	L. H. Schneider's Son, hardware	19.25
355	S. S. Daish & Son, food	179.95	375	Pay roll, services	1,010.69
356	Harlan P. Kelsey, plants, etc	39.43	376	W. F. Hewett, food	48.05
357	Thos. Meehan & Sons, plants, etc	13.50	377	Hugh Waters, stone	19.00
358	Wm. F. Bassett & Son, plants, etc	24.50	378	Judd & Detweiler, printing	7.00
359	Conrad Becker, supplies	.35	379	J. H. Chesley & Co., hardware	72.90
360	Edw. S. Schmid, food	12.00	380	J. B. Kendall, hardware	3.50
			381	Adams Express Co., freight	5.10
			382	Wm. M. Galt & Co., food	8.84
			383	Olmstead, Olmstead & Eliot, plans, drawings, etc	200.00
	Total disbursements National Zoölogical Park, 1893				47,801.02
	Balance July 1, 1893				2,198.98

National Zoölogical Park, organization, improvement, maintenance.

Balance July 1, 1892, as per last annual report		$1,778.34
Expenditures from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893:		
Artificial ponds, etc	$910.86	
Current expenses	23.75	
Total expenditures		934.61
Balance July 1, 1893, to meet outstanding liabilities		843.73

Statement of the total expenditures of the appropriation for the Zoölogical Park, act of April 30, 1890.

	From April 30, 1890, to June 30, 1892.	From July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.	Total to June 30, 1893.
Shelter of animals	$14,925.21		$14,925.21
Shelter-barns, cages, fences, etc	8,956.06		8,956.06
Repairs to Holt mansion, etc	2,000.00		2,000.00
Artificial ponds, etc	1,089.14	$910.86	2,000.00
Water supply, sewerage, and drainage	7,000.00		7,000.00
Roads, walks, and bridges	15,000.00		15,000.00
Miscellaneous supplies	5,000.00		5,000.00
Current expenses	36,251.25	23.75	36,275.00
Total	90,221.66	934.61	91,156.27
Balance	1,778.34	843.73	843.73

Detailed list of disbursements from appropriation National Zoölogical Park, organization, improvements, maintenance.

No.	Item of expenditure.	Amount.
329	Pay roll, services	$240.50
330	Glenn Brown, plans and drawings	5.00
331	John Burns, rental derricks	23.75
332	Pay roll, services	450.44
333	Collector of taxes, District of Columbia, cast-iron pipe	90.90
334	Pay roll, services	122.37
335	W. T. & F. B. Weaver, pig lead	1.65
	Total disbursements National Zoölogical Park: Organization, improvements, maintenance, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	934.61
	Balance July 1, 1893	843.73

National Zoölogical Park, buildings, 1892.

Balance July 1, 1892, as per last report	$231.54
Expenditures, July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893:	
Lumber	$140.74
Paints, oils, etc	38.43
Plans, drawings, etc	13.25
Plumbing supplies	14.12
Stone	25.00
Total expenditures	231.54

Statement of the total expenditure of the appropriation for National Zoölogical Park, buildings, 1892.

[Appropriation, $18,000, act March 3, 1891.]

	From July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892.	From July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.	Total to June 30, 1893.
Fencing	$107.50		$107.50
Fuel	4.20		4.20
Glass, paints, oils, etc	227.40	$38.43	265.83
Hardware, tools, etc	1,249.98		1,249.98
Heating apparatus	3,545.00		3,545.00
Lumber	3,023.41	140.74	3,164.15
Miscellaneous	83.10		83.10
Plans, drawings, etc	575.00	13.25	588.25
Plumbing supplies		14.12	14.12
Salaries or compensations	8,624.32		8,624.32
Stone, brick, lime, cement	328.55	25.00	353.55
Total	17,768.46	231.54	18,000.00

Detailed list of disbursements from appropriation National Zoölogical Park, buildings, 1892.

No.	Item of expenditure.	Amount.
70	L. H. Schneider's Son, paints and oils	$30.73
71	Chas. Becker, paints and oils	5.50
72	Geo. Ryneal, jr., paints and oils	2.20
73	L. P. Shoemaker, stone	25.00
74	Glenn Brown, plans and drawings	13.25
75	W. T. & F. B. Weaver, hardware	14.12
76	Church & Stephenson, lumber	140.74
	Total disbursements National Zoölogical Park, buildings, 1892	231.54

National Zoölogical Park, improvements, 1892.

Balance July 1, 1892, as per last annual report		$121.34
Expenditures, July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893:		
Hardware	$7.54	
Plans and drawings	100.00	
Trees, shrubs, plants, etc	8.80	
Total expenditures		116.34
Balance July 1, 1893, to meet outstanding liabilities		5.00

Statement of the total expenditure of the appropriation for the National Zoölogical Park, improvements, 1892.

[Appropriation, $15,000, act March 3, 1891.]

	From July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892.	From July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.	Total to June 30, 1893.
Building bridge (contract)	$1,742.50		$1,742.50
Building material	544.17		544.17
Freight	74.00		74.00
Hardware	17.20	$7.54	24.74
Lumber	333.09		333.09
Salaries or compensation	8,181.84		8,181.84
Settees, etc	420.00		420.00
Supplies	81.95		81.95
Surveying, plans, and drawings	2,961.79	100.00	3,061.79
Tools and implements	173.77		173.77
Travelling expenses, etc	68.50		68.50
Trees, plants, and fertilizers	279.85	8.80	288.65
Total	14,878.66	116.34	14,995.00
Balance July 1, 1893, to meet outstanding liabilities			5.00

Detailed list of disbursements from appropriation National Zoölogical Park, improvements, 1892.

No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.
82	G. A. Parker, trees, plants, etc	8.80
83	F. L. Olmstead & Co., plans and drawings	100.00
84	W. T. & F. B. Weaver, hardware	7.54
	Total disbursements, National Zoölogical Park, improvements, 1892	116.34
	Balance July 1, 1893	5.00

National Zoölogical Park, maintenance, 1892.

Balance July 1, 1892, as per last annual report		$1,386 50
Expenditures from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893:		
Coal and wood		180 00
Draft-horses		365.00
Food for animals		189.28
Freight and hauling		2.65
Miscellaneous expenses		99.03
Plans, drawings, etc		200.00
Specimens		296.17
Stationery and printing		16.87
Telephones		37.50
Total expenditures		1,386.50

Statement of the total expenditure of the appropriation for the National Zoölogical Park, maintenance, 1892.

[Appropriation, $18.500, acts March 3, 1891, and March 8, 1892.]

	From July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892.	From July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.	Total to June 30, 1893.
Coal and wood	$263.12	$180.00	$443.12
Draft-horse	----------	365.00	365.00
Food for animals	3,738.12	189.28	3,927.40
Freight and hauling	222.91	2.65	225.56
Hardware, etc	76.05	----------	76.05
Horseshoeing	33.14	----------	33.14
Lumber	27.50	----------	27.50
Miscellaneous expenses	394.22	99.03	493.25
Plans, drawings, etc	----------	200.00	200.00
Salaries or compensation	10,984.12	----------	10,984.12
Stationery and printing	72.77	16.87	89.64
Specimens	1,301.55	296.17	1,597.72
Telephones	----------	37.50	37.50
Total	17,113.50	1,386.50	18,500.00

Detailed list of disbursements from appropriation National Zoölogical Park, maintenance, 1892.

No.	Item of expenditure.	Amount.	No.	Item of expenditure.	Amount.
191	Thos. M. Draney, fuel	$23.40	210	E. S. Schmidt, food	$16.75
192	J. T. Hopkins, draft horses	365.00	211	O'Neil Bros., miscellaneous expenses	10.50
193	Walter F. Hewett, food	41.55	212	Fred. A. Schmidt, stationery	2.85
194	J. J. Mahoney, food	20.58	213	Binder & Kelly, miscellaneous expenses	2.00
195	F. M. Walker, food	37.05	214	R. A. Golden, food	2.75
196	Wm. E. Hodge, fuel	156.60	215	T. R. Mitchell, printing	2.00
197	Jas. L. Barbour, miscellaneous expenses	1.60	216	Remsburg & Elliott, miscellaneous expenses	7.50
198	Pearce, Lawton & McReynolds, miscellaneous expenses	5.00	217	Adams Express Co., freight	2.15
199	P. Mann, miscellaneous expenses	2.45	218	United States Express Co., freight	.50
200	C. M. Bell, miscellaneous expenses	10.00	219	Mary E. Boarman, miscellaneous expenses	2.00
201	E. Morrison Paper Company, stationery	5.76	220	B. Westermann & Co., miscellaneous expenses	3.40
202	F. L. Olmstead & Co., plans, drawings, etc	200.00	221	Mutual District Messenger Co., miscellaneous expenses	.50
203	Easton & Rupp, stationery	.40	222	W. T. & F. B. Weaver, miscellaneous expenses	10.03
204	Wm. Ballantyne & Son, stationery	5.86	223	W. P. Tisdel, miscellaneous expenses	171.33
205	Z. D. Gilman, miscellaneous expenses	2.55	224	C. E. Hoover, food	28.60
206	Chas. Schneider, food	42.00	225	Geo. S. Anderson, food	124.84
207	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, telephone	37.50	226	H. M. Pollock, miscellaneous expenses	12.50
208	J. Lohman, miscellaneous expenses	37.50			1,399.00
209	Church & Stephenson, miscellaneous expenses	4.00			
	Less amount disallowed in voucher No. 158				12.50
	Total disbursements National Zoölogical Park, maintenance, 1892, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893				1,386.50

o

C. W. BROADFOOT AND OTHERS.

Communication from the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the cases of the following-named persons against the United States: C. W. Broadfoot, deceased; A. F. Comer, deceased; P. Dwyer, deceased; J. H. Maury, deceased; M. Tipton, deceased; J. S. Murphy, and N. Rawlins.

DECEMBER 4, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 29, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in each of the annexed causes which cases were referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

HON. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims, Congressional No. 5669. Charles W. Broadfoot *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry finds that Charles W. Broadfoot, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 12, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case, No. 5669. James T. Broadfoot, administrator Charles W. Broadfoot, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 6th day of August, 1888.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for the claimant, and the Attorney-General by Henry M. Foote, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On the preliminary inquiry the court on the 12th day of June, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores or from whom they were alleged to have been taken was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout the war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 2d day of November, 1893. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States residing in Lauderdale County, State of Alabama, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from said decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $875, and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows:

1 yellow mare	$175.00
1 bay mare mule	200.00
1 gray horse mule	200.00
1 brown mare mule	150.00
100 bushels corn	100.00
200 pounds bacon	50.00
Total	875.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

There were taken from Charles W. Broadfoot, of Lauderdale County, Ala., since deceased, during the war for the suppression of the rebellion by military authority for the use of the United States Army, stores and supplies amounting in value to $424, which does not appear to have been paid.

II.

The said James T. Broadfoot is the duly appointed and qualified administrator of said Charles W. Broadfoot, deceased.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 6, 1893.
A true copy.
Test, this 29th day of November, A.D. 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 5709. A. F. Comer's administrator, *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that A. F. Comer, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 16, 1893.

[Court of Claims. No. 5709 Congressional Facts and loyalty. Nancy C. Comer, administratrix, A. F. Comer, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above entitled case for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 6th day of August, 1888.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General by F. Brannigan, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits. The claimant in her petition makes the following allegations:

That she is a citizen of the United States, residing in Center, Cherokee County, State of Alabama, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from him quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $769.05 and appropriated the same to the use of the U. S. Army as follows:

Taken June 4, 1864:	
1 mare	$100.00
800 pounds beef	80.00
500 pounds pork	50.00
150 pounds soap	15.00
150 pounds bacon, 20 cents	30.00
1 skillet, 75; coffee kettle, 1 frypan	2.25
50 chickens	12.50
180 pounds flour	10.80
3 bushels meal	3.00
2 gallons wine	5.00
2 gallons vinegar	1.00
Taken in October, 1864:	
1 fine mare	100.00
1,200 pounds pork, 10 cents	120.00
150 bushels corn	187.50
300 pounds fodder, at $2	6.00
20 bushels oats, at $1	20.00
100 chickens	25.00
½ bushel dried peaches	1.00
Total	769.50

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

During the late war there was taken from A. F. Comer, since deceased, by the military forces of the United States, and appropriated to army use, two mares, then reasonably worth the sum of $200.

At the same time there was taken and appropriated in the same manner other property of the nature described above, but the amount thereof is not proved.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 6, 1893.
A true copy.
Test, this 29th day of November, 1893.

[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 5499. Estate of Patrick Dwyer *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Patrick Dwyer (since deceased), the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 24, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 5499. Facts and loyalty. John League, administrator Patrick Dwyer, deceased, *vs.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 1st day of August, 1888.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General by John C. Chaney, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Shelby County, State of Tennessee, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from said decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $850 and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows:

2 mules, $150 and $200	$350
1 horse	150
10,000 feet lumber	350
Total	850

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

There were taken from claimant's intestate, as alleged, during the late war, by the military authorities of the United States and appropriated to army use, one horse and two mules, then reasonably worth the sum of $350. There was also taken from said decedent, and appropriated as aforesaid, lumber, but the court is unable, from the evidence, to determine the amount thereof.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 6, 1893.
A true copy.
Test: This 29th day of November, A. D. 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 7459. James Harding, administrator of James H. Maury, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that James H. Maury, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 29, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 7459. Jas. M. Harding, administrator; Jas. H. Maury, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the

Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 6th day of March, 1890.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General by Charles C. Binney, esq., his assistant, and under his direction appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 27th day of May, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout the war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 1st day of November, 1893. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States residing in Claiborne County, State of Mississippi, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from said decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $3,460, and appropriated the same to the use of the U. S. Army, as follows:

1 pair carriage horses	$700
1 dark bay mule	175
5 mules	825
2 mules	200
1 gray mare	150
6 mules	840
1 horse	130
1 cart and harness	40
300 bushels corn	300
Total	3,460

The court, upon the evidence, and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

There were taken from James H. Maury, now deceased, late of Claiborne County, Miss., during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, by military authority, for the use of the United States Army, stores and supplies then reasonably worth $1,950, which do not appear to have been paid for.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 6, 1893.
A true copy.
Test, this 29th day of November, 1893.

JOHN RANDOLPH.
[SEAL.] *Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.*

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 5830. Estate of Mordecai Tipton vs. the United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that said Mordecai Tipton, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 20, 1892.

[Court of Claims. No. 5830, Congressional. Facts and loyalty.—W. B. W. Lee, administrator M. Tipton, deceased, *vs.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 6th day of August, 1888.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for the claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Wm. J. Rannells, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores or from whom they were alleged to have been taken was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case has been brought to a hearing on its merits. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Cherokee County, State of Alabama, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times, during said period, the United States forces, by proper authority, took from decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $404.50, and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army as follows:

1 gray mare	$150.00
9 fat hogs	112.50
16 small hogs	80.00
2 large sows	20.00
2 bushels dried fruit	4.00
3 gallons molasses	3.00
100 pounds pork	10.00
100 ponnds tobacco	25.00
Total	404.50

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

That there was taken from the claimant's intestate, as alleged, during the late war, by the military authorities of the United States, and appropriated to army use stores and supplies then reasonably worth the sum of $185. In this amount is not included any allowance for fruit, molasses, or tobacco.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 6, 1893.
A true copy.
Test: This 29th day of November, 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 5095. John L. Murphy *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that John L. Murphy, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 8, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional cases, Nos. 5827 and 5095. John L. Murphy *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 10th day of July, 1888.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by James H. Nixon, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 8th day of May, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores or from whom they were

alleged to have been taken was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 1st day of November, 1893. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States residing in Woodruff County, State of Arkansas, where he resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from him quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $2,330, and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows:

3,000 pounds bacon, 12½ cents	$375.00
1,000 bushels corn, at $1	1,000.00
40 head beef cattle, at $10	400.00
1 sorrel horse, 8 years old	200.00
1 dark gray horse, 7 years old	175.00
1 dark bay mare, 7 years old	180.00
Total	2,330.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

There were taken from the claimant, then of White County, Ark., during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, by military authority for the use of the United States Army, stores and supplies then reasonably worth $1,240, and no payment appears to have been made therefor.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 6, 1893.
A true copy.
Test: This 29th day of November, 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 6834. Nicholas Rawlins *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Nicholas Rawlins, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 12, 1893.

[Court of Claims. (Congressional case No. 6834.) Nicholas Rawlings *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 15th day of February, 1889.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Felix Brannigan, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry, the court, on the 12th day of June, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 31st day of October, 1893. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Floyd County, Ga., where

he resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from said claimant quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $1,390, and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army as follows:

2 horses	$200
4 cattle	48
2,450 pounds pork	367
11 hogs	33
450 bushels corn	567
1,400 bundles fodder	28
6 head goats	6
30 bushels sweet potatoes	10
10 bushels wheat	15
200 pounds bacon	40
1 two-horse wagon and harness	75
Total	1,390

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

There were taken from the claimant, Nicholas Rawlings, of Floyd County, Ga., during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, by proper military authority, for the use of the United States Army, stores and supplies consisting of horses, cattle, pork, stock hogs, corn, fodder, wheat, bacon, sweet potatoes, wagon, and harness, then of the reasonable value of $848. Whatever other property described in the petition was taken was not an appropriation for the use of the Army.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 6, 1893.
A true copy.
Test, this 29th day of November, 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims

ANDREW ALLEN AND OTHERS.

Communication from the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the cases of the following-named persons against the United States, Andrew Allen, E. S. Gilbert, deceased, and Wm. Henderson, deceased.

DECEMBER 4, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE.

Washington, November 16, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmi therewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in each of the annexed causes which cases were referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

HON. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 8054. Andrew Allen *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Andrew Allen, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 25, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional—facts and loyalty. No. 8054. Andrew Allen *vs.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 27th day of August, 1890.

Charles and William B. King, esqrs., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Henry M. Foote, his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 25th day of January, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 26th day of October, 1893. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That the following property, belonging to Andrew Allen, was taken from him by the U. S. Army and used by the said Army, the date, place, and command being particularly stated below:

In Cass County, in the State of Missouri, on or about the dates and by the commands hereinafter mentioned, to wit:

October or November by Col. Lane's command:	
6 tons of millet hay, at $10 per ton	$60.00
30 bushels of corn, at 50 cents per bushel	150.00
4 cords of firewood, at $4 per cord	16.00
Fall of 1862 by Col. Anthony's command:	
12 tons of timothy, at $10 per ton	120.00
100 bushels of corn, at 50 cents per bushel	50.00
5 cords of firewood, at $4 per cord	20.00
January, 1863, by Col. Hall's Fourth Regiment, Missouri State Militia Volunteers:	
6 tons of timothy hay, at $10 per ton	60.00
4 cords of firewood, at $4 per cord	16.00
July, 1863, by Capt. H. E. Palmer's Company A, Eleventh Regiment Kansas Cavalry Volunteers:	
15 tons of hay, at $10 per ton	150.00
By Capt. Ryan's Company H, Fourth Regiment Missouri Cavalry Veteran Volunteers:	
20 tons of hay, at $10 per ton	200.00
7 tons of hay, at $10 per ton	70.00
20 bushels of corn, at 50 cents per bushel	10.00
1 fat calf	4.00
5 cords of wood, at $5 per cord	25.00
Damages to property	6.00
Total	1,077.00

The court upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

There were taken from and furnished by the claimant in Cass County, Mo., during the years 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1865, quartermaster stores as above set forth, for the use of the Army, and fair and reasonable value of which at the time and place was $484.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 30, 1893.
A true copy.
Test this 16th day of November, 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 2173. Jane Gilbert, administratrix of Evan S. Gilbert, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Evan S. Gilbert (since deceased), the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 15, 1893.

Court of Claims. Congressional—facts and loyalty. No. 2173. Jane Gilbert, administratrix of the estate of Evan S. Gilbert, deceased, *vs.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been aken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during he late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the ommittee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 10th day of Feb- nary, 1888. George A. King, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, y William J. Rannells, his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the efense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 15th day of May, 1893, found that the erson alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were lleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States hroughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 19th day of October, 1893. he claimant in her petition makes the following allegations:

That the following property, belonging to Evan S. Gilbert, was taken from him by he United States Army and used by the said Army, the date, place, and command eing particularly stated below:

n Newton County, in the State of Mississippi, on or about the 14th to the 18th of February, inclusive, 1864, by the forces of the United States, namely, Gen. Sher- man's army, to wit:

1. 1 mule 10 years old	$150.00
2. 1 fine horse 6 years old	200.00
3. 2,000 pounds of bacon, at 15 cents per pound	300.00
4. 600 pounds of pork, at 10 cents per pound	60.00
5. 10 stock hogs	50.00
6. 40 sheep	60.00
7. 100 bushels of potatoes	100.00
8. 1 saddle	20.00
9. 40 gallons of molasses	40.00
10. 75 fowls (chickens), at 25 cents	18.75
11. 12 turkeys	12.00
12. 12 geese	6.00
13. 4 fine bedquilts	25.00
14. 12 coverlids	40.00
Total	1,081.75

The court, upon the evidence, and after considering the briefs and arguments of ounsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

There were taken from the farm of Evan S. Gilbert, deceased, in Newton County, a., in February, 1864, by the forces of Gen. Sherman, for the use of the Army, uartermaster stores and commissary supplies, as above set forth, of the value of 597.

The court excludes from consideration items 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, as having been ue to the depredation of soldiers.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 30, 1893.

A true copy.

Test: This 16th day of November, 1893.

[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

Court of Claims. Congressional. No. 4669. F. J. Henderson, executor of William Henderson, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that said William Henderson, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 5, 1893.

Court of Claims. No. 4669. (Congressional—Facts and loyalty.) Frank J. Henderson, executor William Henderson, deceased, vs. United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies, or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 7th day of June, 1888. Charles and William B. King, esqs., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Felix Brannigan, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry, the court on the 5th day of June, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 19th day of October, 1893. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That the following property belonging to the decedent was taken from him by the U. S. Army, the date, place, and command being particularly stated below:

In Whitfield County, in the State of Georgia, on or about the 15th day of September, 1864, by the Forty-fourth Colored Regiment of the U. S. Army.

11,532 feet of lumber, at $30 per M	$345.96
10,390 feet of boards, at $4 per M	45.56
6,656 bricks, at $12 per M	70.87
150 cords of wood, at $3 per cord	450.00
3,360 rails, at $3 per hundred	100.00
225 bushels of corn, at $2 per bushel	450.00
1,400 pounds of pork, at 10 cents per pound	140.00
Total	1,612.19

The court, upon the evidence, and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel of both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT:

There were taken from claimant's decedent, from his farm in Whitfield County, Ga., during the month of September, 1864, by military authority for the use of the Army, stores and supplies as above described, the reasonable value of which at the time and place of taking was $764.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 30, 1893.
A true copy.
Test this 16th day of November, 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 11.

C. C. BAKER AND WILLIAM WALLACE, DECEASED.

Communication from the Court of Claims transmitting a copy of the findings of the Court in the cases of the following named persons against the United States: C. C. Baker and William Wallace, deceased.

DECEMBER 4, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 15, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in each of the aforesaid causes, which cases were referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 5178. Cynthia C. Baker vs. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Cynthia C. Baker, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 31, 1892.

[Court of Claims. No. 5178, Congressional. Facts and loyalty. Cynthia C. Baker vs. United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 10th day of July, 1888.

Charles and William B. King, esqs., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by James H. Nixon, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies, or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits. The claimant in her petition makes the following allegations:

That the following property belonging to her was taken from her as follows:

In Benton County, State of Arkansas, in November and February, 1862 and the fall of 1863, by the forces of the United States, namely: members of Gen. Blount's division and Col. Phillips's regiment, to wit:

94 bushels of corn in crib	$70.50
1,104 bushels of corn in field	838.00
1 bay mare	100.00
2 horses	200.00
11 sheep	22.00
5 cattle	120.00
100 pounds of bacon	20.00
30 bushels of apples	15.00
30 pounds of lard	5.00
6 hogs	40.00
Total	1,430.50

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

There were taken from the claimant as alleged during the late war by the military authorities of the United States, and appropriated to Army use, stores and supplies then reasonably worth the sum of $455.

Edward Williams, son of Cynthia C. Baker, who, during the war, was a minor, makes no claim for any part of the amount sought to be recovered by his mother, disclaims any right to intervene herein, and asks that the succession to the ownership of the property for which claim is made may be found to have been in the said Cynthia C. Baker after the death of her husband, his father, which occurred before the property was taken.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 6, 1893.
A true copy.
Test this 15th day of November, 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 7235. Marshall Wallace, executor of William Wallace, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that William Wallace (since deceased), the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 31, 1892.

[Court of Claims. No. 7235, Congressional. Facts and loyalty. Marshall Wallace, executor of William Wallace, deceased, *vs.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 22d day of January, 1890.

Charles and William B. King, esqs., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by J. H. Nixon, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is the executor of William Wallace, M. D., deceased, whose will was admitted to probate, appointed on the 28th day of October, 1885, by the county court in and for the county of Hawkins and State of Tennessee, his warrant of authority being herewith brought into court; that said decedent was, during the late war, a resident of the State of Tennessee and did not give any aid or comfort to said rebellion but was throughout that war loyal to the Government of the United States.

That the following property belonging to William Wallace, M. D., was taken from him by the U. S. Army and used by the said Army, the date, place, and command being particularly stated below:

In Hawkins County, in the State of Tennessee, on or about the 1st day of January, 1863, by the forces of the United States, namely: The troops under Gen. Samuel P. Carter, to wit:

1 large dark bay stallion, 8 or 9 years old	$300
1 bay gelding, 4 years old	130
1 black mare, 12 years old	100
1 clay bank mare mule	130
1 brown mare mule	125
1 sorrel mule	125
Total	910

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

There were taken from claimant's decedent, as alleged, during the late war, by the military authorities of the United States, and appropriated to army use, stores and supplies then reasonably worth the sum of $675.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 6, 1893.
A true copy.
Test this 15th day of November, 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

O

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 12.

A. H. KENNEDY, DECEASED, AND M. M. LEE.

Communication from the Court of Claims transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the cases of the following-named persons against the United States, A. H. Kennedy, deceased, and M. M. Lee.

DECEMBER 4, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 14, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings of the court in each of the aforesaid causes, which cases were referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 2839. Estate of Alfred H. Kennedy, deceased, vs. The United States].

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Alfred H. Kennedy, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 18, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 2839. Facts and Loyalty. Sarah J. Cofer, administratrix of Alfred H. Kennedy, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, on the 6th day of March, 1888.

C. D. Pennebaker, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Felix Brannigan, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 18th day of May, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 18th day of October, 1893 The claimant, in her petition, makes the following allegations:

That she is the legal representative of A. H. Kennedy, deceased, late a citizen of Hardin County, Ky., and that as such she has a claim against the United States for the value of certain stores and supplies which were taken from her said decedent, and from his farm in Hardin County, Ky., at different times during the war of the rebellion, by various officers of the Army of the United States, for Army use, said claim being itemized as follows:

1861.		
Oct. 24.	2,500 pounds hay, at 50 cents per hundred	$12.50
Oct. 26.	5,000 pounds hay, at 50 cents per hundred	25.00
1862.		
Jan. 16.	Feeding 56 horses, at 25 cents	14.00
Feb. 14.	9,000 rails, at $2.50 per hundred	225.00
Feb. 19.	26 bushels corn, at 40 cents	10.40
Feb. 20.	18 bushels corn, at 40 cents	7.20
Mar. 17.	20 tons hay, at $12	240.00
	600 dozen oats, at 20 cents	120.00
	300 bushels corn, at 35 cents	105.00
Apr. 15.	Forage for 65 horses, at 25 cents	14.00
Aug. 19.	6 days' use of two teams, at $3.50	21.00
	2 men cutting timber 4 days, at $2	8.00
Aug. 25.	4 days' use of two teams, at $3.50	14.00
	8 days cutting timber	16.00
Sept. 12.	15 7/8 bushels wheat, at 75 cents	11.44
Sept. 24.	4 bushels of corn, at 35 cents	1.40
	37½ bushels corn, at 40 cents	15.00
Dec. 16.	Forage for 110 horses	14.00
Dec. 29.	20 bushels corn, at 40 cents	8.00
	1,000 pounds hay, at 50 cents per hundred	5.00
1863.		
Jan. 23.	2 bushels corn, at 50 cents	1.00
Jan. 23.	120 pounds hay, at 75 cents per hundred	.90
1864–'65.		
Dec.–Jan.	300 bushels corn	300.00
	6 tons hay	120.00
	3,000 bundles fodder	150.00
	100 bushels rye	100.00
	Total	1,558.84

The court, upon the evidence, and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

That at various times between October, 1861, and January, 1865, the military forces of the United States, under command of Generals Nelson, Buell, Wood, Long, and other officers, took from decedent claimant from his farm in Hardin County, Ky., stores and supplies of the kind charged for in the petition. Said stores and supplies were applied to the use of the troops of the United States, and a reasonable value of same, when taken, amounts to the sum of $831.85, for which no payment has been made.

BY THE COURT.

A true copy.
Filed November 6, 1893.
Test: This 14th day of November, A. D. 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 6329. Morgan M. Lee *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Morgan M. Lee, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores,

or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 4, 1889.

[Court of Claims. Congressional Case No. 6329. Morgan M. Lee vs. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 7th day of September, 1888.

C. D. Pennebaker, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Charles W. Russell, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 4th day of November, 1889, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 19th day of October, 1893.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in the county of Stewart, State of Tennessee, where he resided during the late war of the rebellion; that he has a claim against the United States for stores and supplies taken by or furnished to the Army or Navy of the United States for army or navy use, at or near his said residence, at the times hereinafter stated, and by the officer named, said property being reasonably worth at the time and place the value here given, that is to say:

1862 and 1863:

214 cords wood	$856.00
For use of mule team, 17 days, at $5	85.00
3 mules and 2 bay mares, at $150	750.00
4 mules, at $125, and horse, $150	650.00
3 head beef cattle	160.00
17 hogs, at $8	136.00
Total	2,637.00

Taken by Maj. W. G. Bond, Eighty-third Illinois Infantry, and Col. Lowe, Fifth Iowa.

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

I.

At the time and place alleged in the petition the military forces of the United States, for the use of the Army, took from the claimant stores and supplies which, at the time of taking, were reasonably worth the sum of $1,300.

II.

It does not appear by sufficient evidence that any more than the above amount was taken for said use.

BY THE COURT.

A true copy.
Filed November 6, 1893.
Test, this 14th day of November, A. D. 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 13.

J. N. HAYS.

Letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of J. N. Hays against the United States.

DECEMBER 4, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 7, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

HON. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 7,275. John N. Hays vs. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that John N. Hays, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 21, 1891.

[Court of Claims, No. 7,275 Congressional. Facts and loyalty. John N. Hays *vs.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives, on the 17th day of February, 1890. Chas. and Wm. B. King, esqs., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Henry M. Foote esq., his assistant, and, under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 21st day of December, 1891, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 17th day of October, 1893. The claimant in his petition makes the folowing allegations:

That he was during the late war a resident of the State of Arkansas, and did not give any aid or comfort to the said rebellion, but was throughout that war loyal to the Government of the United States.

II.

That the following property belonging to John N. Hays was taken from him by the United States Army and used by the said army, the date, place, and command being particularly stated below:

In Benton County, in the State of Arkansas, on or about the dates and by the United States forces hereinafter specified, to wit:

Taken by Generals Curtis and Blount in March, 1862:	
3 cavalry horses, at $100 each	$300.00
6 beef cattle, at $15 each	90.00
10 fat head of sheep, at $2 each	20.00
40 head of hogs, at $3 per head	120.00
1,500 pounds of bacon, at 12½ cents per pound	187.00
40 gallons of molasses, at $1 per gallon	40.00
100 bushels of wheat, at $1 per bushel	100.00
200 bushels of corn, at 50 cents per bushel	100.00
600 binds of fodder and oats, at $2 per C binds	12.00
2,000 pounds of iron, at 8 cents per pound	160.00
1 set of blacksmith's tools	100.00
Taken by General Blunt in 1864:	
400 bushels of corn at 50 cents per bushel	200.00
1 cavalry horse	100.00
1 work mule	100.00
20 head of hogs, at $3 each	60.00
65 bushels of wheat, at $1 per bushel	65.00
Taken by General Denison in 1864:	
1 wagon and yoke of cattle	100.00
280 bushels of corn, at 50 cents per bushel	140.00
Total	2,094.00

The court, upon the evidence, and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

There were taken from the claimant, John N. Hays, of Benton County, Ark., during the war for the suppression of the rebellion by proper military authority for the use of the United States Army, stores and supplies amounting in value to $1,115; and no payment appears to have been made therefor.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 23, 1893.
A true copy.
Test this 7th day of November, 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 14.

J. P. WOMACK, DECEASED.

Letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of J. P. Womack, deceased, against the United States.

DECEMBER 4, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 28, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

HON. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 6567. Harriet A. Womack, administratrix of John P. Womack, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that John P. Womack, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 14, 1891.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, facts and loyalty, No. 6567. Harriet A. Womack, administratrix of John P. Womack, deceased, *vs.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case of supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by, or furnished to the military forces of the United States, for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives, on the 16th day of October, 1888.

John S. Duffie, esq., appeared for the claimant, and the Attorney-General, by H. M. Foote, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case has been brought to a hearing on its merits.

The claimant in her petition makes the following allegations:

That she is the administratrix of the estate of John P. Womack, deceased, and that during the late war the U. S. Army took from her decedent in Ashley County, Ark., the following stores and supplies, and appropriated the same to the use of the Army, to wit:

13 mules, aggregating in value	$3,150
2 horses, aggregating in value	400
550 bushels of corn	550
600 pounds bacon	125
20 shotes	150
10 beef cattle	200
Amounting to	4,575

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, make the following

FINDING:

There were taken from claimants intestate as alleged, during the late war, by the military authorities of the United States and appropriated to Army use, stores and supplies then reasonably worth the sum of $2,680.

BY THE COURT.

A true copy.
Test this 28th day of November, A. D., 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 15.

E. S. GROVE, DECEASED.

Letter from the Assistant Clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of E. S. Grove, deceased, against The United States.

DECEMBER 4, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 9, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

HON. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional ,No. 7356. Samuel D. Piper, administrator of Elias S. Grove, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Elias S. Grove, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 14, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional. No. 7356. Samuel D. Piper, administrator of Elias S. Grove, *vs* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 20th day of February, 1890.

P. E. Dye, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by F. Brannigan, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case has been brought to a hearing on its merits. The claimant, in his petition, makes the following allegations:

That he has a claim against the United States for stores and supplies taken from decedent from his farm of 85 acres near Sharpsburg, Md., by the military forces of the United States, under the command of Gens. Porter and Sykes, for their use during the months of September, October, November, and December, 1862. That the claim stated by items is as follows:

October to December, 1862:	
305 panels worm fence, at 70 cents	$213.50
21 panels post and rails, at $1.50	31.50
46 panels worm fence, at 70 cents	32.20
10 cords of wood, at $3	30.00
Use of barn (hospital)	10.00
Rent and occupation of 85 acres	1,300.00
(This farm was occupied by Gens. Porter and Sykes' corps forty-two days. All the fencing burned and could not be farmed for four years. $325 per annum.)	
5,416 fence rails used for fuel	270.80
402 rails from post and rail fence	24.12
67 posts	16.75
27 panels paling fence	27.00
1 ton timothy hay	20.00
100 bushels wheat, $2	200.00
6 head hogs (900 pounds), at 10 cents	90.00
400 bushels corn, at 90 cents	360.00
Total	2,623.87

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

There were taken from claimant's intestate, as alleged, during the late war, by the military authorities of the United States and appropriated to Army use, stores and supplies then reasonably worth the sum of $809.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 6, 1893.
A true copy.
Test, this 9th day of November, A. D. 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

O

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 16.

JOHN MILLER, DECEASED.

Letter from the Assistant Clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of John Miller, deceased, against the United States.

DECEMBER 4, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 28, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

HON. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 2227. H. H. Keedy and Charles W. Adams, administrators of John Miller, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that John Miller, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 14, 1889.

[Court of Claims. Congressional Case No. 2227. H. H. Keedy and Charles W. Adams, administrators of John Miller, deceased, *vs.* The United States.

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 15th day of February, 1888.

P. E. Dye, esq., appeared for the claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Henry M. Foote, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry, the court, on the 14th day of January, 1889, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies, or stores, or from whom they were

alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case has been brought to a hearing on its merits. The claimants in their petition make the following allegations:

That during the late war there were taken from the decedent in Washington County, Maryland, by proper military authority, and appropriated to the use of the United States Army, the following quartermaster stores: 475 standing trees, oak and hickory, cut for fuel, 475 cords at $1, $475.

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

I.

In the year 1862, the military forces of the United States for the use of the Army took stores and supplies from said decedent of the kind alleged which were reasonably worth to the United States the sum of $475.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 24,1893.
A true copy.
Test, this 28th day of November, A. D. 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 17.

FRANCIS KOTZ, DECEASED.

Letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the finding of the court in the case of Francis Kotz, deceased, against the United States.

DECEMBER 4, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 2, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1039. Levi Baughman, administrator of Francis Kotz, deceased, *vs.* The United States.

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Francis Kotz, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 20, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional Case No. 1039. Levi Baughman, executor of the estate of Francis Kotz *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 4th day of June, 1886.

James Fullerton, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by J. E. Dodge, esq,, his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 20th day of October, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores or from whom they were

alleged to have been taken was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 30th day of October, 1893. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

"That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Wardensville, Hardy County State of West Virginia, where he resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the said United States forces by proper authority took from him quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $279.50, and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows:"

1,500 fence rails, worth $4 per 100	$60.00
1 ton hay	15.00
1 wagon and harness	50.00
1 bay mare 6 years old	150.00
300 feet of plank	4.50

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

There were taken from Francis Kotz, of Hardy County, West Virginia, during the late war of the rebellion, by proper military authority, and appropriated to the use of the United States Army, stores and supplies of the kind alleged in the petition, the reasonable value of which at the time and place was $233, and for which no payment appears to have been made.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 13, 1893.
A true copy.
Test: This second day of December, 1893.
[SEAL]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk of Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 18.

MORGAN COXEN, DECEASED.

Letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Morgan Coxen, deceased, against the United States.

DECEMBER 4, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 2, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 4465. Morgan Coxen *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the claimant, Morgan Coxen, being the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 23, 1891.

[Court of Claims. No. 4465, Congressional. Facts and loyalty. R. D. Hardesty, administrator Morgan Coxen, deceased, *vs.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, on the 4th day of May, 1888.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for the claimant, and the Attorney-General, by John C. Chaney, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defenseand protection of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court on the 23d day of March, 1891, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 17th day of January, 1893. The claimants in their petition make the following allegations:

That they are citizens of the United States residing in Clarke County, State of Virginia, where they resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces by proper authority took from the decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $1,584 and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army.

6,000 feet plank	$144
3 tons hay	50
1 bay horse	150
1 horse	150
1 stallion	250
1 work horse	150
2 cattle	80
30 acres corn	600
Total	1,584

The court upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

There was taken from Morgan Coxen (now deceased), from his farm in Clarke County, Va., during the late war of the rebellion, by military authority, for the use of the army, stores and supplies of the kind above described, the reasonable value of which at the time and place of taking was $865.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 6, 1893.
A true copy.
Test this 2d day of December, 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 19.

PROPERTY IN CHARGE OF THE DOORKEEPER.

LETTER FROM THE DOORKEEPER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TRANSMITTING AN INVENTORY OF PROPERTY UNDER HIS CHARGE DECEMBER 4, 1893.

DECEMBER 5, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Accounts and ordered to be printed.

OFFICE DOORKEEPER, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, December 4, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a list of property belonging to the United States, and under my charge as Doorkeeper, in the various committee and other rooms of the House at this date.

Very respectfully,

A. B. HURT,
Doorkeeper.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker House of Representatives.

COMMITTEE ROOM ON PACIFIC RAILROADS AND PENSIONS.

1 carpet.
1 table.
3 desks.
1 hatrack.
16 chairs.
1 bookcase.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 lounge.
2 maps.
1 washstand.
2 tables for water pitcher.
1 fire iron.
1 fender.
1 umbrella rack.
9 inkstands.
1 letter basket.
1 punch.
1 paperweight.
5 sponge dishes.
2 desk pads.
1 dictionary.
6 penracks.
1 mucilage fount.
1 blacking brush and stool.
1 broom.
1 whisk broom
1 feather duster.
1 hair brush and comb.
1 nail brush and dish.
1 tumbler.
1 soap tray.
2 spittoons.
1 water cooler and stand
2 screens.
3 wastebaskets.
6 small curtains.
1 ruler.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS.

1 carpet.
1 map.
2 tables.
2 desks.
27 chairs.
1 hatrack.
1 bookcase.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 lounge.
1 washstand.
1 table for water pitcher.
1 fire irons.
1 droplight.
1 letterpress and stand.
1 towel rack.
1 fender.
4 wastebaskets.
10 inkstands.
2 rules.
1 paperweight.
5 sponge dishes.
15 desk pads.
3 ballot boxes.
5 penracks.
1 tumbler.
1 soap tray.
5 cuspidors.
2 screens.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
2 desks.
1 hattree.
25 chairs.
1 bookcase.
1 mirror.
1 bookshelf.
1 lounge.
4 maps.
1 washstand.
1 set fire irons.
1 broom.
1 feather duster.
1 whisk broom.
(storeroom).
1 fender.
1 screen.
1 water cooler and filter stand.
4 wastebaskets.
3 inkstands.
1 soap tray.
5 cuspidors.
1 clock.
1 shovel and tongs.
1 small table.
1 small ladder.
1 bill case.
1 nail dish.

COMMITTEE ON DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
3 desks.
1 hattree.
17 chairs.
2 bookcases.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 lounge.
4 maps.
1 washstand.
1 set fire irons.
1 towel rack.
6 inkstands.
1 coat rack.
3 wastebaskets.
1 small table.
4 sponge dishes.
1 map rack (storeroom).
1 large picture.
16 desk pads.
4 penracks.
1 blacking stool.
6 cuspidors.
1 screen.
1 fender.
1 model Washington Monument.
1 rattan screen.
1 water cooler and stand.
1 stepladder.
1 feather duster.

COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS AND CANALS, AND PATENTS.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
2 desks.
1 hatrack.
18 chairs.
1 bookcase.
1 set fire irons.
5 wastebaskets.
1 inkstand.
1 blacking stool.
4 penracks.
1 letterpress and stand.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 lounge.
1 washstand.
1 soap tray.
5 cuspidors.
1 screen.
1 water cooler and stand
1 water bucket.

COMMITTEE ON ENROLLED BILLS.

1 carpet.
1 hatrack.
1 table, large.
1 table, small.
1 desk.
1 set fire irons.
1 fender.
1 blacking stool.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 washstand.
1 hairbrush and comb.
1 whisk broom.
1 soap jar.
1 water pitcher.
1 sofa.
3 cuspidors.
1 letter basket.
1 wastebasket.
1 shears.
2 inkstands.
1 dustbrush, feather.
6 chairs.
1 water cooler and stand.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
1 table, small.
2 desks.
1 hatrack.
17 chairs.
1 bookcase.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 bookstand (storeroom).
3 maps.
1 globe.
1 washstand.
1 table for water pitcher.
2 cornices for curtains.
1 set fire irons.
1 letterpress and stand (storeroom)
1 towel rack.
1 screen.
6 wastebaskets.
7 inkstands.
5 sponge dishes.
4 penracks.
1 blacking stool.
1 feather duster.
1 hairbrush and comb.
1 hatbrush.
8 cuspidors.
1 screen.
1 fender.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
4 tables, small.
2 desks.
2 hatracks.
19 chairs.
2 bookcases.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 bookstand.
1 revolving bookcase.
2 droplights.
4 wastebaskets.
1 feather duster.
1 letter basket.
1 letterpress and stand.
9 penracks.
2 lounges.
6 maps.
1 washstand.
1 table for water pitcher
1 set fire irons.
10 inkstands.
1 paperweight.
9 sponge dishes.
14 desk pads.
11 cuspidors.
1 water cooler.
1 fender.
1 stepladder.
1 pitcher.
1 bill file rack.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
2 tables, small.
2 desks.
2 hatracks.
31 chairs.
2 bookcases.
2 pigeonhole cases.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
2 bookstands.
2 lounges.
15 maps.
1 washstand.
1 washbowl stand.
1 water pitcher.
1 slop bowl.
2 paperweights.
1 small ladder.
1 fire iron.
1 towel rack.
8 wastebaskets.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY—continued.

5 letter baskets.
1 dictionary.
1 blacking brush.
1 blacking stool.
16 penracks.
1 feather duster.
1 hairbrush.
3 sponge cups.
11 cuspidors.
1 water bucket.
1 water cooler.
1 screen.
1 fender.
20 inkstands.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
3 tables, small.
1 desk.
1 hatrack.
17 chairs.
1 bookcase.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 mirror.
1 clock,
1 bookshelf.
1 lounge
2 maps.
1 globe.
1 washstand.
1 table for water pitcher.
1 fire irons.
1 slop jar.
1 letterpress and stand.
1 towel rack.
4 wastebaskets.
2 letter baskets.
7 inkstands.
7 desk pads.
1 dictionary.
1 whisk broom.
1 dustpan.
1 blacking stool.
1 pincushion.
1 screen.
1 fender.
1 McGill punch.
5 cuspidors.
1 water cooler.
12 small curtains.

LADIES' RETIRING ROOM.

2 carpets.
2 tables, small.
15 chairs.
1 wardrobe.
2 mirrors.
3 lounges.
1 washstand.
1 water cooler and stand.
1 wastebasket.
1 whisk broom.
irbrush.
1 comb.
1 soap tray.
1 water bucket.
1 gas-lighter and tapers.
1 carpet sweeper.
2 curtains.
4 hassocks.
1 portiere.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

1 carpet.
1 mat.
1 table, large.
1 table, small.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 clock ornament.
2 rules.
1 blotting pad.
1 dictionary.
5 penracks.
1 blacking brush.
1 blacking stool.
1 bookshelf.
2 lounges.
2 pitchers.
1 map rack and 4 maps.
3 desks.
1 file case.
1 dustpan brush.
1 coat rack.
1 hatrack.
28 chairs.
7 bookcases.
1 washstand.
1 fire iron.
4 droplights.
1 thermometer.
1 typewriter and stand.
6 wastebaskets.
14 letter baskets.
19 inkstands.
2 whisk brooms.
1 feather duster.
5 cuspidors.
3 screens.
1 fender.
1 letter scale.
1 gas-lighter and taper
2 fancy pitchers.
1 stepladder.
1 letterpress.

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

2 carpets.
1 table, large.
1 table, small.
3 desks.
1 hattree.
27 chairs.
3 bookcases.
1 table for water pitcher.
1 fire irons.
1 droplight.
1 letterpress and stand.
2 wastebaskets.
7 penracks.
1 blacking brush.
1 blacking stool.
2 pigeonhole cases.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 bookshelf.
1 lounge.
4 maps.
1 washstand.
1 broom.
1 nail dish.
4 cuspidors.
1 water bucket.
1 stepladder.
1 ice cooler.
1 fender.
1 screen.

COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
2 desks.
1 hattree.
16 chairs.
1 bookcase.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 bookshelf.
1 lounge.
1 washstand.
1 table for water pitcher.
1 fire irons.
1 water cooler.
2 screens.
5 wastebaskets.
6 inkstands.
3 sponge dishes.
3 penracks.
1 mucilage fount.
1 blacking brush.
1 blacking stool.
1 hairbrush.
1 file case.
6 cuspidors.
3 files.
1 stepladder.

COMMITTEE ON RIVERS AND HARBORS.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
1 table, small.
2 desks.
20 chairs.
1 bookcase.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 clock ornament.
1 bookshelf.
3 wastebaskets.
2 inkstands.
1 penrack.
1 soap tray.
7 cuspidors.
3 paperweights.
1 dictionary.
2 lounges.
19 maps and rack.
1 washstand.
1 table for pitcher.
1 fire iron.
1 towel rack.
1 water cooler.
1 screen.
1 fender.
1 broom.
1 feather duster.
1 tumbler.
1 gas-lighter and tapers.
1 umbrella rack.
1 stepladder.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
2 desks.
1 hattree.
18 chairs.
1 bookcase.
2 pigeonhole cases.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 clock ornament.
1 bookshelf.
1 lounge.
1 pitcher.
15 maps.
1 water pitcher.
1 slop bowl.
1 table.
1 table for water pitcher.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS—continued.

1 fire irons.
2 screens.
1 cooler.
1 fender.
6 wastebaskets.
7 inkstands.
2 sponge dishes
4 penracks.
1 hairbrush.
1 comb.
1 tumbler.
12 cuspidors.
1 stepladder.
1 revolving bookcase

SUBCOMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

1 carpet.
2 tables, small.
1 desk.
8 chairs.
2 bookcases.
1 mirror.
1 lounge.
1 map.
1 washstand.
1 fire irons.
3 droplights.
1 letter basket.
3 inkstands.
1 rule.
5 sponge dishes.
1 dictionary.
1 penrack.
1 blacking brush.
1 blacking stool.
2 whisk brooms.
1 tumbler.
1 soap tray.
3 cuspidors.
1 typewriter.

MEMBERS' LOBBY.

1 carpet.
2 rugs.
2 tables, small.
18 chairs.
2 mirrors.
8 lounges, upholstered.
2 wood boxes.
2 fire irons.
14 lambrequins.
24 crayons of ex-Speakers.
7 oil paintings of ex-Speakers.
2 fenders.
1 large table.
2 bronze statues.

HALL OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

4 large oil paintings.
1 carpet.
360 desks.
397 chairs.
14 lounges.
4 thermometers.
1 desk.
18 sliding screens.
2 mail boxes.
2 mail baskets.
2 screens.
360 inkstands.
5 stools.
3 small tables.
1 flag.

WEST CLOAKROOM.

2 carpets.
1 table, small.
15 chairs.
2 chairs, barber.
3 mirrors.
2 coat racks.
2 wastebaskets.
3 dustpans.
113 cuspidores.
1 water cooler.

EAST CLOAKROOM.

2 carpets.
2 hatracks.
10 chairs.
3 chairs, barber.
4 mirrors.
2 dustpans.
3 lounges.
2 coat racks.
1 stand for water pitcher.
1 wood box.
2 water coolers.
1 scuttle.
4 wastebaskets.
144 cuspidores.
2 cigar-lighters.
2 zinc buckets.
2 wood buckets.

SPEAKER'S ROOM.

1 carpet.
2 mats.
1 table, small.
2 desks.
1 hatrack.
8 chairs.
3 bookcases.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 lounge.
1 washstand.
1 paperweight.
1 knife eraser.
2 sponge dishes.
2 desk pads.
2 penracks.
1 blacking brush.
1 blacking stool.
1 broom.
2 whisk brooms.
1 feather duster.
1 water pitcher.
1 table for pitcher.
1 fire iron.
1 droplight.
1 thermometer.
1 screen.
1 fender.
2 curtains.
3 wastebaskets.
3 inkstands.
1 dictionary.
1 silver service.
1 hairbrush.
1 comb.
3 tumblers.
1 clothesbrush.
1 soap tray.
1 dustbrush.
1 dustpan.
1 hatbrush.
3 spittoons.
1 gas lighter and taper.

COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
1 table, small.
3 desks.
1 hatrack.
16 chairs.
1 bookcase.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 wardrobe.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 map.
1 washstand.
1 thermometer.
1 fender.
1 fire iron.
5 wastebaskets.
4 inkstands.
1 dictionary.
1 mucilage fount.
1 blacking stool.
1 whisk broom.
6 cuspidors.
1 water cooler and stand.

COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
2 tables, small.
3 desks.
1 hattree.
18 chairs.
2 bookcases.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 wardrobe.
1 towel rack.
3 wastebaskets.
7 inkstands.
1 blacking brush.
1 feather duster.
1 step ladder.
1 blacking stool.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 clock ornament.
1 lounge.
1 map.
1 washstand.
1 table for water pitcher.
1 fire iron.
6 cuspidors.
1 fender.
2 screens.
1 water cooler and stand.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.

1 carpet.
1 mat.
1 table, large.
2 tables, small.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 clock ornament.
1 bookcase, revolving.
2 lounges.
1 washstand.
1 table for water pitcher.
1 fire iron.
1 droplight.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE—continued.

1 letterpress and stand.
1 towel rack.
1 water cooler and stand.
2 wastebaskets.
9 inkstands.
1 desk.
1 hatrack.
21 chairs.
2 bookcases.
6 sponge dishes.
1 dictionary.
1 penrack.
1 whisk broom.
1 hairbrush.
1 comb.
1 soap tray.
4 spittoons.
1 fender.
1 screen.
1 ladder.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

1 carpet.
1 desk.
3 chairs.
1 mirror.
2 bookshelves.
1 lounge.
1 table for water pitcher.
2 wastebaskets.
2 tumblers.
1 soap dish.
1 inkstand.
1 blacking stool.
1 revolving bookcase.
2 cuspidors.
1 water cooler and stand.
1 broom.
1 small table.
1 feather duster.
1 whisk broom.
1 hairbrush.

COMMITTEE ON WAR CLAIMS.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
2 desks.
1 hatrack.
20 chairs.
1 bookcase.
2 pigeonhole cases.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 lounge.
1 map.
1 washstand.
1 fire iron.
1 towel rack.
1 water cooler and stand.
2 wastebaskets.
13 inkstands.
2 rules.
1 paperweight.
1 knife eraser.
7 sponge dishes.
10 penracks.
2 mucilage founts.
1 blacking brush.
1 blacking stool.
2 brooms.
1 whisk broom.
1 feather duster.
1 hairbrush.
1 comb.
1 nailbrush.
1 nail dish.
2 tumblers.
1 clothesbrush.
1 soap tray.
8 cuspidors.
1 fender.
1 screen.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
1 desk.
1 hatrack.
14 chairs.
1 bookcase.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 lounge.
1 map.
1 towel rack.
1 hairbrush and comb.
1 Babcock fire extinguisher.
1 letter rack.
1 thermometer.
2 screens.
1 fender.
1 dictionary.
1 whisk broom.
1 feather duster.
5 spittoons.
1 water cooler and stand.
1 stand.
1 revolving bookcase.
4 wastebaskets.
1 set fire irons.
1 soap dish.
1 nailbrush.
1 blacking stool and brush

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
2 desks.
1 hatrack.
20 chairs.
2 bookcases.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 lounge and 1 tete-a-tete.
8 maps and rack.
1 washstand.
1 small table.
1 piece of oilcloth.
1 fire iron.
2 droplights.
1 letterpress and stand.
1 towel rack.
1 water cooler and stand.
1 wastebasket.
6 inkstands.
3 sponge dishes.
1 blacking stool.
4 cuspidors.
1 fender.
2 screens.
1 soap dish.
1 blacking brush.
1 tumbler.

COMMITTEE ON TERRITORIES.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
1 table, small.
2 desks.
11 hat racks and hooks.
18 chairs.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 bookshelf.
1 lounge.
10 maps and rack.
1 washstand.
1 hatrack.
1 fire iron.
1 water cooler and stand.
4 wastebaskets.
5 inkstands.
6 sponge dishes.
12 blotting pads.
6 penracks.
1 mucilage fount.
1 blacking stool.
1 soap tray.
5 cuspidors.
1 fender.
1 towel rack.
1 newspaper file.
1 soap dish.

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
1 table, small.
1 desk.
1 hatrack.
9 chairs.
1 bookcase.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 whisk broom.
1 soap dish.
5 inkstands.
3 sponge dishes
1 lounge.
1 washstand.
1 table for water pitcher.
1 towel rack.
1 dictionary.
6 spittoons.
1 fender.
1 screen.
1 stepladder.
1 water pitcher.
2 tumblers.
1 comb and brush.
4 penracks.

OFFICIAL REPORTERS' ROOM.

2 carpets.
3 small tables.
9 desks.
1 hatrack.
17 chairs.
4 bookcases.
1 whisk broom.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 pitcher.
1 map.
1 washstand
1 fire iron.
1 nailbrush.
1 nail dish.
2 screens.
1 fender.
1 letter basket.
4 inkstands.
1 paperweight.
1 sponge dish.
3 penracks.
2 mucilage founts.
1 soap tray.
2 cuspidors.

COMMITTEE ON POST-OFFICE AND POST-ROADS.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
2 tables, small.
2 desks.
20 chairs.
1 bookcase.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 clock.
1 mirror.
1 lounge.
25 maps.
1 globe.
1 washstand.
1 table for pitcher.
1 hatrack.
1 fire iron.
1 water cooler and stand
3 wastebaskets.
11 inkstands.
5 sponge dishes.
9 penracks.
1 blacking stool.
1 whisk broom.
2 tumblers.
1 soap tray.
7 cuspidors.
1 fender.
1 screen.
1 hat brush.

COMMITTEE ON ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
2 desks.
13 chairs.
1 mirror.
1 clock,
2 pitchers.
1 washstand.
1 slop bowl.
1 table for pitcher.
4 wastebaskets.
1 whisk broom.
1 water bowl.
1 letter basket.
4 inkstands.
1 sponge dish.
1 blacking stool.
1 broom.
1 whisk broom.
1 soap tray.
4 cuspidors.
1 water bucket.
1 broom.
2 dusters.
1 bookshelf.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

1 carpet.
2 desks.
4 chairs.
1 mirror.
1 fire iron.
1 droplight.
1 fender.
1 screen.
1 lounge.
1 soap tray.
1 feather duster.
1 umbrella rack.
2 wastebaskets.
1 inkstand.
2 mucilage founts.
1 blacking stool.
1 tumbler.
2 cuspidors.
1 table for pitcher.
1 broom.
1 letter basket.
1 wash bowl, pitcher, slop bowl.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

1 carpet.
1 table, small.
1 desk.
4 chairs.
1 mirror.
1 washstand.
1 fire iron.
1 screen.
1 bowl and pitcher.
1 wastebasket.
2 inkstands.
1 letter basket.
1 sponge dish.
2 penracks.
1 broom.
1 water cooler and stand.
1 stepladder.
1 hairbrush and comb.
1 hair duster and pan.
1 feather duster.
1 whisk broom.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
1 hatrack.
4 chairs.
1 mirror.
1 pitcher.
1 washstand.
1 water pitcher.
1 slop bowl.
1 clock.
2 wastebaskets.
4 inkstands.
3 penracks.
1 blacking stool and brush.
1 broom.
1 lounge.
1 soap dish.
2 spittoons.
1 map.
1 water cooler and stand.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
2 desks.
1 hatrack.
1 bookcase.
20 chairs.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 lounge.
1 map.
1 washstand.
1 billrack.
1 fire iron.
1 umbrella rack.
2 wastebaskets.
5 inkstands.
1 paperweight.
1 blacking brush.
1 blacking stool.
6 cuspidors.
2 tumblers.
1 fender.
2 screens.
9 pictures.
1 tin waterbucket.

COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
1 desk.
4 chairs.
1 mirror.
2 letter baskets.
1 wastebasket.
2 inkstands.
2 paperweights.
2 cuspidors.
1 thermometer.
1 typewriter and stand.
6 pictures.
1 water cooler and stand.

SPEAKER'S PRIVATE ROOM.

1 carpet.
2 desks.
5 chairs.
2 pigeonhole cases.
1 mirror.
1 lounge.
1 pitcher.
1 washstand.
1 table for water pitcher.
2 lace curtains.
1 lambrequin.
1 letterpress and stand.
1 wastebasket.
2 inkstands.
2 sponge dishes.
3 penracks.
1 broom.
1 whisk broom.
1 hairbrush.
1 comb.
3 tumblers.
2 cuspidors.
1 extension table.
1 soap dish.
1 silver water pitcher.
1 towel rack.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

1 carpet.
1 mat.
1 table, large.
1 desk.
1 hatrack.
15 chairs.
2 bookcases.
1 mirror.
1 umbrella rack.
1 fender.
5 wastebaskets.
3 letter baskets.
2 tumblers.
1 soap dish.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS—continued.

8 inkstands.
1 whisk broom.
1 mucilage fount.
1 clock.
1 sofa.
1 pitcher.
1 washstand.
1 table for water pitcher.
1 fire iron.
1 towel rack.
1 tumbler.
6 cuspidors.
1 map.
1 blacking brush.
1 stove.
6 pen racks.
1 water cooler.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
1 desk.
1 hatrack.
15 chairs.
2 bookcases.
1 clock.
1 lounge.
1 washstand.
1 fire iron.
1 letterpress and stand.
1 hairbrush and comb.
1 water cooler and stand.
1 fender.
1 screen.
1 blotting pad.
1 blacking stool
1 dustpan.
4 cuspidors.
1 wastebasket.
1 towel rack.
1 soap dish.
2 tumblers.

COMMITTEE ON COINAGE, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
1 table, small.
2 desks.
1 hatrack.
22 chairs.
1 bookcase, revolving.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 mirror.
1 fender.
1 screen.
5 wastebaskets.
9 inkstands.
1 broom.
1 feather duster.
1 dustpan.
1 clock.
1 clock ornament.
1 bookshelf.
1 lounge.
1 washstand.
1 fire iron.
1 letterpress and stand.
1 towel rack.
1 water cooler and stand.
3 tumblers.
1 soap tray.
1 dustpan.
5 cuspidors.
1 lamp.
1 letterpress.
1 letter basket.
1 typewriter stand.

COMMITTEE ON LABOR.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
2 desks.
2 hatracks.
16 chairs.
1 bookcase.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 lounge.
1 map.
1 washstand.
1 fire iron.
2 towel racks.
2 screens.
1 broom.
1 fender.
1 water cooler and stand.
4 wastebaskets.
1 water pitcher.
7 inkstands.
4 sponge dishes.
1 dictionary.
1 blacking stool.
1 soap tray.
1 dustpan.
9 cuspidors.
1 drop light.
1 ruler.
1 nail dish.
1 letter basket.

COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF THE LAWS.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
1 desk.
1 hatrack.
1 washstand.
1 towel rack.
1 water cooler and stand.
2 wastebaskets.
1 sponge dish.
9 chairs.
1 bookcase.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 lounge.
1 blacking stool.
1 soap tray.
3 cuspidors.
1 tin bucket.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
1 desk.
1 hatrack.
2 chairs.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 clock.
1 lounge.
1 pitcher.
1 washstand.
1 water pitcher.
1 slop bowl.
1 fire iron.
1 towelrack.
1 wastebasket.
3 inkstands.
1 sponge dish.
1 penrack.
1 mucilage fount.
1 blacking brush.
1 blacking stool.
1 broom.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
1 desk.
1 hatrack.
7 chairs.
1 mirror.
1 lounge.
2 pitchers.
1 washstand.
1 fire irons.
1 droplight.
1 towel rack.
1 soap tray.
2 cuspidors.
1 screen.

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
1 hatrack.
16 chairs.
1 bookcase.
1 wardrobe.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 clock ornament.
1 lounge.
1 revolving bookcase.
2 maps.
1 washstand.
1 slop bowl.
1 water cooler and stand.
5 wastebaskets.
5 inkstands.
5 penracks.
7 cuspidors.
1 soap dish.
1 typewriter stand.
1 feather duster.

COMMITTEE ON MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

1 carpet.
1 oilcloth.
1 table, large.
2 desks.
16 chairs.
2 bookcases.
1 clock.
1 towel rack.
2 screens.
1 fender.
2 wastebaskets.
7 inkstands.
1 feather duster.
1 map.
1 broom.
1 droplight.
1 paperweight.
2 lounges.
2 pitchers.
1 washstand.
1 slop bowl.
1 fire iron.
13 blotting pads
4 penracks.
1 blacking stool and brush.
1 soap tray.
4 cuspidors.
1 mirror.
1 whisk broom.
1 hair brush and comb.

COMMITTEE ON REFORM IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
3 desks.
2 hatracks.
21 chairs.
1 lounge.
1 pitcher and bowl.
1 washstand.
1 slop bowl.
1 fire iron.
2 droplights.
1 mat.
3 paperweights.
1 towel rack.
1 fender.
6 wastebaskets.
6 inkstands.
6 blotting pads.
5 penracks.
2 mucilage founts.
1 blacking brush.
1 broom.
1 clothesbrush.
7 cuspidors.
5 sponge dishes.
2 pictures.

COMMITTEE ON MILITIA.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
2 desks.
10 chairs.
1 lounge.
1 washstand.
1 fire iron.
1 fender.
7 wastebaskets.
2 inkstands.
1 paperweight.
2 sponge dishes.
1 coal hod.
1 broom.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
2 chairs.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 mirror.
1 lounge.
1 pitcher.
1 washstand.
1 slop bowl.
1 water-cooler and stand.
3 inkstands.
1 blotting pad.
2 penracks.
1 soap tray.
2 cuspidors.
1 towel rack.
1 letter basket.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
1 desk.
1 hatrack.
1 fire iron.
10 chairs.
1 mirror.
1 lounge.
1 pitcher.
1 washstand.
1 water pitcher.
4 cuspidors.
1 typewriter stand.
1 slop bowl.
1 towel rack.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 lambrequin.
3 wastebaskets.
4 inkstands.
1 penrack.
1 blacking stool.
1 soap tray.

REPORTERS' GALLERY.

3 carpets.
1 table, large.
1 desk.
80 chairs.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
2 bookshelves.
3 lounges.
1 pitcher.
1 gas-lighter and tapers.
1 wood box.
1 fire iron.
1 newspaper-file rack.
24 file sticks.
1 water cooler.
1 fender.
1 wastebasket.
63 inkstands.
12 blotting pads.
1 blacking stool.
1 broom.
2 whisk brooms.
1 feather duster.
2 hairbrushes.
2 combs.
1 nail brush.
1 nail dish.
2 tumblers.
1 clothesbrush
1 soap tray.
1 dustbrush.
1 dustpan.
1 hat brush.
23 cuspidors.
1 water bucket.
3 clothes racks.

MEMBERS' WASH ROOM.

cking brushes.
cking stool.
ter cooler.
-water urn.
ishes.
nbs.
pidors.
ir.
1 silver tray.
1 glassholder.
1 tumbler.
2 towel racks.
1 mirror.
2 soap dishes.
2 water buckets.
6 mats.

HOUSE RESTAURANT.

arble-top tables.
les.
hains.
eboards.
rors.
rigerators.
hier's desk.
2 coolers.
1 steam table.
16 boilers.
2 cash desks.
1 screen.
2 ranges.
1 hatrack.

DOORKEEPER'S OFFICE.

pet.
k.
irs.
kcase.
rors.
shstand.
p bowl.
shbowl and stand.
p dish.
rbrush and comb.
isk broom.
nge.
ewriter.
ck.
1 wastebasket.
1 cuspidor.
1 blacking brush.
1 blacking stool.
1 fender.
1 screen.
1 fire-iron grate.
2 inkstands.
1 penrack.
1 sponge cup.
1 eraser.
1 grate blower.
1 letter press.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT FOLDING ROOM.

pet.
ks.
irs.
cking box.
pidor.
isk brooms.
l.
rdrobe.
kshelves.
ter cooler and stand.
-lighter.
1 tumbler.
1 mirror.
1 wastebasket.
2 inkstands.
2 penracks.
2 hairbrushes.
2 sponge cups.
2 paperweights.
1 balance scales.
1 fender.

OFFICE OF FOLDING ROOM.

pet.
stands.
g table.
nge cups.
ks.
rack.
irs.
kcases.
stebaskets.
ibler.
rror.
ck.
nge.
ck.
p dish.
1 letter basket.
1 bookshelf.
1 clerk's stamp.
1 cooler.
1 washstand.
1 thermometer.
1 wood box.
1 towel rack.
5 cuspidors.
1 bell.
3 stools.
1 hairbrush.
1 comb.
1 settee.

FOLDING ROOM.

3 desks.
4 chairs.
1 table.
2 scales.
9 trucks.
1 electric fan.
1 droplight.
5 stools.
1 wardrobe.
1 hatrack.
1 bookshelf.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 clock.
2 rubber stamps.

ANNEX FOLDING ROOM.

2 trucks.
1 desk.
3 tables.
1 water cooler.
3 stoves.
20 stools.

DOORKEEPER'S DOCUMENT ROOM.

2 carpets.
3 desks.
1 small table.
3 chairs.
14 ladders.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 McGill punch.
1 cooler.
1 brush and comb.
3 cuspidors.
1 bookshelf.
2 cabinets of drawers.
3 wastebaskets.
2 inkstands.
1 blacking stool.
1 water bucket.
2 brooms.
2 dusters.
2 whisks.

JANITOR'S OFFICE.

1 towel press.
1 large basket.
1 desk.
4 chairs.
1 blacking brush.
1 upholsterer's hammer.
1 blacking stool.
2 cuspidors.
1 inkstand.
1 key case.
1 wastebasket.
1 ceiling sweeper.

LADIES' RECEPTION ROOM (STATUARY HALL).

1 large rug.
5 small rugs.
8 chairs.
1 table, small.
1 wastebasket.
5 sofas.
1 sofa, broken down.

COMMITTEE ON IRRIGATION OF ARID LANDS.

1 carpet.
1 bookcase, revolving.
1 hattree.
1 couch.
13 chairs.
4 cuspidors.
1 soap dish.
1 Webster's Dictionary.
1 bookcase.
1 large table.
1 roller-top desk.
1 flat-top desk.
1 clock.
1 blacking stool.
5 wastebaskets.
2 umbrella stands.
1 map.
1 feather duster.
1 soap dish.
1 hair brush and comb.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

1 carpet.
1 bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
1 broom.
1 tumbler.
1 lounge.
18 chairs.
4 wastebaskets.
1 broom.
1 soap dish.
1 blacking case.
2 curtains.
2 umbrella drips.
1 large table.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 flat-top desk.
1 hattree.
7 cuspidors.
1 clock.
1 cooler and stand.
1 feather duster.
1 map (private).
1 feather duster.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

1 carpet.
1 hatrack.
1 desk.
1 clock.
3 cuspidors.
1 soap dish.
1 large table.
1 lounge.
1 cooler and stand.
8 chair.
2 umbrella stands.
1 map.

COMMITTEE ON VENTILATION AND ACOUSTICS.

1 carpet.
1 hatrack.
1 set fire irons and fender.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 table.
1 bowl.
1 soap dish.
1 broom.
9 chairs.
1 hair duster.
1 desk.
1 screen.
1 bookcase.
1 lounge.
1 clock.
2 wastebaskets.
1 washstand.
2 pitchers.
1 slop jar.
2 cuspidors.
1 bill rack.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

1 carpet.
1 bookcase.
1 lounge.
1 water cooler and stand.
17 chairs.
2 cuspidors.
1 broom.
6 wastebaskets.
2 curtains.
1 feather duster.
1 soap dish.
1 large table.
1 bookcase (revolving).
1 clock.
1 hattree.
1 roller-top desk.
1 dictionary.
5 umbrella drips.
1 blacking stool.

COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES.

1 carpet.
1 bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
1 flat-top desk.
1 hattree.
1 clock.
1 water pitcher.
1 soap dish.
1 large table.
1 bookcase, revolving.
1 desk chair.
1 screen.
1 couch.
1 water stand and cooler.
6 cuspidors.
6 wastebaskets.
2 umbrella stands.
1 washstand.
2 curtains.
14 chairs.
1 tumbler.
1 broom.
1 feather duster.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

1 carpet.
1 book desk.
1 lounge.
1 hattree.
3 cuspidors.
1 slop bowl.
1 water cooler and stand.
5 curtains.
1 blacking stool.
2 waste baskets.
1 large table.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 rolling-top desk.
21 chairs.
1 pitcher.
1 broom.
1 clock.
1 soap dish.
1 map.
1 dictionary.
1 feather duster.
1 whisk broom.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

1 carpet.
1 bookcase.
1 clock.
2 umbrella drips.
1 blacking stool.
8 chairs.
1 soap dish.
1 wastebasket.
1 large table.
1 lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 cooler and stand.
1 rolling-top desk.
2 curtains.
1 slop bowl.
2 cuspidors.
1 tumbler.
1 broom.
1 feather duster.
1 map.

COMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINING.

1 carpet.
1 bookcase.
1 letter press.
2 wastebaskets.
1 duster.
1 water pitcher.
1 hairbrush and comb.
2 roller-top desks.
19 chairs.
2 cuspidors.
1 cooler and stand.
1 large table.
1 bookcase, revolving.
1 lounge.
1 hattree.
2 curtains.
1 clock.
1 blacking case.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

1 carpet.
1 washstand.
1 bowl and pitcher
1 cooler and stand.
2 awnings.
1 duster.
1 whisk broom.
1 broom.
1 hatrack.
1 pitcher.
3 curtains.
2 desks.
4 chairs.
1 blacking stool.
1 cuspidor.

COMMITTEE ROOM NO. 17.

1 carpet.
1 small table.
1 hattree.
1 water pitcher.
1 water cooler.
2 cuspidors.
1 double desk.
1 large table.
1 bookcase.
1 lounge.
17 chairs.
1 water basin.
1 flat-top desk.
1 map rack.

JANITOR'S STOREROOM.

4 large tables.
1 bookcase.
8 chairs.
1 lounge.
1 stove.
1 map.
1 bill case.
1 pigeon-hole case.
1 step ladder.
1 desk.
1 stool.
1 screen.
1 blackboard.
1 sofa.
1 table, small.

IN CHARGE OF JANITOR.

19 maps.
10 iron cuspidors.
78 chairs.
50 papier maché cuspidors.

INDEX ROOM NO. 1.

1 carpet.
2 large tables.
9 chairs.
1 rack (pigeon hole case).
1 cooler and stand.
1 hatrack.
1 revolving bookcase.
2 tumblers.

INDEX ROOM NO. 5.

1 carpet.
1 bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
1 lounge.
1 clock.
2 wastebaskets.
1 cooler and stand.
3 cuspidors.
1 tumbler.
1 washstand.
1 large table.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 small table.
10 chairs.
1 hattree.
1 pitcher and bowl.
1 soap dish.
1 nail brush.
1 feather duster.
1 broom.

USED BY LADY TYPEWRITERS.

4 screens.
4 carpets.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 20.

LIST OF BOOKS, MAPS, AND PAMPHLETS IN THE FOLDING ROOM, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

LETTER FROM THE DOORKEEPER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, TRANSMITTING AN INVENTORY OF BOOKS, MAPS, AND PAMPHLETS IN THE FOLDING ROOM DECEMBER 4, 1893.

DECEMBER 5, 1893.—Referred to Committee on Printing and ordered to be printed.

OFFICE DOORKEEPER, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., December 4, 1893.

SIR: As required by the rules of the House, I have the honor to transmit herewith an inventory of books, maps, and pamphlets remaining in the folding rooms of this department at this date.

Very respectfully,

A. B. HURT,
Doorkeeper.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker, House of Representatives.

Inventory of books, maps, and pamphlets in the fo lding room, House of Representatives, December 4, 1893.

	No.
Annals of War:	
Vol. 2	4
Vol. 4	24
Vol. 5	86
Agricultural Reports:	
1864	31
1867	4
1868	3
1869	6
1871	4
1872	4
1873	33
1874	96
1875	61
1876	8
1877	107
1878	246
1879	555
1880	45
1881–'82	1,792
1883	131
1884	6,956
1885	1,003
1886	9,536
1887	9,706
1888	17,300
1889	15,089
Agricultural Reports—Cont'd.	
1890	36,396
1891	68,023
1892	63,900
Alaska Reports:	
Nelson	299
Allen	245
Turner	128
Education in	140
1879	18
Schwatka	128
Alabama Claims	39
Animal Industry:	
1884	2,441
1885	3,582
1886	2,497
1887–'88	4,427
1888–'89	8,410
Alien Contract Labor Laws:	
Vol. 1	2,318
Vol. 2	479
Arid Lands:	
Vols. 1–2 / Vols. 3–5	3,021
Arid Region	37
Arguments before Committee on Patents	8

Inventory of books, maps, and pamphlets in the folding room, etc.—Continued

	No.
Art and Industry:	
Part 1	406
Part 2	947
Astronomical Observations:	
1881	168
1882	208
1883	367
1884	128
1885	260
1886	226
1887	230
1888	336
Astronomical Papers:	
Vol. 2, part 5	159
Vol. 2, part 6	245
Vol. 3, part 5	259
Vol. 4	80
Transit of Mercury	102
Velocity of Light	32
Attorney-General, Digest	5
Attorney-General and Postmaster-General, 1873–'74	33
1876	25
1877	9
1878	1
1879	96
1880	91
1881	120
1882	276
1883	491
1884	413
1885	412
1886	445
1887	526
1888	555
1889	631
1890	751
1891	760
1892	1,121
Bering Sea (Seal Fisheries)	1,125
Black Hills of Dakota and Map	9
Bohemia Sugar-Beet Industry	3,586
Burchard (Gold and Silver):	
1880	126
1881	133
1882	135
1883	284
1884	486
Cattle and Dairy Farming:	
No. 1	185
No. 2	887
Centennial Exhibition:	
Vols. 1 to 11, 1876	45
Vols. 1 to 2, 1876	338
Catalogues Government Publications	538
Catalogues Prehistoric Works	627
Cholera Epidemic United States, 1873	2
Cholera in Europe and India	555
Colorado Atlas	22
Cass Statue	1,886
Constitution and Charters United States	1
Constitution United States	12,855
Coast Survey:	
1869	9
1871	8
1872	68
1886	620
1887	551
1888	771
1889	833
1890	910
Coinage and Banking Laws	416
Columbia River	267
Chilean Message	1,930
Civil Service Report:	
Sixth	1,727
Eighth	404
Ninth	1,490
Senate Committee	726
Climatic Features of the Two Dakotas	1,784
Commercial Relations:	
1870	21
1873	4
1874	2
1875	10
1876	69
1877	12
1878	20
1879, supplement	144
1880–'81	72
1882–'83	414
1884–'85	90
1885–'86	8
1886–'87	796
1887–'88	1,241
1888–'89	1,254
1889–'91	1,616
Commerce and Navigation:	
1872	10
1873	3
1874	6
1875	37
1876	29
1877	12
1878	6
1880	117
1883	128
1884	477
1885	494
1886	1,472
1887	1,115
1888	1,338
1889	1,655
1890	1,339
1891	2,732
1892	3,042
Commerce with Europe, 1790 to 1890	1,326
Congressional Directory:	
Second session Forty-fourth Congress	47
Third session, Forty-fifth Congress	115
Third session, Forty-sixth Congress	63

Inventory of books, maps, and pamphlets in the folding room, etc.—Continued.

	No.
Congressional Directory—Cont'd.	
First session, Forty-seventh Congress	582
First session, Forty-eighth Congress	910
Second session Forty-eighth Congress	1,080
Second session Forty-ninth Congress, first edition	220
Second session Forty-ninth Congress, second edition	308
First session Fiftieth Congress, third edition	101
Second session Fiftieth Congress, first edition	322
Second session Fiftieth Congress, second edition	1,621
First session Fifty-first Congress, first edition	37
First session Fifty-first Congress, second edition	570
First session Fifty-first Congress, third edition	2,616
Second session Fifty-first Congress, first edition	950
Second session Fifty-first Congress, second edition	2,074
First session Fifty-second Congress, first edition	156
First session Fifty-second Congress, second edition	126
First session Fifty-second Congress, third edition	1,227
Second session Fifty-second Congress, first edition	1,065
Second session Fifty-second Congress, second edition	3,769
Special session Fifty-third Congress	2,239
First session Fifty-third Congress, second edition	3,194
First session Fifty-third Congress (2), second edition	7,404
Supplement	1,699
Contract Labor (Ford's), 1886	1,088
Consular Reports:	
1880–'81	685
1885	263
Cotton Insects	70
Cotton Worm	146
Credit Mobilier	28
Cruise of the Steamer Corwin:	
1884	377
1885	349
Diseases of the Horse	14,872
Diseases of Animals:	
No. 22	619
No. 34	70
Diplomatic Correspondence of the Amer. Revol. (Wharton.)	
Ethnology:	
1879–'80	70
1880–'81	283
1881–'82	153
1882–'83	687
1883–'84	1,054
Ethnology—Continued.	
1884–'85	1,114
1885–'86	3,797
1886–'87	4,626
1887–'88	6,690
Vol. 2, part 1	475
Vol. 4	156
Vol. 6	1,362
Vol. 7	1,480
Vol. 2, part 2	398
Education:	
1872	11
1874	56
1877	39
1878	216
1879	261
1880	580
1881	1,956
1882–'83	334
1883–'84	419
1884–'85	1,175
1885–'86	1,661
1886–'87	1,128
1887–'88	1,983
1888–'89	4,849
1889–'90	8,425
Engineers:	
1876–'77	8
1877–'78	5
1878–'79	20
1879	31
1880–'81	52
1881–'82	76
1882–'83	114
1883–'84	309
1884–'85	353
1885–'86	354
1886–'87	497
1887–'88	529
1888–'89	592
1889–'90	573
1890–'91	804
1891–'92	1,162
1892–'93	1,687
Eulogies:	
Allen	6
Anthony	2
Arnot	1,064
Barbour	3,326
Beach	1,096
Beck	4,609
Burnes	1,521
Bogy	27
Carpenter	38
Clark	375
Cole	993
Cox	2,058
Dowdney	1,378
Douglas	175
Duncan	994
Ellwood	989
Evins	223
Farr	166
Gay	5,856
Gumble	4,130
Hahn	15

Inventory of books, maps, and pamphlets in the folding room, etc.—Continued.

	No.
Eulogies—Continued.	
Hartridge	100
Haskell	18
Hawk	373
Hendricks	349
Henry	14
Herndon	376
Houston	138
Houk	3,163
Kelley	3,953
Kenna	2,920
Lee	4,282
Lay	6
Leonard	108
Logan	543
Lowe	112
Laird	3,577
Miller	1,031
Moffatt	1,569
Morton	6
Nutting	1,694
O'Connor	143
Orth	126
Parsons	7
Pike	1,300
Price	1,519
Plumb	1,170
Phelan	3,221
Quinn	51
Rankin	493
Randall	2,976
Robertson	1,430
Starkweather	35
Schleicher	26
Stackhouse	5,950
Townsend	4,708
Updegraff	3
Welsh	30
Wilber	2,455
Wilson	3,170
Williams	48
Wood	41
Walker	5,395
Watson	3,467
European Dockyards:	
No. 1	220
No. 2	582
Election Laws, United States	1,224
Election of President and Vice-President	1,732
Emigration, 1871	18
Entomology:	
1880-'82	384
1883-'85	1,678
Executive Department Methods	1,041
Fabrics of Ancient Peru	689
Fish Bulletin:	
Vol. 1	90
Vol. 2	127
Vol. 3	60
Vol. 4	201
Vol. 5	140
Vol. 6	733
Vol. 7	600
Vol. 8	814
Fish Bulletin—Continued.	
Vol. 9	892
Vol. 10	1,590
Fish Commission:	
Part 3	89
Part 4	38
Part 5	58
Part 6	109
Part 7	265
Part 8	262
Part 9	509
Part 10	419
Part 11	720
Part 12	880
Part 13	994
Part 14	1,198
Part 15	2,053
Fish Treaty (Edmunds)	2,924
Fish and Fisheries	36
Fish Industry:	
Section 2	712
Sections 3 and 4	818
Section 5	986
Finance:	
1875	3
1876	4
1879	10
1880	20
1881	85
1882	65
1883	97
1884	113
1888	694
1889	793
1890	807
1891	757
1892	1,309
Flags and Maritime Nations	8
Foreign Commerce, 1878	155
Foreign Relations:	
1883	400
1884	652
1885	1,266
1886	541
1887	1,101
1888	735
1889	1,361
1890	1,048
1891	2,652
1892	2,533
Foreign Labor, 1884	302
Forestry, 1882-'83, vol. 2	43
Forestry, 1877	59
French Spoliation Claims	1,097
Freshwater Rhizopods	6
Fuller's Address on Washington's Inauguration	2,869
Futures and Options on Agricultural Products	1,436
Garfield Statue	673
Geographical Congress, 1881	625
Geographical Names	969
Gold and Silver:	
1885	651
1886	781

Inventory of books, maps, and pamphlets in the folding room, etc.—Continued.

	No.
Gold and Silver—Continued.	
1887	794
1888	988
1889	1,039
1891	1,043
1892	2,571
Gold and Silver Bullion (Stewart)	2,531
Greely Relief Expedition (Schley)	172
Hawaiian Cable (Survey)	345
Hatch Report on Effects of Tariff on Agricultural Products	685
Hayden:	
Vol. 3	107
Vol. 8	186
Vol. 13	551
1877	25
1878	131
Health, District of Columbia:	
1883	76
1885	22
1888	68
1889	4
Henry Mountains Survey	236
High Plateaus of Utah, and map	6
Industrial Art (Butterworth)	3,389
Indian Currency Commission	3,265
Indian languages:	
Algonquian	984
Athapascan	1,742
Chinookean	1,517
Iroquoian	360
Muskhoegan	1,056
Indian Affairs, 1881–'82	34
International Laws (Wharton):	
No. 1	121
No. 2	157
Interstate Commerce:	
Senate statements	2,112
1887	741
1888	1,025
1889	1,638
Report (Cullom)	3,573
Testimony and Report	407
Immigration Investigation, 1892	547
Imported Merchandise	6,237
Imports and Duties (Evans)	426
International Commerce:	
1876	14
1879	57
1880	181
1882	390
1884	805
1886	5,332
1887	1,332
1889	5,239
1890	2,480
1891	2,910
International Marine Conference	2,466
International American Conference	2,308
Interocania Canal (Sullivan)	348
Interior:	
1871–'72	12
1874–'75	2
1875–'76	4

	No.
Interior—Continued.	
1879–'80, vol. 2	72
1880–'81, vol. 3, Geological	232
1881–'82, vol. 1	176
1882–'83, vol. 1	242
1882–'83, vol. 2	187
1882–'83, vol. 3, Geological	300
1883–'84, vol. 1	244
1883–'84, vol. 2	345
1883–'84, vol. 3, Geological	294
1884–'85, vol. 1	368
1884–'85, vol. 2	453
1884–'85, vol. 3, Geological	399
1885–'86, vol. 1	463
1885–'86, vol. 2	397
1885–'86, vol. 3, Geological	923
1885–'86, vol. 4	579
1885–'86, vol. 5	4,564
1886–'87, vol. 1	761
1886–'87, vol. 2	447
1886–'87, vol. 3, Geological	775
1886–'87, vol. 4	584
1887–'88, vol. 1	525
1887–'88, vol. 2	664
1887–'88, vol. 3	767
1887–'88, vol. 4	626
1887–'88, vol. 5	576
1888–'89, vol. 1	689
1888–'89, vol. 2	677
1888–'89, vol. 3	526
1888–'89, vol. 4	819
1888–'89, vol. 5	592
1888–'89, vol. 6	655
1889–'90, vol. 1	767
1889–'90, vol. 2	824
1889–'90, vol. 3	818
1889–'90, vol. 4, Geological	1,240
1889–'90, vol. 5	968
1890–'91, vol. 1	916
1890–'91, vol. 2	764
1890–'91, vol. 3	707
1891–'92, vol. 1	1,322
1891–'92, vol. 2	969
1891–'92, vol. 3	872
1892–'93, vol. 1	1,294
1892–'93, vol. 2	1,287
Inspector-General, 1892	1,270
Investigation House Postmaster (Wheat)	682
Irrigation in California	19
Irrigation in Egypt	615
Iron and Steel:	
Vol. 1	159
Vol. 2	161
Lady Franklin Bay Expedition	120
Labor in Europe, 1878	25
Labor:	
No. 1, 1886	465
No. 2, 1886	4,395
No. 3, 1887	3,628
No. 4, 1888	6,768
No. 5, 1889	6,121
No. 6, 1890	7,647
No. 7, 1891, vol. 1	16,000
Labor Laws, 1892	1,803

Inventory of books, maps, and pamphlets in the folding room, etc.—Continued.

	No.
Labor and Capital, vols. 1, 2, 3, and 4	2,562
Laws:	
Second session Thirty-eighth Congress	22
First session Thirty-ninth Congress	13
Second session Thirty-ninth Congress	10
Second session Fortieth Congress	12
Third session Fortieth Congress and first session Forty-first Congress	33
Third session Forty-first Congress and first session Forty-second Congress	19
Second session Forty-second Congress	27
Third session Forty-second Congress	98
First session Forty-third Congress	37
Second session Forty-third Congress	144
Second session Forty-fourth Congress	95
Second session Forty-fifth Congress	71
Third session Forty-fifth Congress	468
First session Forty-sixth Congress	112
Second session Forty-sixth Congress	147
Third session Forty-sixth Congress	216
First session Forty-seventh Congress	147
Second session Forty-seventh Congress	96
First session Forty-eighth Congress	288
Second session Forty-eighth Congress	824
First session Forty-ninth Congress	741
Second session Forty-ninth Congress	919
First session Fiftieth Congress	1,502
Second session Fiftieth Congress	1,816
First session Fifty-first Congress	2,049
Second session Fifty-first Congress	2,700
First session Fifty-second Congress	4,092
Second session Fifty-second Congress	5,984
Lawrence Decisions:	
Vol. 3	260
Vol. 4	516
Lawrence Decisions—Cont'd.	
Vol. 5	608
Vol. 6	1,159
Lodge Election Bill	277
Maps, United States:	
1888	876
1890	1,699
1891	1,942
1892	58
1893	7,297
Marshall Statue	443
Meat Products (testimony)	1,073
Meat Report (Vest)	3,186
Medical History, vol. 1, part 3	663
Melbourne Exhibition, 1888	404
Messages and Documents (abridgments):	
1873-'74	3
1874-'75	13
1875-'76	132
1876-'77	57
1877-'78	21
1878-'79	244
1879-'80	191
1880-'81	330
1881-'82	449
1882-'83	679
1883-'84	447
1884-'85	2,198
1885-'86	3,208
1886-'87	3,861
1887-'88	3,197
1888-'89	4,625
1889-'90	3,936
1890-'91	8,121
1891-'92	14,449
1892-'93	15,704
Metric System	54
Militia Report (Cutting)	1,610
Mississippi Election Cases	15
Mississippi River Improvements	4,741
Monetary Conference:	
1878	771
1881	588
1892 (Brussels)	1,257
National Academy Science Reports:	
1883	373
1887	657
1888	1,149
1889	1,076
1891	538
Newburg Celebration of Washington Monument	481
National Academy Science Memoirs:	
Vol. 2	382
Vol. 3	291
Vol. 3, part 2	727
Vol. 4	706
Vol. 5	343
National Museum:	
1884	856
1888	1,914

Inventory of books, maps, and pamphlets in the folding room, etc.—Continued.

	No.
Nathional Museum—Cont'd.	
1889	2,257
1890	3,247
1891	3,624
Nautical Almanac:	
1884 (coasters)	22
1885	35
1886	67
1887	38
1888	10
1889	79
1890	124
1891	31
1892	105
1893	92
1894	139
1895	190
1896	333
Supplement	100
National Board of Health, 1879	115
Naval appropriation bill	1,050
Navigation Laws of United States	477
Navy and Post-Office Department:	
1870-'71	9
1871-'72	95
Navy:	
1872-'73	29
1876-'77	42
1879	44
1880-'81	26
1881-'82	114
1882-'83	122
1883-'84	274
1884-'85	443
1885-'86	334
1886-'87	472
1887-'88	608
1888-'89	432
1889-'90	533
1890-'91	642
1891-'92	808
1892-'93	1,369
Nicaragua Canal	240
Orange Insects	315
Omaha and Ponka Letters	962
Ohio Earthworks	340
Ohio Mounds	897
Original-Package Decision	998
Ordnance:	
1875-'76	35
1878-'79	36
1879	107
1880-'81	138
1881-'82	72
1882-'83	222
1883-'84	320
1884-'85	277
1885-'86	539
1886-'87	590
1887-'88	690
1888-'89	966
1889-'90	503
1890-'91	693
1891-'92	1,077
Ordnance and Navy, 1882-'93	212
Ordnance and Warships	626
Pacific Railway Commission, 1888	2,515
Paris Exposition:	
1878	79
1889	2,832
Panama Canal (Rogers)	553
Payment of Awards	804
Post-Office Department and Attorney-General:	
1872-'73	32
1875-'76	4
Postmaster-General:	
1879-'80	23
1881-'82	122
1882-'83	133
1883-'84	193
1884-'85	272
1885-'86	317
1886-'87	565
1887-'88	654
1888-'89	592
1889-'90	679
1890-'91	783
1891-'92	1,166
1892-'93	1,275
Portraits of ex-Speakers:	
G. & R	4,579
S. V. & B	1,404
Powell's Geological Survey:	
Vol. 5	297
1880-'81	344
1881-'82	368
1882-'83	650
1883-'84	393
1884-'85	1,401
1885-'86	1,260
1886-'87	1,258
1887-'88	1,827
1888-'89	2,402
President's Message:	
Canada	4,199
First session Fiftieth Congress	4,350
Second session Fiftieth Congress	12,299
First session Fifty-first Congress	8,212
Second session Fifty-first Congress	5,037
First session Fifty-second Congress	8,210
Second session Fifty-second Congress	5,670
First session Fifty-third Congress	17,356
Precious Metals, Royal Commission, 1889	543
Public Act No. 145 (collection of revenues)	864
Provost Marshal-General's Report	47
Record:	
Second session Thirty-ninth Congress	6

Inventory of books, maps, and pamphlets in the folding room, etc.—Continued.

Record—Continued.	No.
Second session Fortieth Congress	9
Third session Fortieth Congress	23
Third session Forty-first Congress	24
Third session Forty-second Congress	355
Special session Forty-third Congress	58
First session Forty-third Congress	5
Second session Forty-third gress	24
Second session Forty-fourth Congress	8
Special session Forty-fifth Congress	10
Second session Forty-fifth Congress	14
Third session Forty-fifth Congress	94
First session Forty-sixth Congress	13
Second session Forty-sixth Congress	18
Third session Forty-sixth Congress	67
First session Forty-seventh Congress	116
Second session Forty-seventh Congress	194
Special session Forth-seventh Congress	143
First session Forty-eighth Congress	242
Second session Forty-eighth Congress	495
First session Forty-ninth Congress	387
Second session Forty-ninth Congress	669
First session Fiftieth Congress	497
Second session Fiftieth Congress	393
First session Fifty-first Congress	420
Second session Fifty-first Congress	830
First session Fifty-second Congress	1,243
Second session Fifty-second Congress	1,702
Rights of American Fishermen	673
River and Harbor Bill	162
Rocky Mountain Locust, 1877	111
Rocky Mountain Locust, No. 2	43
Revised Statutes, D. C	16
Seacost Defense, 1862	9
Seal Fisheries in Alaska	787
Secretary of Agriculture Report, 1889–'90	894
Senate Election Cases (Taft)	277
Sheep Husbandry	56
Ship Canal from Great Lakes	933
Sorghum and Sugar Industry	306
Sugar-Beet Culture	236
Sugar and Oil Trusts	848
Signal:	
1872	11
1875–'76	11
1876–'77	6
1879	55
1880	207
1881–'82	272
1882–'83	134
1883–'84	310
1884–'85	444
1885–'86	508
1886–'87	616
1887–'88	613
1888–'89	731
1889–'90	865
1890–'91	1,100
1891–'92	1,186
Silver Law, 1890	1,358
Silver Hearings	1,844
Silver Report (Bland)	7,255
Silver Commission, 1876	390
Silver Commission, vol. 2	44
South American Commission, parts 1 and 2	1,308
Smithsonian:	
1866	12
1879	21
1880	114
1881	280
1882	470
1883	638
1884	381
1885, part 1	581
1885, part 2	736
1886, part 1	1,168
1886, part 2	1,317
1887, part 1	850
1887, part 2	811
1888	1,620
1889	982
1890	2,403
Soldiers' Home Investigation:	
1885	26
1891	389
Standard Stars	89
Statistical Abstract:	
1885	646
1886	209
1887	462
1888	1,482
1889	2,908
1891	3,018
1892	7,438
State:	
1871–'72	9
1872–'73	90
1873–'74	8
1875–'76	8

Inventory of books, maps, and pamphlets in the folding room, etc.—Continued.

State—Continued.	No.
1876–'77	18
1877–'78	12
1879	68
1880–'81	80
1881–'82	189
1882–'83	248
Appendix	21
Surgical History:	
Vol. 2, part 2	4
Vol. 2, part 3	157
Supplement Revised Statutes United States:	
1874–1881	1
1881–1891	164
Supplement to Supplement Revised Statutes United States, No. 2	2,428
Sunday rest bill	4,328
Surgeon-General, Navy:	
1882–'83	133
1883–'84	275
1884–'85	350
1885–'86	286
Sweating System	2,322
Table of Debates	651
Tariff Comparison:	
Mills	11,770
McKinley	27,981
Tariff Commission, 1882	10
Tariff bill and report (McKinley)	3,587
Tariff bill (Mills)	360
Tariff Compilation, 1884	343
Tariff Hearings:	
No. 1	1,235
No. 2	1,260
First session Fifty-third Congress	1,860
Tariff Tables	616
Tax Assessments, District of Columbia	1,279
Tests of Metals:	
1884	492
1885	551
Tornadoes, 1879	273
Total Solar Eclipse	154
Transportation Route to the Seaboard	169
Treaties and Conventions, 1776 to 1887	560
Treasury:	
1885	467
1886	467
1887	625
Veto messages, 1772 to 1886	189
Washington Monument	17
War in Egypt	330
War:	
1865–'66	30
1865–'66, part 3	17
1875–'76	19
1876–'77	16
1877–'78	12
1878–'79	4
1879–'80	37
1880–'81	82
1881–'82	31
1882–'83	208
1883–'84	240
1884–'85	418
1885–'86	280
1886–'87	411
1887–'88	626
1888–'89	531
1889–'90	569
1890–'91	1,036
1891–'92	922
West Point Visitors, 1886	618
Wheeler:	
Vol. 1, Geological	357
Vol. 2, Geological	4
Vol. 3, Geological	1
Vol. 3*e* (Supplement)	46
Vol. 6	5
Vol. 7	3
Wool Fibers	930
Wool Manufactures	2,762
World's Fair Expenditures	622
Wool Report (Springer)	1,466
Yorktown Celebration	146

OFFICE FOREMAN FOLDING ROOM, *December 1, 1893.*

DEAR SIR: I respectfully transmit herewith, in compliance with your request, the foregoing inventory of books, maps, and pamphlets remaining in this department on this date, it being correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. MARTIN MCKAY,
Foreman Folding Room, House of Representatives.

Hon. A. B. HURT, *Doorkeeper House of Representatives.*

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 21.

[Report No. 176.]

MESSENGERS FOR THE MINORITY.

DECEMBER 7, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
September 6, 1893.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa, submitted the following, which was referred to the Committee on Accounts:

Resolved, That the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to appoint E. L. Currier and George Jenison as special messengers, to be employed generally in and about the business of the House during the Fifty-third Congress, commencing with the first regular session of said Congress, and who shall be paid a salary of one hundred dollars per month out of the contingent fund of the House until other provision shall be made for such payments by order of the House or of Congress.

Attest:

JAMES KERR,
Clerk.
By F. O. TOWLES,
Chief Clerk.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 22.

EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

LETTER

FROM

THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOR

SUBMITTING

A statement of all moneys expended under his direction during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

DECEMBER 5, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
Washington, D. C., December 4, 1893.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of section 8 of an act approved June 13, 1888, entitled "An act to establish a Department of Labor," I have the honor to submit the following statement of all moneys expended under my direction during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893:

Item of appropriation.	Amount appropriated.	Amount expended.	Amount unexpended.
Salaries	$101,020.00	$99,538.50	$1,481.50
Stationery	750.00	750.00	.....
Library	1,000.00	999.81	.19
Postage to Postal Union countries	250.00	250.00	.....
Rent	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....
Contingent expenses	3,100.00	2,999.88	100.12
Miscellaneous expenses	47,500.00	47,309.10	190.90
Investigation of industrial and trade schools	1,653.10	1,651.71	1.39
Investigation relative to slums of cities	20,000.00	10,255.37	9,744.63
Printing and binding	7,000.00	6,583.98	416.02
Total	187,273.10	175,338.35	11,934.75

The amount against the item "Investigation of industrial and trade schools" (a continuous appropriation), under the heading "Amount appropriated," represents the amount of that appropriation unexpended at the commencement of the fiscal year 1893.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CARROLL D. WRIGHT,
Commissioner.

HON. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

O

SALES OF WASTE PAPER.

LETTER FROM THE DOORKEEPER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, TRANSMITTING A STATEMENT, WITH TREASURY RECEIPTS, SHOWING THE SALE OF WASTE PAPER SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

DECEMBER 5, 1893.—Referred to the Select Committee on Accounts and ordered to be printed.

OFFICE DOORKEEPER,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington D. C., December 4, 1893.

SIR: In accordance with the act of August 7, 1882 (session laws, first session of the Forty-seventh Congress, p. 337), I have the honor to transmit the following report of the sale of waste paper since the commencement of the first session of the Fifty-third Congress, August 7, 1893, amounting to $261.70.

Treasury receipt for the same is herewith attached.

Very respectfully,

A. B. HURT,
Doorkeeper.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Statement of sale of waste paper.

27,003 pounds heavy paper, at 87 cents per 100 pounds	$210.63
13,438 pounds light paper, at 38 cents per 100 pounds	51.07
	261.70

[Duplicate.]

No. 10838.] TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., November 2, 1893.

I certify that A. B. Hurt, Doorkeeper House of Representatives, has this day deposited to the credit of the United States $261.70 on account of sale of waste paper, for which I have signed duplicate receipts.
$261.70.

J. F. MELINE,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

O

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 24.

CASES DISMISSED FOR WANT OF FURTHER JURISDICTION.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE ASSISTANT CLERK OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS TRANSMITTING A LIST OF CASES REFERRED TO THE COURT UNDER THE BOWMAN ACT IN WHICH THE CLAIMANT WAS NOT LOYAL TO THE UNITED STATES.

DECEMBER 7, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS,
Washington, D. C., December 5, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the Court of Claims I herewith transmit a list of cases (disposed of since last former return) of claims for stores and supplies alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military or naval forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, transmitted to the Court of Claims by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives under the act of March 3, 1883, chapter 116, commonly called the "Bowman act," in which the court, on a preliminary inquiry, has found upon the evidence that it does not appear that the person or persons alleged to have furnished stores or supplies, or from whom stores and supplies were alleged to have been taken, were loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and which have been dismissed for that cause, under section 4 of said act, for want of further jurisdiction.

I transmit also a copy of the finding and order filed by the court in each of said causes, being cases dismissed prior to June 22, 1893.

Very respectfully,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

List of cases under act of March 3, 1883, dismissed for want of further jurisdiction, on the preliminary inquiry of loyalty.

Docket No.	Name of claimant.	Date of transmittal by Committee on War Claims, of the House of Representatives.
5760	William Rountree's estate	Aug. 6, 1888
4178	Rufus M. Varner	Mar. 6, 1888
5642	Joseph N. McConnell's estate.	Aug. 6, 1888
4374	James L. Blakemore	May 1, 1888
1115	Joseph F. Conrad, administrator of Armstead M. Miller, deceased	June 17, 1886
4378	Francis Sharp	May 1, 1888
4382	George W. Virts	Do.
1590	Seraphine Weyer	Feb. 20, 1887
4987	Richard Files	July 10, 1888
2219	Daniel Petrea	Feb. 10, 1888
4927	David H. Wall's estate	July 10, 1888
7175	Allen Umphrey	Feb. 28, 1889
3634	Girard Stiles	Apr. 10, 1888
7096	Newton Hackworth	Feb. 26, 1889
5037	J. T. Bell	July 10, 1888
5071	William C. Johnson's administratrix.	Do.
5651	George W. Burrows	Aug. 6, 1888
5497	Robert M. Jackson	Apr. 2, 1888
1401	Willie Brown	Feb. 12, 1887
4685	Julia Porterfield	June 12, 1888
5389	Joseph G. Garvin's estate.	Aug. 1, 1888
4839	Susan Dickenson, widow of Wesley Dickenson, deceased.	July 9, 1888
1496	A. Stalnaker	Feb. 8, 1887
4785	Susan E. Kibbe	June 25, 1888
6944	Mary A. Minor	Feb. 21, 1889
1720	Thomas S. Redd	Feb. 20, 1887
1397	David Pressly	Feb. 12, 1887
3915	Joseph F. Strider	Apr. 13, 1888
4825	John Jones	July 2, 1888
8020	Joel Patrick	Aug. 7, 1890
8580	John W. Hurst	Feb. 18, 1892
9190	Mary Jordon's estate	July 6, 1892
4853	A. W. Kennedy's executor	Apr. 27, 1888
4700	Lydia P. Lytle	June 14, 1888
4801	John McCormick	June 27, 1888
4809	Hiram W. Tyler's executors.	Do.
4811	Miss S. R. Stevens	Do.
4923	Silas Boxley's administratrix.	July 10, 1888
4980	William B. Adams	Do.
4985	Charles B. Love	Do.
6662	William Gladden's administrator.	Jan. 29, 1889
6672	Stephen Thorn's estate	Do.
6673	William Hoard	Do.
6674	James Mason	Jan. 29, 1889
6686	John McClure	Feb. 7, 1889
7176	Beheathiland Fountain, heirs of.	Feb. 28, 1889
7848	William E. Manual, administrator.	Feb. 20, 1890
7353	D. J. Porch, heirs of	Do.
7357	George W. Clouse	Do.
7358	Thomas Choat's administrator.	Do.
7359	S. B. Tatem	Do.
7366	Alphonse Andonin	Do.
7374	Young A. Cox	Do.
7394	James M. Williams	Do.
7691	A. W. Smith's administrator.	Apr. 28, 1890
7746	John M. Fauntleroy's estate.	June 4, 1890
7908	T. F. Berry, administrator *de bonis non* of J. B. Eastman, deceased.	July 25, 1890
7913	Thomas C. Waddy, for the estate of Annie H. Graves, deceased.	July 28, 1890
7916	Ann G. Tinder	July 28, 1890
8218	L. E. Brisby, for estate of John Goode.	Mar. 2, 1891
8309	J. Wyatt Crute, for estate of John P. Mettauer.	Do.
8623	John W. Hall, executor	Feb. 26, 1892
8624	Mrs. Jane M. Rice's estate.	Do.
8625	Phœbe A. E. Dear	Do.
8626	Jno. T. Colclough's estate.	Feb. 27, 1892
8629	B. P. Crampton, executor of Benjamin Philpott, deceased.	Do.
9052	Daniel Lowry, ar	May 4, 1892
9065	Jacob H. Long	May 6, 1892
478	Joseph T. Mitchell	Feb. 9, 1886
985	R. R. Moore, executor	Feb. 26, 1888
1173	Catherine N. Felps	July 30, 1886
2802	James Howard's administrator.	Mar. 6, 1888
3334	William Creel	Mar. 30, 1888
3361	Andrew Kremer	Do.
3623	Benjamin T. Lewis and Frances J. Lewis.	Apr. 10, 1888
4134	Mrs. Mary Ann Richards (formerly Mrs. Mary Ann Small).	Mar. 6, 1888
8561	John Scott	Feb. 16, 1892
3817	Samuel McComb's administrator.	Mar. 6, 1888
3992	W. P. Dortch, administrator of Carter Satterfield, deceased.	Apr. 16, 1888
2952	George W. Preston	Mar. 6, 1888
1869	David F. Bates	Feb. 12, 1887
1870	James P. Andrew	Feb. 16, 1887
2719	John N. Gatewood	Mar. 6, 1888
3885	William R. Hanserd	Apr. 13, 1888
3903	John J. Dillow	Do.
3919	W. H. Mong's estate	Do.
4399	Massena Beasley	May 1, 1888
4398	Mildred Ann Yarrington.	Do.
4704	Philip R. Moler	June 14, 1888
4788	Frederick Bowman's estate.	June 27, 1888
4813	Wyatt J. Hollman	Do.
4920	John B. Borroughs for estate of Mary W. Ashton.	July 10, 1888
4936	William S. Brown, heir of James Brown, deceased.	Do.
4957	Bennett W. Bonner	Do.
4977	William J. Love	Do.
5988	Henry Barnes administrator.	Aug. 16, 1888
6017	Indiana M. Tucker for the estate of John A. Chappell, deceased.	Aug. 20, 1888
6042	W. G. Strother, for the estate of Elizabeth M. Strother, deceased, widow of John Strother.	Do.
6080	Jacob Gilbert	Sept. 6, 1888
6664	Samuel W. Raney	Jan. 29, 1889
6669	C. A. Shelton's estate	Do.
7177	Jerry R. Johnson	Feb. 28, 1889
7385	John M. Thurman, for estate of James M. Thurman, deceased.	Feb. 20, 1890
7689	William H. Roberts	Apr. 28, 1890
7735	Thomas Atkinson	June 4, 1890
7779	John Urton	Do.
7783	Francis Yates	Do.
7014	Laura M. Brown, for estate of Patsey Wale.	July 28, 1890
8040	Samuel A. Buracker	Aug. 23, 1890
8175	Madison Sandidge	Mar. 2, 1891
8633	John H. Crump	Feb. 27, 1892

List of cases under act of March 3, 1883, dismissed for want of further jurisdiction, on the preliminary inquiry of loyalty.—Continued.

Docket No.	Name of claimant.	Date of transmission by Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives.
7232	Julia A. Thomas, administratrix of I. S. O. G. Greer.	Mar. 1, 1889
712	P. M. Kerwin, widow of Gideon P. Crews, deceased.	Mar. 19, 1886
8323	James Orr	Mar. 2, 1891
2453	Philip Cohen	Feb. 28, 1888
1534	Henry Ronemous	Feb. 12, 1887
1536	Anderson C. Hughes, administratrix.	Do.
1953	W. H. Stingley	Feb. 16, 1887
3912	John Melvin	Apr. 13, 1888
7349	Amos Jackson	Feb. 20, 1890
7364	Robert Terrill	Do.
7372	Mary B. Nicholson	Do.
7389	Mary A. Redwine	Do.
8126	Samuel McDowell	Mar. 2, 1891
8170	John Huguely	Mar. 3, 1891
7376	A. L. Woodward, for the estate of Elizabeth W. Robson.	Feb. 20, 1890
8172	Marquis Helm	Mar. 2, 1891
8589	Juliet A. Corbin	Feb. 18, 1892
9832	Mary Arnold (formerly Mary Gonce).	Jan. 10, 1889
7963	George Kreeger	July 16, 1890
9132	Faustin Dupuy	July 7, 1892
796	Cynthia E. Robertson	May 7, 1886
1257	John McCoy	Jan. 27, 1887
1896	John Chadwell, administrator of Sarah Wright, deceased.	Feb. 8, 1887
4823	Robert Michaels	July 2, 1858
3789	John W. Jones	Mar. 6, 1888
6032	Elias W. Wright	Aug. 16, 1888
8960	William McSherry	Apr. 6, 1892
1332	James L. Roane	Feb. 8, 1887
5848	Lyman D. Aldrich	Aug. 6, 1888
3510	Daniel A. Cameron	Mar. 6, 1888
3859	Emily J. Parkinson	Do.
7330	William E. Garmony	Feb. 17, 1890
7585	Augusta W. Lange, administratrix of Christian Diehl, deceased.	Apr. 11, 1890
8670	Reuben Street's estate	Mar. 4, 1892
8730	James W. Woodroof	Mar. 8, 1892
2025	Newton Kinnebrew's administrator.	Feb. 28, 1887
7493	John M. Wilson	Mar. 15, 1890
7637	J. C. Marshall's estate	Apr. 23, 1890
653	Thomas Stewart, heirs of	Mar. 13, 1887
2033	John S. Peete	Feb. 28, 1887
2434	Joseph C. Anthony	Feb. 14, 1888
3357	Joseph A. Weatherby	Mar. 30, 1888
4593	Samuel R. Ibly	May 11, 1888
4597	Julia R. Speakes	Do.
4599	Pierson Peeples	Do.
4829	John T. Bell	Mar. 6, 1888
5170	William Weekly	July 10, 1888
5520	William Evans	Aug. 1, 1888
5730, 3830	C. W. Duke, administrator Samuel H. Miller, deceased.	Mar. 6, 1888
5778	Mary McCormick, widow of Martin McCormick, deceased.	Aug. 6, 1888
6067	James T. Dowling's administrator.	Aug. 20, 1888
6639	Jonathan Chestnut	Jan. 10, 1889
7824	John W. Overall	June 5, 1890
7992	Thomas W. Bills	Aug. 7, 1890
8796	Harriet McPeters Richardson (formerly Harriet F. McPeters).	Mar. 19, 1892
5614	Sarah A. R. West	Aug. 6, 1888
3483	Lucilla E. Bryan	Mar. 6, 1888
1954	Frank Stine's administrator.	Feb. 16, 1887
3359	Allen W. Hicks	Mar. 30, 1888
4573	Samuel Grier's administrator.	May 11, 1888
7909	Joseph Ruohs	July 28, 1890
4797	Adolph Verret	June 27, 1888
2572	Mary Butler	Mar. 9, 1890
7959	Horatio Woodward	Aug. 6, 1890

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 5760. Estate of William Rountree *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that William Rountree, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 5, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 4178. Rufus M. Varner *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Rufus M. Varner, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 5, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 5642. Estate of Joseph J. N. McConnell *vs.* The United States.

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Joseph J. N. McConnell, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 12, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 4374. James L. Blakemore *vs.* the United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that James L. Blakemore, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 12, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 1115. Joseph F. Conard, executor of Armstead M. Miller, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Armstead M. Miller (since deceased), the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 19, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 4378. Francis Sharp *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Francis Sharp, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout the war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 19, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 4382. George W. Virtz *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that George W. Virtz, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 3, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 1590. Seraphine Weyer *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Seraphine Weyer, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 3, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 4987. Richard Files *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Richard Files, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 3, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 2219. Daniel Petrea *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Daniel Petrea, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 3, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 4927. Estate of David H. Wall, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that David H. Wall, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 5, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 7175. Allen Umphrey *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late

war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Allen Umphrey the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 9, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 3634. Girard Stiles *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Girard Stiles, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 9, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 7096. Newton Hackworth *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Newton Hackworth, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 23, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 5037. J. T. Bell *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that J. T. Bell, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 31, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 5071. Demarius A. Johnson, administratrix of William C. Johnson, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, find that upon the evidence it does not appear that William C. Johnson, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 6, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 5651. George W. Burrow *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that George W. Burrow, the person alleged

to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 6, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 3497. Robert M. Jackson *vs.* The United States.

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Robert M. Jackson, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 6, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 1401. Willie Brown *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Willie Brown, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 6, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 4685. Julia Porterfield *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Julia Porterfield, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 13, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 5339. Estate of Joseph G. Garvin, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Joseph G. Garvin, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 13, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 4839. Susan Dickenson, widow of Wesley Dickenson, deceased *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Wesley Dickenson, the person alleged

to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 1496. A. Stalnaker vs. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that A. Stalnaker, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 13, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 4785. Susan E. Kibbe, administratrix, vs. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Susan E. Kibbe, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 13, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 6944. Mary A. Minor vs. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Mary A. Minort, he person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 20, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 1720. Thomas S. Redd vs. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Thomas S. Redd, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 20, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 1397. David Pressly vs. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that David Pressly, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 3915. Joseph F. Strider vs. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that said Joseph F. Strider, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 4825. John Jones vs. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that John Jones, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 8020. Joel Patrick vs. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Joel Patrick, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 8580. John W. Hurst vs. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that John W. Hurst, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 9190. Estate Mary Jordan vs. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Mary Jordan, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 4363. W. G. Himant, executor of A. W. Kennedy, deceased, vs. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that W. A. Kennedy, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 4700. Estate of Lydia P. Lytle vs. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Lydia P. Lytle, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 4801. John McCormick vs. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that John McCormick, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 4809. E. W. Gates, executor of Hiram W. Tyler, deceased, vs. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Hiram W. Tyler, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 4811. Miss S. R. Stevens vs. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Miss S. R. Stevens the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 4923. Martha A. Boxley, administratrix of Silas Boxley, deceased. *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Silas Boxley, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 4980. William B. Adams *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that William B. Adams, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 4985. Charles B. Love *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Charles B. Love, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional. No. 6662. E. M. Pitzer, administrator of William Gladden, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that William Gladden, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 6672. Estate of Stephen Thorn *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Stephen Thorn, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 6673. Heirs of William Hoard *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that William Hoard, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 6674. James Mason *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that James Mason, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 6686. John McClure *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that John McClure, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7176. Heirs of Beheathiland Fountain *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Beheathiland Fountain, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7348. Isaac Stine, administrator of William E. Manuel, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that William E. Manuel, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7353. Heirs of D. J. Porch *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late

war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that D. J. Porch, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7357. George W. Clouse *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that George W. Clouse, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7358. John Choat, administrator of Thomas Choat, deceased *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleegd to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Thomas Choat, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 7359. S. B. Tatem *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that S. B. Tatem, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 7366. Sarah Andonin, administratrix of Alphonse Andonin, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Alphonse Andonin, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 7374. Young A. Cox *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds

that upon the evidence it does not appear that Young A. Cox, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 7394. James M. Williams *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that James M. Williams, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 7691. M. M. Smith, administrator of A. W. Smith, deceased *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that A. W. Smith, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 7746. Estate of John M. Fauntleroy *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that John M. Fauntleroy, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 7908. T. F. Berry, administrator *de bonis non* of J. B. Eastham, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that J. B. Eastham, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7912. Thomas C. Waddy, for the estate of Anne H. Graves, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that

upon the evidence it does not appear that Anne H. Graves, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7916. Ann G. Tinder *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Ann G. Tinder, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 8218. L. E. Busby, for estate of John Goode, *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that John Goode, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 8309. J. Wyatt Crute, for estate of John P. Mettauer *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that John P. Mettauer, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 8623. George R. Rice, executor of John W. Hall, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that John W. Hall, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 8624. Estate of Mrs. Jane M. Rice *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds

that upon the evidence it does not appear that Mrs. Jane M. Rice, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 8625. Phebe A. E. Dear *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Phebe A. E. Dear, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 8626. Estate of John T. Colclough *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that John T. Colclough, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 27, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 8629. B. P. Crampton, executor of Benjamin Philpott, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Benjamin Philpott, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 9052. Daniel Lowry, sr., *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Daniel Lowry, sr., the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 9065. Jacob H. Long *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Jacob H. Long, the person alleged to

have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 478. Joseph T. Mitchell *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Joseph T. Mitchell, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 17, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 985. J. J. Tharp, executor of R. R. Moore, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that R. R. Moore, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 17, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 1173. Catherine N. Felps *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Catherine N. Felps, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 17, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 2802. Miles A. Howard, administrator, *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that James Howard (since deceased), the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 17, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 3334. William Creel *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that William Creel, the person alleged to

have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 17, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 3361. Andrew Kremer *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Andrew Kremer, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 17, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 3623. Benjamin T. Lewis and Frances J. Lewis *vs.* the United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Benjamin T. Lewis and Frances J. Lewis, the persons alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, were loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 17, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 4134. Mrs. Mary Ann Richards *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Mrs. Mary Ann Richards (formerly Mrs. Mary Ann Small), the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 17, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 3561. John Scott *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the supression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that John Scott, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 17, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 3317. E. B. McComb, administrator of Samuel McComb, *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds

that upon the evidence it does not appear that Samuel McComb, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 24, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 3992. W. P. Dortch, administrator of Carter, Satterfield, *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Carter Satterfield, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 24, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 2952. George W. Preston *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the Commissioners of Claims, when the same claim was before them, were not satisfied, upon the evidence then produced, that George W. Preston, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and no additional evidence having been produced, the court makes the same finding, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 24, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 1869. David F. Bates *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the Commissioners of Claims, when the same claim was before them, were not satisfied, upon the evidence then produced that David F. Bates, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and no additional evidence having been produced, the court makes the same finding, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 25, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 1870. James P Andrew *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the Commissioners of Claims, when the same claim was before them, were not satisfied, upon the evidence then produced, that James P. Andrew, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and no additional evidence having been produced, the court makes the same finding, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 25, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 2719. John N. Gatewood *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the Commissioners of Claims, when the same claim was before them, were not satisfied, upon the evidence then produced, that John N. Gatewood, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and no additional evidence having been produced, the court makes the same finding, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 25, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 3885. Estate of William R. Hanserd *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the Commissioners of Claims, when the same claim was before them, were not satisfied, upon the evidence then produced, that William R. Hanserd, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and no additional evidence having been produced, the court makes the same finding, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 25, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 3903. John J. Dillow *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the Quartermaster-General, when the same claim was before him, was not satisfied, upon the evidence then produced, that John J. Dillow, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and no additional evidence having been produced, the court makes the same finding, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 25, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 3919. Estate of W. H. Moug *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the Quartermaster-General, when the same claim was before him, was not satisfied, upon the evidence then produced, that W. H. Moug, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and no additional evidence having been produced, the court makes the same finding, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 25, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 4399. Massena Beazley *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the Commissioners of Claims, when the same claim was before them, were not satisfied, upon the evidence then produced, that Massena Beazley, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to hav

been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and no additional evidence having been produced, the court makes the same finding, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 25, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 4398. Mildred Ann Yarrington *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the commissioners of claims, when the same claim was before them, were not satisfied, upon the evidence then produced, that Mildred Ann Yarrington, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and no additional evidence having been produced, the court makes the same finding, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 25, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 4704. Philip R. Moler *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the commissioners of claims, when the same claim was before them, were not satisfied, upon the evidence then produced, that Philip R. Moler, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and no additional evidence having been produced, the court makes the same finding, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 25, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 4788. Estate of Frederick Bowman *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the commissioners of claims, when the same claim was before them, were not satisfied, upon the evidence then produced, that Frederick Bowman, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and no additional evidence having been produced, the court makes the same finding, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 25, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 4813. Wyatt J. Hollman *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the commissioners of claims, when the same claim was before them, were not satisfied, upon the evidence then produced, that Wyatt J. Hollman, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and no additional evidence having been produced, the court makes the same finding, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 25, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 4920. John B. Burroughs, for estate of Mary W. Ashton, *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the commissioners of claims, when the same claim was before them, were not satisfied, upon the evidence then produced, that Mary W. Ashton, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and no additional evidence having been produced, the court makes the same finding, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 25, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 4926. William S. Brown, heir of James Brown, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the commissioners of claims, when the same claim was before them, were not satisfied, upon the evidence then produced, that James Brown, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and no additional evidence having been produced, the court makes the same finding; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 25, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 4957. Bennett W. Bonner *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the commissioners of claims, when the same claim was before them, were not satisfied, upon the evidence then produced, that Bennett W. Bonner, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and no additional evidence having been produced, the court makes the same finding, and the case is dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 25, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 4977. William J. Love *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the commissioners of claims, when the same claim was before them, were not satisfied, upon the evidence then produced, that William J. Love, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and no additional evidence having been produced, the court makes the same finding, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 25, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 5988. W. D. Curry, administrator of Henry Barnes, *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the commissioners of claims, when the same claim was before them, were not

satisfied, upon the evidence then produced, that Henry Barnes, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and no additional evidence having been produced, the court makes the same finding, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 25, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional. No. 6017. Indiana M. Tucker, for estate of John A. Chappell, *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the commissioners of claims, when the same claim were before them, were not satisfied, upon the evidence then produced, that John A. Chappell, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and no addititional evidence having been produced, the court makes the same finding, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 25, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 6042. W. G. Strother, for estate of Elizabeth M. Strother, deceased widow of John Strother, *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the commissioners of claims, when the same claim was before them, were not satisfied, upon the evidence then produced, that John Strother, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and no additional evidence having been produced, the court makes the same finding, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 25, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 6080. Jacob Gilbert *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the Quartermaster-General, when the same claim was before him, was not satisfied, upon the evidence then produced, that Jacob Gilbert, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and no additional evidence having been produced, the court makes the same finding, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 25, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 6664. Samuel W. Raney *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the Quartermaster-General, when the same claim was before him, was not satisfied, upon the evidence then produced, that Samuel W. Raney, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and no additional evidence having been produced, the court makes the same finding, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 25, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 6669. Estate of C. A. Shelton *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the Quartermaster-General, when the same claim was before him, was not satisfied, upon the evidence then produced, that C. A. Shelton, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and no additional evidence having been produced, the court makes the same finding, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 25, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7177. Jerry R. Johnson *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the commissioners of claims, when the same claim was before them, were not satisfied, upon the evidence then produced, that Jerry R. Johnson, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and no additional evidence having been produced, the court makes the same finding, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 25, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7385. John M. Thurman, for estate of James M. Thurman, *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the Commissioners of Claims, when the same calim was before them, were not satisfied, upon the evidence then produced, that James M. Thurman, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and no additional evidence having been produced, the court makes the same finding, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 25, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7689. William H. Roberts *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the commissioners of claims, when the same claim was before them, were not satisfied, upon the evidence then produced, that William H. Roberts, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and no additional evidence having been produced, the court makes the same finding, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 25, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7735. Thomas Atkinson *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the Quartermaster-General, when the same claim was before him, was not satisfied, upon the evidence then produced, that Thomas Atkinson, the person alleged to have fur

nished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and no additional evidence having been produced, the court makes the same finding, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 25, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7779. John Urton *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the commissioners of claims, when the same claim was before them, were not satisfied, upon the evidence then produced, that John Urton, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and no additional evidence having been produced, the court makes the same finding, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 25, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7783. Francis Yates *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the commissioners of claims, when the same claim was before them, were not satisfied, upon the evidence then produced, that Francis Yates, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and no additional evidence having been produced, the court makes the same finding, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 25, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7914. Laura M. Brown, for estate of Patsey Wale, *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the commissioners of claims, when the same claim was before them, were not satisfied, upon the evidence then produced, that Patsey Wale, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and no additional evidence having been produced, the court makes the same finding, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 25, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 8040. Samuel A. Buracker *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the commissioners of claims, when the same claim was before them, were not satisfied, upon the evidence then produced, that Samuel A. Buracker, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and no additional evidence having been produced, the court makes the same finding, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 25, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 8175. Madison Sandidge *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the Quartermaster-General, when the same claim was before him, was not satisfied, upon the evidence then produced, that Madison Sandidge, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and no additional evidence having been produced, the court makes the same finding, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 25, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 8633. John H. Crump *vs.* The United States.]

The case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the commissioners of claims, when the same claim was before them, were not satisfied, upon the evidence then produced, that John H. Crump, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and no additional evidence having been produced, the court makes the same finding, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 25, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7232. Julia A. Thomas, administratrix of the estate of I. S. O. G. Greer, *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that I. S. O. G. Greer, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 712. P. M. Kerwin, widow, etc., *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Gideon P. Crews (since deceased), the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 1, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 8323. James Orr *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that James Orr, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 8, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 2453. Philip Cohen *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Philip Cohen, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 8, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1534. Henry Ronemous *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the Quartermaster-General, when the same claim was before him, was not satisfied, upon the evidence then produced, that Henry Ronemous, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and, no additional evidence having been produced, the court makes the same finding, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 8, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1536. Sophonia Hughes, administratrix of Anderson C. Hughes, *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the Commissioners of Claims, when the same claim was before them, were not satisfied, upon the evidence then produced, that Anderson C. Hughes, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and, no additional evidence having been produced, the court makes the same finding, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 8, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1953. W. H. Stingley *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the Quartermaster-General, when the same claim was before him, was not satisfied, upon the evidence then produced, that W. H. Stingley, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and no additional evidence having been produced, the court makes the same finding, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 8, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3912. John Melvin *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the Quartermaster-General, when the same claim was before him, was not satisfied, upon the evidence then produced, that John Melvin, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken,

was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and no additional evidence having been produced, the court makes the same finding, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 8, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7349. Amor Jackson *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the Quartermaster-General, when the same claim was before him, was not satisfied, upon the evidence then produced, that Amor Jackson, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and no additional evidence having been produced, the court makes the same finding, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 8, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7364. Robert Terrill *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the commissioners of claims, when the same claim was before them, were not satisfied, upon the evidence then produced, that Robert Terrill, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and no additional evidence having been produced, the court makes the same finding, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 8, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7372. Mary B. Nicholson *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the commissioners of claims, when the same claim was before them, were not satisfied, upon the evidence then produced, that Mary B. Nicholson, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and no additional evidence having been produced, the court makes the same finding, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 8, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7389. Mary A. Redwine *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the commissioners of claims, when the same claim was before them, were not satisfied, upon the evidence then produced, that Mary A. Redwine, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and no additional evidence having been produced, the court makes the same finding, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 8, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 8126. Samuel McDowell *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the Quartermaster-General, when the same claim was before him, was not satisfied, upon the evidence then produced, that Samuel McDowell, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and no additional evidence having been produced, the court makes the same finding, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 8, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 8170. John W. Hugnely *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the Quartermaster-General, when the same claim was before him, was not satisfied, upon the evidence then produced, that John W. Hugnely, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and no additional evidence having been produced, the court makes the same finding, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 8, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 7376. A. L. Woodward, for the estate of Elizabeth W. Robson, deceased *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the commissioners of claims, when the same claim was before them, were not satisfied, upon the evidence then produced, that Elizabeth W. Robson (since deceased), the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and no additional evidence having been produced, the court makes the same finding, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 8, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 8172. Marquis Helm *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the Quartermaster-General, when the same claim was before him, was not satisfied, upon the evidence then produced, that Marquis Helm, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and no additional evidence having been produced, the court makes the same finding, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 8, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 8589. Juliet A. Corbin *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that

the commissioners of claims, when the same claim was before them, were not satisfied upon the evidence then produced, that Juliet A. Corbin, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and no additional evidence having been produced, the court makes the same finding, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 8, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 6638. Mary Arnold (formerly Mary Gouce) *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Mary Arnold (formerly Mary Gouce), the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 15, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7893. George W. Kreeger *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that George W. Kreeger, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 15, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 9132. Faustin Dupuy *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Faustin Dupuy, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 15, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 796. Cynthia E. Robertson *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Cynthia E. Robertson, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 22, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1257. John McCoy *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds

that upon the evidence it does not appear that John McCoy, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 22, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1896. John Chadwell, administrator of Sarah Wright, *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Sarah Wright, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 22, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 4823. Robert Michaels *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Robert Michaels, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 22, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 3789. John W. Jones *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that John W. Jones, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 22, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 6032. Elias W. Wright *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Elias W. Wright, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 22, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 8969. William McSherry *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that William McSherry, the person alleged

to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 22, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 1332. James L. Roane *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that James L. Roane, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 25, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 5848. Lyman D. Aldrich *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Lyman D. Aldrich, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 25, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 3510. Daniel A. Cameron *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Daniel A. Cameron, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 29, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 3859. Emily J. Parkinson *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Emily J. Parkinson, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 29, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 7330. William E. Garmony *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that William E. Garmony, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have

been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 29, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 7585. Augusta W. Lange, administratrix of Christian Diehl, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Christian Diehl, deceased, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 29, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 8670. Estate of Reuben Street, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Reuben Street, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 29, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 8730. James W. Woodroof *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that James W. Woodroof, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 29, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 2025. H. T. Kinnebrew, administrator of Newton Kinnebrew, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Newton Kinnebrew, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 5, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 7493. John M. Wilson *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that John M. Wilson, the person alleged to have

furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 5, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7637. Estate of J. C. Marshall *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that J. C. Marshall, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 5, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 653. Heirs of Thomas Stewart, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Thomas Stewart, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 12, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 2033. John S. Peete *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that John S. Peete, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 12, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 2434. Joseph C. Anthony *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Joseph C. Anthony, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 12, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3357. Joseph A. Weatherby *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Joseph A. Weatherby, the person

alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 12, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 4593. Samuel R. Ihly *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Samuel R. Ihly, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 12, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 4597. Julia R. Speakes *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Julia R. Speakes, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 12, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 4599. Pierson Peeples *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Pierson Peeples, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 12, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 4829. John T. Bell *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that John T. Bell, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 12, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 5170. William Weekly *vs.* The United States.]

The case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that William Weekly, the person alleged to

have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 12, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 5520. William Evans *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a prelimary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that William Evans the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, within the meaning of the Bowman act, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 12, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 5730 and 3830. C. W. Duke, administrator of Samuel H. Miller, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Samuel H. Miller, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 12, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 5778. Mary McCormick, widow of Martin McCormick, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Martin McCormick (now deceased), the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 12, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 6067. W. H. Dowling, administrator of James T. Dowling, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that James T. Dowling (now deceased), the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 12, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 6639. Jonathan Chestnut *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war

for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Jonathan Chestnut, the person alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 12, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7824. John W. Overall *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that John W. Overall, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 12, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7992. Thomas W. Bills *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Thomas W. Bills, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 12, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 8796. Harriet McPeters Richardson *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Harriet McPeters Richardson (formerly Harriet F. McPeters), the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 12, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 5614. Sarah A. R. West *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Sarah A. R. West, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 19, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3483. Lucilla E. Bryan *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Lucilla E. Bryan, the person alleged

to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 20, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1954. Isaac Stine, administrator of Frank Stine, *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Frank Stine, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3359. Allen W. Hicks *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that said Allen W. Hicks, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 6, 1890.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 4573. A. F. Grier, administrator of Samuel Grier, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Samuel Grier, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 4, 1891.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 7909. Joseph Ruohs *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Joseph Ruohs, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 14, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 4797. Adolph Verret *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Adolph Verret, the person alleged to

have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 7, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 2572. Mary Butler *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Mary Butler, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 21, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 7959. Horatio Woodward *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Horatio Woodward, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 30, 1892.

COURT OF CLAIMS,
Washington, D. C. December 5, 1893.

I certify that the foregoing are true transcripts of the findings and order of the court in each of said causes.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court at Washington city this 5th day of December, A. D. 1893.

[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 25.

THOMAS W. CAMPBELL.

Communication from the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Thos. W. Campbell against The United States.

DECEMBER 8, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 6, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the opinion and findings of the court filed in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 355. Thomas W. Campbell, assignee of Miles Kelly, *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that said Miles Kelly, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 23, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional 355. (Decided November 20, 1893.) Thomas W. Campbell, assignee, *vs.* The United States.]

NOTT, J., delivered the opinion of the court:

This suit is a Congressional case for quartermaster stores and commissary supplies taken by military authority for the use of the Army in 1862, near Bowling Green, Ky. The peculiarity of the case is that it is brought by the purchaser of the claim in bankruptcy proceedings, and he, and not the owner of the property, appears as the only party in interest.

Three things concerning the assignment of claims against the Government may be regarded as well settled:

1st. That such claims as are choses in action upon which a suit can be maintained as a matter of legal right, if there be a jurisdiction, and in which "there is no element of a donation in the payment ultimately made" (Phelps *v.* McDonald, 99 U. S. R., 298), pass in bankruptcy and may be prosecuted by the assignee or by the purchaser in bankruptcy proceedings. McKay's Case (27 C. Cls. R., 422); Burke's (13 id., 241).

2d. That the title to what is known as abandoned and captured property not having been divested by capture, a claim for the proceeds in the Treasury is a

cause of action which passes in bankruptcy, although no jurisdiction exists at the time in which it can be prosecuted. Klein's Case (13 Wall. R., 128); Erwin's (97 U. S. R., 392).

3d. That a mere expectancy, a claim founded on no legal right known to courts of law or equity, a claim which is but an appeal to the clemency of Congress for the redress of an injury, where there is no obligation on the part of the Government, and the granting of relief is purely a matter of legislative discretion, can not be regarded as property and does not pass in bankruptcy. (Dockery's Case (26 C. Cls. R., 148); Heard *v.* Sturgis (146 Mass., 545); Taft *v.* Marisly (120 N. Y., 474); Brooks *v.* Ahrens (68 Maryland, 212); Kingsbury *v.* Mattocks (81 Maine, 310); Estate of Moore (26 C. Cls. R., 254); Heirs of Emerson *v.* Hall (13 Peters's R., 409, 415).

But it must be conceded that since the decision of the Supreme Court in Williams *v.* Heard (140 U. S. R., 529), overturning the concurrent decisions of four of the leading judicial tribunals of the State judiciary upon the same point, the last rule is not easy of application.

The subject of the action was one of the Alabama claims. The Supreme Court held that "the sum awarded by the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva, when paid, constituted a national fund, in which no individual claimant had any right, legal or equitable, and which Congress could distribute as it pleased," but that, "nevertheless, there was at all times a moral obligation on the part of the Government to do justice to those who had suffered in property."

What is a moral obligation on the part of the Government is a question in ethics which different consciences will answer in different ways, and which ordinarily the legislative power alone must determine. The Supreme Court in the same case say that a pension claim for disability is not assignable in bankruptcy; that it is "personal and not susceptible of passing by will or by operation of law." Yet no one will ever deny that if a government by statute should assure soldiers at the time of their enlistment that in the event of their incurring disabilities they should receive pensions, a moral obligation of the most unequivocal character would require that a fund be provided to pay those who suffered.

The real distinction between the Alabama claims and pension claims is probably this, that there the Government had in its custody a fund which was not morally its own, a fund which had been paid to it as an indemnity for depredations which had been committed by another belligerent on American commerce, the right of distribution being lodged in its discretion, and the rights of distributees being in abeyance until its discretion should be exercised. The court is careful to say that the rights so assignable in bankruptcy "were rights growing out of property." The exercise of the legislative discretion gave efficacy to existing rights; "but," says the court, "the act of Congress did not create the rights."

It may be urged that between the Alabama claims and those of loyal citizens in the seceded States a very strong analogy exists; that the last represent "rights growing out of property;" rights "not enforcible until after the passage of an act of Congress," but not created by the act; claims for private property taken for public use from loyal adherents of the Government concerning which "there was at all times a moral obligation on the part of the Government to do justice to those who had suffered in property." (*Id.*, p. 541.)

While acknowledging the strength of the analogy, this court adheres to the opinion that a claim for property which was enemy's property in enemy's territory, and was taken by the military authorities in the exercise of the lawful right of a belligerent is not a claim possessing an attribute of property; that it was not a part of the bankrupt's estate, legal or equitable; but that it was like a pension claim, personal, dependent upon the individual loyalty of the individual sufferer and the clemency of Congress. With regard to claims for property taken in like manner from citizens within the States which were never proclaimed hostile territory there may be a Constitutional obligation.

In probably hundreds of the Congressional cases which have come into this court for quartermaster stores and commissary supplies taken for the use of the Army in the seceded States during the civil war, there have been assignments in bankruptcy. In such cases this court has uniformly regarded them as belonging to the third class, and the claim as still that of the former owner of the property; and Congress has uniformly given relief accordingly.

The claimant now asks the court to hold that a claim for such stores and supplies, taken for the use of the Army in the State of Kentucky, did pass to the assignee in bankruptcy and is now held by the purchaser in bankruptcy proceedings. Hence there is presented this question, whether there is a fourth class of claims, in which the original claimant whose property was appropriated by military authority in loyal territory, possessed a legal right which could pass in bankruptcy, leaving him after assignment not entitled to seek redress. It is manifest that if a distinction can be made between this case and those of the third class before referred to, that distinction must rest upon the fact that this is a claim for property taken in a State

which did not secede, and which can not be regarded as hostile territory, and in which property taken for the use of the Army shall not be regarded as enemy's property.

This case is not to be confounded when considering the facts with that of an alien in belligerent territory. It is true that where a citizen has gone into a foreign country and is possessed of property there, and war ensues between that country and his own, his property is stamped with the character of the country in which he has placed it, and he can assert no valid demand upon his own government for either seizure or destruction. The facts are otherwise here. Here the property appropriated never was in a foreign country; the State never was stamped as hostile territory; the *locus* was within the United States military lines; the taking was in a manner deliberate and for public use, and in no sense incident to the ravages of war.

So far as cases arising in the seceded States are involved, the question seems clear. The Supreme Court has ascribed to the civil war the characteristics of international belligerency; all persons on one side of the line were enemies of all persons on the other; all persons in hostile territory must be regarded as hostile; the Government might enter into express contracts with the inhabitants as any belligerent power might, but no contract could be implied from the seizure, use, or destruction of property which the law regarded as hostile. Nevertheless there was a large class of persons in the seceded States who could say that they were hostile only in name; that in fact they were citizens and not enemies, adherents of the *de jure* and not of the *de facto* government. In the words of Chief Justice Waite (Young *v.* The United States, 97 U. S. R., 61), "While all residents within the Confederate territory were in law enemies, some were in fact friends." It is this class whose claims may be transmitted by a Congressional committee under the Bowman Act, but they may be transmitted merely for investigation; no right of action is recognized by Congress nor known to the law.

It may be thought that if property was taken by the Army for use, and used in a State which never professed allegiance to the Confederate government, and which was never proclaimed to be in insurrection by the President, the act was a taking of private property for public use, from which a contract must be implied; that an action might have been brought on this implied contract, and consequently that the claim is now barred by the statute of limitations.

But the statute of limitations only runs against a right of action. The act 4th July, 1864 (13 Stat. L., p. 381), removed from the jurisdiction of this court all cases of property appropriated by the Army or Navy engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, and the statute extended to the loyal as well as to the insurrectionary States. The Supreme Court, moreover, has held that the term "appropriation," as used in the act, is a term of "the broadest import" extending to the acquisition of property by an express written contract. Filor's Case (9 Wall. R., 45). In such cases the statute of limitations did not attach to the claim, because it only attaches to demands which may be prosecuted in this court. In other words, there might be a constitutional right to redress, and a valid chose in action without there being a forum in which it could be prosecuted. Redress in such cases could be sought only through the Quartermaster-General, the Commissary-General, and Southern Claims Commission, or in Congress; and such claims now can only reach this court through the intervention of a House or committee of Congress under the Bowman or Tucker act. "It is true," said Mr. Justice McLean in 1839, "the payment of a debt can not be enforced against the Government by suit; but claims against it are not the less legal or equitable on that account." Heirs of Emerson vs. Hall (13 Peters, R., 409, 412).

The Supreme Court has also decided in the case before cited (Erwin's) that an equitable title to the proceeds of captured property passes to the assignee in bankruptcy, though there be no jurisdiction in which the purchaser can seek redress and though the jurisdictional period for prosecuting such claims had expired at the time of the assignment.

Does the case of a loyal citizen in one of the nonseceding States come within the intent of this decision? Has he a valid demand of a legal character against the United States which will pass by assignment in bankruptcy, notwithstanding the fact that his claim is expressly excluded from the jurisdiction of this court because the manner of taking his property was by "appropriation" by the Army, and not through the medium of the civil authority of the Government?

In view of these legal distinctions the court is of the opinion that a difference exists between this case and those in which the property was seized in hostile territory, and that this difference makes it the duty of the court to report the case to Congress, it being at the same time understood that the claimant's right to relief in Congress is not adjudicated by the court and will remain a question of legislative discretion.

The order of the court is that the findings of fact now filed be reported to Congress with this opinion.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 355. Thomas W. Campbell, assignee of Miles Kelly, vs. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, on the 4th day of March, 1885.

C. D. Pennebaker, esq., appeared for claimant and the Attorney-General, by William J. Rannells, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 23d day of January, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 11th day of April, 1893. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations: That he is a citizen of the United States residing in the city of Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, and that he is the assignee (purchaser) at bankruptcy sale of a certain claim presented by Miles Kelly, of Warren County, Ky., who was adjudged bankrupt by the United States district court for the district of Kentucky, and that the claim hereinafter set out was purchased by your petitioner at bankruptcy sale; that said bankrupt resided during the late war of 1861 in the county of Warren and State of Kentucky, and that as assignee your petitioner has a claim against the United States for stores and supplies taken or furnished to the Army of the United States for army use at or near said bankrupt's premises at the different times and by various military officers, said property being reasonably worth at the time and place the value here given, that is to say:

For 1-horse ferryboat	$600.00
For 4,000 bushels wheat, at $1	4,000.00
For pasturage for 500 horses, 70 days, at $1.50	1,925.00
For 13 horses, at $150	1,950.00
For 6 mules, at $150	900.00
Total	9,375.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

I.

During the war for the suppression of the rebellion there was taken at different times by troops of the United States by military authority for the use of the Army, stores and supplies of the kind charged in the petition, from Miles Kelly, then a citizen of Warren County, Ky., the reasonable value of which when taken was the sum of $5,142, and for which no payment has been made.

II.

The above claim with others was presented by the said Miles Kelly, the person from whom the said stores and supplies were taken, to the Quartermaster-General. While pending before that officer, Miles Kelly was adjudged bankrupt by the United States district court for the district of Kentucky, and made an assignment in bankruptcy in which his claims against the United States, including the above, were entered as assets. The assignee collected the other claims, but the above claim in this case was sold by him at public auction in due form of law with other assets to the present claimant, Thomas W. Campbell, by whom it has been prosecuted. Miles Kelly is now deceased, and no person has appeared on his behalf or that of his personal representatives to prosecute his claim or to contest the present claimant's rights under the assignment.

BY THE COURT.

A true copy.
Filed November 20, 1893.
Test, this 6th day of December, 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

O

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 26.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER

OF THE

FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY

TO THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS

FOR

THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 2, 1893.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1893.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

REPORT.

	Page.
Letter transmitting report	5
Report submitted to Congress	7
Account current of Freedman's Savings and Trust Company	7
Payments under act of February 17, 1883	7
Barred claims and dividends	8
Legislation recommended	8
Assets collected	8
Available assets	9
Outstanding checks	9

APPENDIX.

Dividends declared	10
Dividends paid	11

LETTER

FROM

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,

TRANSMITTING

Report for the year ended December 2, 1893.

DECEMBER 12, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE
FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
Washington, D. C., December 9, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the Commissioner of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company for the year ended December 2, 1893, as required by law.

Very respectfully,

JAMES H. ECKELS,
Commissioner.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE
FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
Washington, D. C., December 9, 1893.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of section 5 of the act of February 21, 1881, I have the honor to submit for the consideration of Congress the following report of the condition of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company for the year ended December 2, 1893:

ACCOUNT CURRENT.

Cash on hand December 5, 1892		$32,182.65
RECEIPTS.		
By additional proceeds of Jacksonville, Fla., real estate	$3,000.00	
By additional collection on judgment at law against Scott and Johnson	1,081.57	
By dividends on capital stock of the Second National Bank of Washington, D. C	240.00	
By dividends on capital stock of the Detroit Car Loan Company, held as collateral	60.00	
		4,381.57
Total		36,564.22
DISBURSEMENTS.		
To salary of Commissioner	1,000.00	
To compensation of agent, rent, and office expenses	1,500.00	
To attorney's fees in case of the Commissioner *vs.* Scott and Johnson	300.00	
To printing annual report	6.32	
To collection fee, proceeds of Jacksonville, Fla., real estate	3.12	
To barred dividends, act of February 17, 1883, section 1	3.09	
To barred dividends, act of February 17, 1883, section 2	44.26	
		$2,856.79
Cash balance December 2, 1893		33,707.43

PAYMENTS UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED FEBRUARY 17, 1883.

Five claims, amounting to $47.35, were presented and paid during the year under the provisions of the act of February 17, 1883, making 1,034 claims paid under said act, amounting to $10,616.52, and leaving 1,377 claims unpaid, calling for $6,864.58.

BARRED CLAIMS AND DIVIDENDS.

Eight claims were presented for payment during the year, requiring $42.37 to pay the 62 per cent declared in dividends, making 234 claims, calling for $3,941.50, presented since May 12, 1885, which claims are barred under the act of Congress approved February 21, 1881.

The Commissioner has on hand sufficient funds to cover the balance of $6,864.58, payable under the provisions of the act of February 17, 1883, as well as the 234 claims, amounting to $3,941.50, presented for payment since May 12, 1885, but barred by the act of February 21, 1881, and such other claims as are likely to be presented for payment, should the limitation contained in section 8 of the act of February 21, 1881, be repealed. He therefore renews the recommendation of the late Commissioner for the repeal of said limitation by the passage of the following bill:

A BILL authorizing the Commissioner of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company to pay certain dividends barred by the act of February twenty-first, eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Commissioner of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay from the funds in his hands available for that purpose, to all claimants otherwise legally entitled thereto, who have not yet received them, the sixty-two per cent in dividends heretofore declared in favor of the depositors of said company, notwithstanding the limitation for the payment of such dividends contained in section eight of an act entitled "An act amending the charter of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, and for other purposes," approved February twenty-first, eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

ASSETS COLLECTED.

In the Commissioner's last report the expectation was expressed that the courts would award a further sum then in controversy between rival claimants in the case of the Commissioner *vs.* Leonidas Scott *et al.* This expectation has been realized to the extent of $1,081.57, which sum has been paid to the Commissioner and deposited in the Treasury of the United States to his account.

In his report for the year ended December 2, 1889, the Commissioner called attention to the sale of the trust company's banking house at Jacksonville, Fla., under a judgment for $5,186.77, recovered against the company by one Jonathan Greeley, and stated that the property was sold for the sum of $9,150, and after payment of the judgment, costs, and expenses, the balance remaining in the sheriff's hands, to wit, $3,450.59, was paid to the Commissioner. At the same time the Commissioner expressed the belief that the title to said property acquired under the sheriff's sale was defective, and that the company would yet realize a considerable sum from its equity in this property. This belief has been fully justified, as by a persistent refusal on the part of the Commissioner to furnish the purchaser under the sheriff's sale a quitclaim deed for a nominal consideration, the additional sum of $3,000 has been collected from this source, notwithstanding the prior total destruction by fire of said banking house.

The item of $289.85, heretofore reported among the available assets, being the amount of deferred payments on the Lukin's plantation lots in South Carolina, is no longer regarded as an available asset and will not appear hereafter as such. The Lukin's plantation, located on one of the Sea Islands in South Carolina, was acquired by the trust company in foreclosure proceedings and was afterward subdivided into lots. These lots were sold to colored people on partial payments. The havoc and destruction wrought on these islands by a recent cyclone

has made it impossible for these people to make their payments, and as ejectment proceedings would involve expenditures perhaps equal to, if not greater, than the value of the delinquents' lots, it is not deemed advisable to institute such proceedings.

The following schedule embraces the remaining assets of the trust:

AVAILABLE ASSETS.

Description.	Face value.	Estimated proceeds.	Remarks.
Cash balance	$33,707.43	$33,707.43	
Second National Bank stock	3,000.00	4,500.00	
Detroit Car Loan Company stock	4,000.00	.....	Of uncertain value.
Total	40,707.43	38,207.43	

OUTSTANDING DIVIDEND CHECKS.

Eight outstanding checks, calling for $1.77, have been paid during the year, leaving now outstanding checks issued as follows:

By Hon. J. A. J. Cresswell *et al*	$3,565.43
By Hon. John Jay Knox	4,242.88
By Hon. H. W. Cannon	90.98
By Hon. W. L. Trenholm	22.47
Total	7,921.76

The statements in the appendix contain a summary of all payments to the depositors of the company since its failure.

Very respectfully,

JAMES H. ECKELS,
Commissioner.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT No. I.—DIVIDENDS.

At the time of the failure of the company in 1874, there were 61,131 depositors, to whom there was due	$2,939,925.22
Five dividends have been declared, as follows:	
(1) 20 per cent, November 1, 1875	587,985.04
(2) 10 per cent, March 20, 1878	293,992.52
(3) 10 per cent, September 1, 1880	293,992.52
(4) 15 per cent, June 1, 1882	440,988.78
(5) 7 per cent, May 12, 1883 (final)	205,794.76
Aggregating 62 per cent and amounting to	1,822,753.62
Of this amount there was called for and paid	1,638,259.49
Leaving unpaid and barred by act of February 21, 1881	184,494.13
Of this amount there was revived by act of February 17, 1883	17,481.10
Of which amount there has been paid	10,616.52
Leaving uncalled for on December 2, 1893	6,864.58

STATEMENT NO. II.—TABLE SHOWING TOTAL PAYMENTS TO THE CREDITORS OF THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

Branches.	First dividend.		Second dividend.		Third dividend.		Fourth dividend.		Final dividend.		Total payments at each branch.
	No. of claimants.	November 1, 1875, 20 per cent.	No. of claimants.	March 20, 1878, 10 per cent.	No. of claimants.	September 1, 1880, 10 per cent.	No. of claimants.	June 1, 1882, 15 per cent.	No. of claimants.	May 12, 1883, 7 per cent.	
Alexandria, Va	226	$2,694.65	207	$1,338.38	197	$1,318.07	173	$1,974.00	136	$870.88	$8,195.98
Atlanta, Ga	554	5,093.89	424	2,238.82	362	2,219.36	318	3,163.20	246	1,362.94	14,078.21
Augusta, Ga	1,505	17,012.84	1,300	8,255.63	1,212	8,161.09	1,134	12,183.16	1,057	5,626.94	51,239.66
Baltimore, Md	2,411	54,788.02	2,193	26,930.55	2,036	26,177.06	1,890	38,794.54	1,671	17,445.78	164,135.95
Beaufort, S. C	516	4,930.78	439	2,330.62	395	2,233.38	337	3,276.75	287	1,377.22	14,148.81
Charleston, S. C	3,024	46,649.32	2,823	22,430.83	2,541	22,016.86	2,352	33,156.65	2,104	15,077.83	139,330.99
Columbus, Miss	124	943.09	91	417.19	57	363.59	49	519.62	43	236.40	2,479.89
Columbia, Tenn	338	3,365.85	311	1,648.66	282	1,605.06	269	2,412.60	180	970.63	10,002.80
Huntsville, Ala	328	6,468.84	300	3,175.52	280	3,134.41	280	4,706.04	263	2,172.70	19,657.51
Jacksonville, Fla	576	6,721.67	487	3,249.66	400	2,927.59	350	4,260.55	306	1,911.14	19,070.61
Lexington, Ky	347	6,145.44	287	2,686.30	254	2,597.44	226	3,750.52	207	1,683.41	16,863.11
Little Rock, Ark	115	2,504.12	95	1,187.83	90	1,171.48	93	1,748.80	86	772.35	7,384.53
Louisville, Ky	1,376	24,529.46	1,216	11,911.56	1,089	1,570.48	918	16,870.01	792	7,620.77	72,502.28
Lynchburg, Va	299	2,880.61	256	1,380.89	220	1,335.98	197	1,957.75	155	789.68	8,344.91
Macon, Ga	716	9,549.62	560	4,635.52	479	4,476.04	429	6,532.09	365	2,968.05	28,101.32
Memphis, Tenn	756	16,697.02	687	8,141.44	564	7,559.55	512	11,198.00	422	4,889.29	48,485.30
Mobile, Ala	939	15,417.26	814	7,515.41	763	7,322.29	686	10,713.27	584	4,853.97	45,822.20
Natchez, Miss	106	3,735.95	96	1,843.19	83	1,742.06	84	2,713.50	73	1,197.92	11,232.62
Nashville, Tenn	804	13,823.03	644	6,644.78	564	6,395.82	514	9,320.90	450	4,231.57	40,416.10
Newbern, N. C	576	6,218.01	468	2,922.94	427	2,920.66	396	4,381.96	349	2,030.10	18,473.67
New Orleans, La	1,314	43,631.56	1,062	20,944.91	962	20,337.62	890	29,725.92	767	12,973.58	127,613.59
New York, N. Y	1,529	62,026.87	1,318	29,996.19	1,174	28,577.67	1,151	42,614.06	1,021	19,125.13	182,339.92
Norfolk, Va	1,296	20,346.23	1,136	9,665.12	984	9,208.05	935	13,678.41	837	6,131.54	59,029.35
Philadelphia, Pa	719	13,685.82	632	6,720.74	568	6,585.68	523	9,607.97	471	4,377.69	40,977.90
Raleigh, N. C	579	5,739.51	455	2,716.76	390	2,595.93	324	3,725.69	276	1,645.47	16,423.36
Richmond, Va	2,000	27,406.81	1,732	13,280.23	1,527	12,765.84	1,475	19,222.49	1,296	8,797.43	81,472.80
Savannah, Ga	1,706	25,493.03	1,468	12,256.85	1,383	12,092.32	1,314	17,993.59	1,130	7,984.93	75,820.72
Shreveport, La	346	5,680.59	300	2,703.65	240	2,591.02	196	3,517.87	149	1,450.82	15,944.55
St. Louis, Mo	421	9,989.68	347	4,624.41	304	4,396.13	280	6,482.52	258	2,863.14	28,355.88
Tallahassee, Fla	339	4,840.47	283	2,329.38	224	2,240.23	205	3,321.53	181	1,486.85	14,218.46
Vicksburg, Miss	633	14,311.51	535	6,477.22	412	5,888.29	393	8,981.33	312	3,892.41	39,550.76
Wilmington, N. C	780	7,653.04	641	3,599.45	516	3,468.01	488	5,119.42	411	2,309.35	22,149.27
Washington, D. C	2,676	63,381.08	2,444	31,191.04	2,292	30,866.70	2,136	45,979.80	1,879	20,785.18	192,203.80
Miscellaneous	22	1,004.41	14	292.17	9	260.87	10	392.20	10	183.03	2,132.68
Total dividends paid											1,638,259.49
Barred claims, section 1, act February 17, 1883											5,148.18
Barred claims, section 2, act February 17, 1883											5,468.34
Special deposits and preferred claims											73,565.03
Total	29,996	555,360.08	26,069	267,683.34	23,280	259,123.18	21,527	383,996.71	18,774	172,096.18	1,722,441.04

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 27.

TENOR BRABOY AND OTHERS.

Communication from the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the cases of the following-named persons against the United States: Tenor Braboy, deceased, W. J. Bishop, T. O. Davis, deceased, Jno. Ferguson, deceased, E. A. Palmer, deceased, P. H. Thompson, deceased.

DECEMBER 13, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 12, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in each of the annexed causes, which cases were referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

HON. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Court of Claims. Congressional No. 7448. Samuel Bagnell, administrator of Tenor Braboy, deceased, vs. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the claimant, Tenor Braboy, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 24, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 7448. Samuel Bagnell, administrator of Tenor Braboy, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 6th day of March, 1888.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by William

J. Rannels, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 24th day of May, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Governmennt of the United States throughout the war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 31st day of October, 1893. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Claiborne County, State of Mississippi, where the decedent resided during the late war of the rebeilion; that at different times during said period the United States forces by proper authority took from the decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $4,528, and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows, taken in May, 1863, by Gen. Logan:

5 mules, worth $175 each	$875
6 head milch cows	240
4 horses	850
24 cattle	600
22 sheep	88
500 bushels corn	750
1 sack salt	10
5 bales cotton, 430 pounds per bale, 2,150 pounds, at 50 cents per pound	1,075
¼ barrel molasses	40
Total	4,528

The court upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

During the late war of the rebellion there were taken from claimant's decedent, as alleged, by the military forces of the United States for the use of the Army, stores and supplies which at the time of taking were reasonably worth the sum of $995.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 13, 1893.
A true copy.
Test this 12th day of December, 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 3603. William J. Bishop *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that said William J. Bishop, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 4, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional Case No. 3603. William J. Bishop *vs.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 3d day of April, 1888.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by John C. Chaney, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry, the court, on the 4th day of April, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 24th day of May, 1893. The claimant, in his petition, makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Fayette County, State of Tennessee, where he resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from the petitioner quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $758, and appropriated the same to the use of the U. S. Army, as follows:

By Col. Wallace's command in fall of 1862 and winter of 1863:	
1 bay horse	$180.00
By Capt. Pitts, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, January, 1863:	
1 bay horse	140.00
220 bushels of corn, at $1	220.00
1,800 pounds of fodder	18.00
By Seventh Kansas Cavalry:	
200 bushels of corn	200.00
Total	$758.00

The court, upon the evidence, and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

At the time and place alleged in the petition there were taken from said claimant by the military forces of the United States, for the use of the Army, stores and supplies of the general kind alleged in said petition, which at the time of taking were reasonably worth the sum of $388.

Filed June 19, 1893.

A true copy.

Test, this 12th day of December, A. D. 1893.

[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 5723. T. O. Davis' estate *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that T. O. Davis, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 20, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case, No. 5723. Thomas O. Davis, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 6th day of August, 1888.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by F. Brannigan, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry, the court, on the 20th of October, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies, or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout the war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 17th of October, 1893. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Hinds County, State of Mississippi, where he resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces by proper authority took from said decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $2,073 and appropriated the same to the use of the U. S. Army, as follows:

By Gens. W. S. Smith and P. J. Osterhous, May 16, 1863—

3 sound and serviceable horses, valued, respectively, at $200, $150, and $150	$500
2 good mules, valued at $150 each	300
4,000 pounds bacon, at 15 cents	600
200 bushels corn, at $1	200
3 barrels (120 gallons) molasses, at 50 cents a gallon	60
3 barrels (750 pounds) sugar, at 10 cents a pound	75
10 head cattle, at $20 per head	200
20 sheep, at $2 per head	40
12 head of hogs, at $4 each	48
Lot of kitchen furniture and utensils	50
Total	2,073

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

At the time and place alleged in the petition there were taken from claimant's intestate by the military forces of the United States for the use of the Army stores and supplies of the general kind alleged in said petition, which at the time of taking were reasonably worth the sum of $1,012. It does not appear that payment has been made for any of said property.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 13, 1893.
Test, this 12th day of December, 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 5777. John Ferguson's administrator *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that John Ferguson, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 18, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case, No. 5777. G. W. Ferguson, administrator of John Ferguson, deceased, *vs.* The United States.

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 6th day of August, 1888.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Felix Brannigan, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry, the court, on the 18th day of April, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 25th day of January, 1893. The claimant, in his petition, makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Warren County, State of Mississippi, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $14,240 and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows:

22 mules, at $140 each	$3,080.00
100 head of hogs, at $7 each	700.00
50 cattle, oxen, cows, etc., at $30	1,500.00
1 fine Norfolk stallion	1,000.00
3,000 bushels corn, at $1 per bushel	3,000.00
20,000 pounds fodder, at $1 per cwt	200.00
3 hogsheads sugar, 3,300 pounds, at 20 cents	660.00
10,000 pounds bacon, hams, shoulders, and sides, at 12 cents per pound	1,200.00
10 barrels molasses, 40 gallons each, at $1 per gallon	400.00
1 carriage, worth	300.00
1 buggy, worth	200.00
1 wagon, worth	100.00
1 ginhouse torn down and lumber used	1,000.00
30,000 fence rails, equal to 300 cords wood, at $3 per cord	900.00
Total	14,240.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

At the time and place alleged in the petition the military forces of the United States for the use of the Army took from said decedent stores and supplies which at the time of taking were reasonably worth the sum of $6,785.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 13, 1893.
A true copy.
Test, this 12th day of December, A. D. 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional Nos. 5586 and 5664. Elizabeth A. Palmer *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Elizabeth A. Palmer, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 16, 1893.

Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 5586 and 5664. E. W. Miller, administrator of Elizabeth A. Palmer, deceased, *vs.* The United States.

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 1st day of August, 1888.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Felix Brannigan, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 10th day of April, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 19th day of October, 1893. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States residing in Walker County, State of Alabama, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from said decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $1,320 and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army as follows:

1 mule	$175.00
2 mules	300.00
1 horse	165.00
1,000 pounds bacon	200.00
8,000 pounds fodder	80.00
400 bushels corn	400.00
Total	1,320.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

There were taken from Elizabeth A. Palmer, now deceased, late of Walker County, Ala., during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, by military authority, for the use of the United States Army stores and supplies which at the time and place were reasonably worth the sum of $665, which does not appear to have been paid for.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 13, 1893.
A true copy.
Test, this 12th day of December, 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 5844. P. H. Thompson *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that P. H. Thompson, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 23, 1893.

[Court of Claims, Congressional case No. 5844. W. E. Williams, administrator of Pleasant H. Thompson, deceased, *vs.* the United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 6th day of August, 1888.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Felix Brannigan, his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court on the 23d day of October, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout the war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 31st day of October, 1893. The claimant, in his petition, makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in St. Francis County, State of Arkansas, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from said decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $1,590, and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows:

Stock of family groceries	$800
1 mare	200
2 mares	400
100 bushels of corn	100
300 pounds of meat	90
Total	1,590

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

That there were taken from the decedent, Pleasant H. Thompson, late of St. Francis County, Ark., during the late war of the rebellion by military authority, and appropriated to the use of the United States Army, stores and supplies the reasonable value of which at the time and place was $649, for which no payment appears to have been made.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 13, 1893.
A true copy.
Test, this 12th day of December, 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 28.

JOSHUA BECK, DECEASED.

Communication from the Court of Claims transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Joshua Beck, deceased, against the United States.

DECEMBER 13, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 3, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 8103. W. S. Beck, administrator of Joshua Beck, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court on a preliminary inquiry, finds that said Joshua Beck, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 28, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 8,103. W. S. Beck, administrator of Joshua Beck, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 24th day of January, 1891.

Samuel M. Arnell, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by John C. Chaney, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 28th day of April, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were

alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 2d day of February, 1893. The claimant, in his petition, makes the following allegations:

That his decedent was a citizen of the United States, residing in the county of Hamilton, State of Tennessee, during the late war of the rebellion, and that he has a claim for stores and supplies taken by the Army of the United States from the farm of his decedent, in the county of Hamilton, State of Tennessee, in the years 1863 and 1864, as follows:

800 bushels corn, at 60 cents	$480.00
50 bushels wheat, at 60 cents	30.00
15 bushels rye, at 60 cents	9.00
200 cords wood (20,000 rails, 100 to cord)	600.00
10,000 cords green wood, at $2 per cord	20,000.00
Total	21,119.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT:

At the time and place alleged in said petition the military forces of the United States took from said decedent stores and supplies for the use of the Army, consisting of wood, rails, corn, rye, and wheat, which, at the time of taking, were reasonably worth to the defendants the sum of $6,100.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 9, 1893.
A true copy.
Test, this 3d day of November, A. D. 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[illegible] CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DO No. 30.

W. H. WOODARD.

Communication from the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of W. H. Woodard against the United States.

DECEMBER 14, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 13, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 7792. William H. Woodard *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that William H. Woodard, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 27, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 7792. William H. Woodard *vs.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 5th day of December, 1890.

George A. King, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by John Whitney, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On preliminary inquiry the court, on the 27th day of June, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 8th day of June, 1893. The claimant, in his petition, makes the following allegations:

That the following property belonging to him was taken from him by the United States Army and used by the said Army, the date, place, and command being particularly stated below:

In Shenandoah County, in the State of Virginia, on or about the dates and by the United States forces hereinafter specified, to wit:

May, 1862, by Gen. Shields' command:	
4 fat hogs, 300 pounds each, at 6¼ cents per pound	$50
200 pounds of bacon, at 15 cents per pound	30
1 ton of hay	12
90 stacks of corn fodder, at 30 cents a stack	18
3 tons of straw, at $5 per ton	15
July, 1863, by Gen. Sigel's command:	
500 bushels of green corn, at 65 cents per bushel	325
400 bushels of wheat, at $1 per bushel	400
12 tons of hay, at $20 per ton	240
3 fat steers, 4 years old, at $30 each	90
Fall of 1864, by Gen. Sheridan's command:	
148 cords of wood, at $3 per cord	432
2 steers, 2 years old, at $14 each	28
16,400 feet oak and pine plank, at $20	328
Total	1,948

The court, upon the evidence, and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

At the time and place alleged in the petition there were taken from said claimant by the military forces of the United States, for the use of the Army, stores and supplies of the general kind alleged in the petition, which at the time of taking were reasonably worth the sum of $772.

II.

The claimant, after the taking of said property, was adjudged a bankrupt under the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States" (14 Stat. L., 517).

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 27, 1893.
A true copy.
Test, this 13th day of December, 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 31.

PHIL DAVIS AND OTHERS.

Communications from the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the cases of the following-named persons against the United States, Phil Davis, W. C. Grisson.

DECEMBER 14, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 13, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in each of the aforesaid causes, which cases were referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 7152. Phil Davis vs. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Phil Davis, colored, of Chickasaw County, Miss., the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 12, 1891.

[Court of Claims. Congressional Case No. 7152. Phil Davis vs. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 26th day of February, 1889.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by John C. Chaney, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 12th day of January, 1891, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 15th day of March, 1893. The claimant, in his petition, makes the following allegations:

"That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Woodruff County, State of Arkansas; that he resided, during the late war of the rebellion, in Mississippi; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from the petitioner quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $960 and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows:

By troops under command of General Greerson in 1864:

4 horses	$600.00
2 mules	300.00
Corn and fodder	60.00
	960.00

The court, upon the evidence, and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

There were taken from the claimant's place in Woodruff County, Ark., by military authority for the use of the Army, in the year 1864, stores and supplies of the kind alleged in his petition, the reasonable value of which at the time and place of taking was $450.

Filed April 10, 1893.

A true copy.

Test, this 13th day of December, A. D. 1893.

[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 5368. William C. Grisson vs. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that William C. Grisson, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 18, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional Case No. 5368. William C. Grisson vs. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 1st day of August, 1888.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by John C. Chaney, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry, the court, on the 18th day of April, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 25th day of April, 1893. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

Your petitioner, Wilson C. Grisson, respectfully represents that he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Henderson County, State of Tennessee, where he resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from him quartermaster stores of the value of $378 and appropriated the same to the use of the U. S. Army, as follows:

By Gen. Hatch's command:

1 mouse-colored mule	$100.00
1 gray mare, 16 hands high	150.00
100 bushels of corn	100.00
1,400 bundles of fodder	28.00
Aggregating	378.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

There were taken from the claimant, Wilson C. Grisson, during the late war, by the military forces of the United States, and appropriated to the use of the U. S. Army, stores and supplies of the kind alleged in the petition, the reasonable value of which was $294.

Filed June 5, 1893.

A true copy.

Test, this 13th day of December, A. D. 1893.

[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

S. M. GOLDEN.

Communication from the Court of Claims transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of S. M. Golden against the United States.

DECEMBER 14, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 13, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

HON. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 4748. Stephen M. Golden *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Stephen M. Golden, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 28, 1889.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 4748. Stephen M. Golden *vs.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for use and occupation and supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives, on the 19th day of June, 1888.

Charles and William B. King, esqs., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Conway Robinson, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case has been brought to a hearing on its merits. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That the following property belonging to him was taken from him by the U. S.

Army and used by the said Army, the date, place, and command being particularly stated below .

In Washington County, in the District of Columbia, on or about the years from December 2, 1861, to July 16, 1864, by the forces of the United States, namely: Eighty-sixth New York and Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiments Volunteers, and other United States troops, to wit:

1. For rent of 50 acres of land from December 2, 1861, to July 16, 1864, two years and seven months, at $500 a year	$1,292.00
2. 801 panels of fence, at $1.50 per panel	1,201.50
3. 5 acres of chestnut woods, 40 cords per acre, at $4 per cord	800.00
4. 5 acres of cedar woods, 30 cords per acre, at $4 per cord	600.00
5. Corn, potatoes, and other vegetables and fruits	400.00
6. Rent of tenant house, six months, at $10 per month	60.00
7. 12,000 feet of timber, at $15	180.00
8. 2,000 bricks, at $10	120.00
9. Tenant house used by troops	200.00
10. Barn, 40 by 20, in good repair, burned by troops	500.00
11. Grain burned in barn	500.00
12. 5 acres superior chestnut, averaging 45 cords per acre, at $6 per cord.	1,350.00
13. 200 panels post and rail fence, 5 rails high, at $1.50 per panel	300.00
14. 250 panels rail fence, 10 rails and 2 stakes, at $1.40	350.00
15. Rent of 10 acres of land, at least two years	200.00
Total	$8,053.50

That two separate claims were presented to the Quartermaster-General of the U. S. Army, the first claim embracing the items from 1 to 11, amounting in all to $5,853.50 and the second the items embraced from No. 12 to 15, inclusive, amounting to a total of $2,200.

The first claim was allowed by the official in part, as it was not considered that claimant was entitled to remuneration in an amount in excess of the following:

1. For rent of 50 acres of land from December 1, 1861, to July 16, 1864, two years, seven months, and 14 days, at $500 a year	$1,311.10
2. For 40 acres of wood, at $3.50 per cord	140.00
3. For 35 cords of wood, at $3.50 per cord	122.00
4. For 300 cords of wood, at $1 per cord	300.00
5. For 12,000 feet of timber, at $15 per M	180.00
6. For 2,000 bricks, at $10	20.00
Total	2,073.60

That the claimant now petitions for the payment of this first claim in the amounts specified less the amount itemized heretofore, amounting in all to $2,073.60. All the items in the second claim aforesaid are claimed for, as said claim was not allowed by the said tribunal.

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

The items set forth in the first of the above claims have been investigated by the Quartermaster-General and accounting officers of the Treasury and award made therefor by act of Congress, which award the claimant has accepted, are barred and therefor excluded from the jurisdiction of the court.

II.

The claimant has not proved the use and occupation of the land described in the fifteenth item of the claim above set forth.

III.

There were taken from the farm of the claimant in the District of Columbia in the year 1862 by military authority for the use of the Army the property described in items 12, 13, and 14 as above set forth. The court finds that the fair and reasonable value of the property so taken was the sum of $540.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 27, 1893.
A true copy.
Test this 13th day of December, 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

O

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 33.

A. T. BLICK.

Communication from the Court of Claims transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of A. T. Blick against the United States.

DECEMBER 14, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 13, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

HON. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 1337. Adeline T. Blick *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Adeline T. Blick, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 23, 1888.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 1337. Adeline T. Blick *vs.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 14th day of February, 1887.

Charles and William B. King, esqs., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Henry M. Foote, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 23d day of April, 1888, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies of stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 15th day of November, 1892. The claimant in her petition makes the following allegations:

That the following property was taken from her in Dinwiddie County, Va., during the months of June, 1864, and February, 1865, by the Sixth Army Corps and Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry, and used by the United States Army for military purposes:

2 bay horses	$600
4 horses	400
3 saddles and bridles	30
2 hogsheads of sugar	720
5,000 pounds of bacon	1,500
4 barrels flour	40
40 gallons blackberry wine	80
6 gallons brandy	24
6 barrels molasses	120
Dinner and tea sets, china and silver	300
300 grain bags	20
Wagon and harness	100
4 horses	400
2 mules	200
4 hogs	100
300 pounds bacon	90
1 carriage	300
4 houses, crib, and barn	400
Total	5,424

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

In the years 1864 and 1865 the military authorities of the United States took from the said claimant for the use of the Army stores and supplies mentioned in said petition which belonged to said claimant, worth at the time of taking the sum of $908. It does not appear that any payment has been made for said property.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 27, 1893.
A true copy.
Test, this 13th day of December, 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 34.

J. R. FERRELL.

Communication from the Court of Claims transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of J. R. Ferrell against the United States.

DECEMBER 14, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 13, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to the court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

HON. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 4278. James R. Ferrell *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that James R. Ferrell, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 9, 1891.

[Court of Claims. (Congressional—facts and loyalty.) No. 4278. James R. Ferrell *vs.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 2d day of April, 1888.

G. W. Z. Black, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Felix Brannigan, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 9th day of March, 1891, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 18th day of May, 1893. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in the county of Frederick, State of Maryland, and has a claim against the United States for stores and supplies taken by or furnished to the Army of the United States for army use at or near Petersville, Md., at the times hereinafter stated, and by the officers named; said property being reasonably worth at the time and place the value here given—that is to say:

15 acres of wheat, 225 bushels, at $2	$450.00
3 acres of rye, 24 bushels, at $1	24.00
300 rails, 5 cords of wood, at $3	15.00
12 barrels of corn from crib, at $4	48.00
13 acres timothy, 6 tons, at $15 per ton (Taken July 8, 1864, by Col. Blakeley's command.)	90.00
20 acres of timothy and clover mixed, 30 tons of hay, at $10 per ton (Taken in summer of 1862 by Capt. Flagg's corral.)	300.00
5 acres of corn, 50 barrels, at $3 (Taken July 16, 1863, by Gen. Meade's command.)	150.00
14,560 pounds of hay, at $25 per ton (Taken July 10, 1864, by J. W. Wingfield, Lieut. and A. A. Q. M., First Cavalry Division, Department of West Virginia.)	183.12
Total	1,260.12

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACTS.

At the time and place alleged in the petition there were taken from claimant by the military forces of the United States, for the use of the Army, stores and supplies of the general kind alleged in the petition, which at the time of taking were reasonably worth the sum of $599.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 19, 1893.
A true copy.
Test, this 13th day of December, 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

MICHAEL KNIGHT.

Communication from the court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Michael Knight, deceased, against the United States.

DECEMBER 15, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 14, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

HON. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 4729. Michael Knight's estate *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that said Michael Knight, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 17, 1892.

[Court of Claims. (Congressional case No. 4729). Geo. Walker, administrator Michael Knight, *vs.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 21st day of June, 1888.

Chas. W. Dorsey, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by John C. Chaney, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 17th of October, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores or from whom they were alleged to have been taken was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 24th day of May, 1893. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That during the late war there were taken from the decedent, Michael Knight, near New Orleans, La., by the United States forces by proper authority, quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $17,666.50 and appropriated to the use of the United States Army, as follows:

28 mules, $225	$7,300.00
1,475 barrels of corn, $1.50	2,212.50
35 tons hay, at $25	875.00
30,900 feet sawed lumber, at $35 per thousand	1,081.50
66,500 feet sawed lumber, at $35 per thousand	2,327.50
36,000 burnt brick, at $14	504.00
85 cords firewood, at $4	340.00
1 floating or pontoon bridge containing 23,000 feet lumber, at $35	805.00
2 large 4-wheel wagons, and timber wheels, at $125	625.00
4 hogsheads sugar, at $120	480.00
28 blind bridles, at $1.25	35.00
8 head beef cattle, at $35	280.00
28 sets harness, at $7	196.00
10 head sheep, at $5	50.00
19 hogs (fat), at $20	380.00
1 set blacksmith tools, complete	175.00
Total	17,666.50

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

There were taken from the decedent, Michael Knight, during the late war of the rebellion, near New Orleans, La., by the military forces of the United States, and appropriated to Army use, stores and supplies of the kind alleged in the petition, the reasonable value of which, at the time and place, was $7,714, for which no payment appears to have been made.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 20, 1893.
A true copy.
Test, this 14th day of December, A. D. 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

O

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 36.

T. W. DAVIS.

Communication from the Court of Claims transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of T. W. Davis against the United States.

DECEMBER 15, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 14, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

HON. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 8999. Timothy W. Davis *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Timothy W. Davis, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims, No. 8999. Congressional. Facts and loyalty. Timothy W. Davis *vs.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 19th day of April, 1892. Chas. and Wm. B. King, esqs., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by John C. Chaney, his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 27th day of March, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 17th day of May, 1893. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That during the late war he was a resident of the State of Missouri, and that the following property belonging to him was taken from him by the United States Army and used by the said Army, the date, place, and command being particularly stated below:

In Lawrence County, in the State of Missouri, on or about the 15th day of October, 1864, by the forces of the United States, namely: Quartermaster G. W. Morely, of Gen. Sanborn's command.

500 bushels of corn, at $1 per bushel	$500
2½ tons of hay, at $20 per ton	50
Total	550

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

At the time and place alleged in the petition there were taken from said claimant by the military forces of the United States, for the use of the Army, stores and supplies of the general kind alleged in said petition, which at the time of taking were reasonably worth the sum of $317.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 19, 1893.
A true copy.
Test, this 14th day of December, 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

BENJAMIN PETER BAILEY.

Communication from the Court of Claims transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of B. P. Bailey, treasurer of the Missouri State Lunatic Asylum, against the United States.

DECEMBER 19, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 18, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

urt of Claims. Congressional case No. 1437. Benjamin Peter Bailey, treasurer of the Missouri State Lunatic Asylum, *vs.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

he claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been n by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use dur- the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court he Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 12th day bruary, 1887.

e case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 22d day of June, 1893.

L. Merriman, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by James xon, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and tion of the interests of the United States.

claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

t said asylum is situate in the town of Fulton, Callaway County, Mo.; that its ds are extensive, with large and commodious buildings thereon.

in the month of October, 1861, and during the late war of the rebellion, the States military forces, by proper authority, entered upon and took entire clusive possession of the said grounds and buildings for the use of the said nd so held possession of and used the said grounds and buildings until on or he 1st day of November, 1863; and that a reasonable rent or compensation for of the said grounds and buildings during the said period of time from 15, 1861, to November 1, 1863, is $40,000.

petitioner further states that this claim for rent or compensation for the use id grounds and buildings was presented to the honorable Third Auditor of sury, and was by said Third Auditor not considered, on the ground that the g officers of the Treasury have no jurisdiction to adjudicate such claims.

Your petitioner, knowing said decision to be unjust, presented a petition to the Congress of the United States for relief, and on or about the 1st day of March, 1887, said petition was, by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives, referred to the honorable Court of Claims, under section 1 of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1883, entitled "An act to afford assistance and relief to Congress and the Executive Departments in the investigation of claims and demands against the Government."

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following findings of fact:

I.

The State of Missouri is the owner of an institution called the Missouri State Lunatic Asylum No. 1.

The institution is organized and officered under the general statutes of the State, chapter 77 and section 4710, as follows:

* * * "For all debts and demands whatsoever due the asylum, and all damages for failure of contract, and for trespass and other wrongs to the asylum or any property thereof, real or personal, actions may be maintained in name of the treasurer of the State lunatic asylum. * * *"

The claimant, Benjamin Peter Bailey, is the treasurer of the asylum and is duly qualified as such. The institution is situate in the town of Fulton, Callaway County, Mo.

II.

In 1861, the institution consisted of a building and outbuildings sufficient to contain 500 patients, and 100 attendants, and of 500 acres of land.

III.

On the 1st of November, 1861, the buildings were empty and unoccupied, the patients having been previously sent away on account of the unsettled condition of the country, but the custody of the buildings and grounds was in the physician or superintendent of the institution who resided on the premises. The personal property had been previously removed. On that day, the 1st November, 1861, a body of the Missouri State militia, under the command of Gen. John B. Henderson and then in the service of the United States, entered upon and took possession of the buildings and grounds and used them as military barracks, hospitals, and storehouses for the period of about one month. Other bodies of the militia under the command of other officers in like manner occupied and used the property, with intervals when the troops were withdrawn, until October, 1863. During the intervals the buildings were vacant and unoccupied. Subsequent to October, 1863, the buildings continued unoccupied until after the termination of the war. The reasonable value of such occupancy for the purposes aforesaid during a period of twenty-three months was $17,250.

IV.

When the troops were finally withdrawn and the buildings and grounds again came into the possession of the authorities of the asylum they were not restored to the same condition which they were in when the occupancy began. But the court excludes this portion of the claim from its consideration as being damage or destruction to property by the military forces of the United States, as to which it is prohibited from exercising jurisdiction by the third section of the act of March 3, 1883 (22 Stat. L., 485).

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 11, 1893.
A true copy.
Test this 18th day of December, A. D. 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 39.

GEORGE W. CARTER, DECEASED.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of G. W. Carter, deceased, against the United States.

DECEMBER 20, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 19, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 8782. George W. Carter *vs.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that George W. Carter, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 17, 1893.

[Court of Claims, No. 8782, Congressional. Matilda Dixon, administratrix, George W. Carter, deceased, *vs.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 18th day of March, 1892.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Charles W. Russell, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On the preliminary inquiry the court, on the 17th day of April, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores or from whom they were alleged

to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 1st day of November, 1893. The claimant in her petition makes the following allegations:

That she is a citizen of the United States residing in Adams County, State of Mississippi, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces by proper authority took from said decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $1,710 and appropriated the same to the use of the U. S. Army.

The court upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides makes, the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

At the time and place alleged in the petition there were taken from claimant's decedent, by the military forces of the United States, for the use of the Army, stores and supplies which at the time of taking were reasonably worth the sum of $318. It does not appear that any payment has been made for any of said property.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 13, 1893.
A true copy.
Test: This 19th day of December, A. D. 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 40.

R. L. KIRBY, DECEASED.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of R. L. Kirby, deceased, against the United States.

DECEMBER 20, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 19, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 30. Richard L. Kirby *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, after a preliminary inquiry, finds that the claimant, Richard L. Kirby, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 17, 1887.

[Court of Claims. Congressional—facts and loyalty. No. 30. Hugh G. Kirby, administrator estate of Richard Kirby, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 12th day of March, 1881.

George A. King, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by John C. Chaney, his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 17th day of April, 1884, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 6th day of April, 1893. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations: That the following property belonging to Richard Kirby was taken from him by the United States Army, the date, place, and command being particularly stated below:

In Jackson County in the State of Alabama, on or about the dates and by the United States forces hereinafter specified, to wit:

In the fall of 1863 by Gen. Woods' division:	
1 bay horse	$150.00
4 oxen, 300 pounds each, at 8 cents per pound	96.00
3 beef cattle	54.00
100 bushels of potatoes, at $1 per bushel	100.00
1 pork hog, 250 pounds, at 8 cents per pound	20.00
In the fall of 1865 by a colonel of the United States colored troops:	
1 sorrel mule	150.00
1 sorrel horse	100.00
In 1863 by the Fifteenth Regiment Michigin Volunteers:	
1,000 binds of fodder, at 2 cents per bind	20.00
20 hogs, at $5 each	100.00
70 bushels of corn, at $1 per bushel	70.00
Total	860.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT:

During the year 1863 there were taken from claimant's decedent in Jackson County, Ala., by the military forces of the United States for the use of the Army stores and supplies, the reasonable value of which at the time and place of taking was the sum of $515.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 10, 1893.
A true copy.
Test this 19th day of December, 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims

O

J. C. BROOKE.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of J. C. Brooke against the United States.

DECEMBER 20, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 19, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 4739. James C. Brooke *vs.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that James C. Brooke, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 4, 1889.

[Court of Claims. No. 4739 Congressional. James C. Brooke *vs.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for use and occupation and supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 19th day of June, 1888.

Charles and William B. King, esqs., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by William J. Rannells, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court found that the person alleged to have furnished supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case has been brought to a hearing on its merits. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That the following property belonging to him was taken from him by the U. S. Army and used by the said Army, the date, place, and command being particularly stated below:

In Washington County, in the District of Columbia, from September, 1861 to 1863, inclusive, by the forces of the United States, as follows:

Rent of place containing 480 for one year and four months, at $500 per year	$666.66
Corn, potatoes, cabbage, and other vegetables	850.00
3 tons of hay, worth at least $40 per ton	120.00
125 panels of fence, worth at least 50 cents per panel	62.50
Injuries sustained by dispossession	1,000.00
Total	2,699.16
Less allowance by the Quartermaster-General for 20 barrels of corn and 3 tons of hay	110.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT:

The claimant was tenant of a market garden in the District of Columbia. Early in the war he was informed by an officer of engineers that the land was condemned for a fort; that claimant must remove, but that the Government would pay for his growing crop, as they wanted everything he had. The property was taken as ordered and the crop, consisting of corn and other vegetables, was consumed by the Government employès engaged in building the fort. Fencing was also taken by the troops. Subsequently a claim for the corn and other vegetables and fences, taken as stated, and for hay taken from another place and for rent and injuries alleged to have been sustained by dispossession, was presented to the Quartermaster-General, who, in terms, made allowance for the corn and hay alone. This allowance was paid. The value of the other vegetables and fencing was $591.

The court is unable to determine from the evidence the amount of other injury, if any, caused by the occupation aforesaid.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 23, 1893.
A true copy.
Test, this 19th day of December, 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 42.

[Report No. 243.]

INTERVENTION OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IN AFFAIRS OF FOREIGN FRIENDLY GOVERNMENTS.

DECEMBER 21, 1893.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
December 6, 1893.

Mr. HITT submitted the following, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this House that intervention by the Government of the United States, its representative, or armed forces in the affairs of a friendly recognized government to disturb or overthrow it and substitute a monarchy therefor, is contrary to the policy and traditions of the Republic and the spirit of the Constitution.

Attest:

JAMES KERR,
Clerk.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 43.

[Report No. 243.]

INTERVENTION OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IN AFFAIRS OF FOREIGN FRIENDLY GOVERNMENTS.

DECEMBER 21, 1893.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
December 19, 1893.

Mr. BOUTELLE submitted the following, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

Whereas the Executive communications just read to this House clearly disclose that the rights and dignity of the House of Representatives, as a coördinate branch of the Congress of the United States, have been invaded by the Executive Department, in furnishing secret instructions to a minister plenipotentiary of the United States to conspire with the representatives of a deposed and discredited monarchy for the subversion and overthrow of the established republican Government to which he was accredited, and to which his public instructions pledged the good faith and sympathy of the President, the Government, and the people of the United States; therefore

Resolved, That it is the sense of this House that any intervention by the Executive of the United States, its civil or military representatives, without authority of Congress in the internal affairs of a friendly recognized government, to disturb or overthrow it, and to aid or abet the substitution or restoration of a monarchy therefor, is contrary to the policy and traditions of the Republic and the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and can not be too promptly or emphatically reprobated.

Attest:

JAMES KERR,
Clerk.
By T. O. TOWLES,
Chief Clerk.

O

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 44.

[Report 243.]

INTERVENTION BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, ITS REPRESENTATIVES AND ARMED FORCES IN THE AFFAIRS OF THE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT.

DECEMBER 21, 1893.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MCCREARY, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the following

RESOLUTION:

[In lieu of Mis. Docs. 42 and 43.]

Whereas it has been the settled policy of the United States to concede to the people of foreign countries the same freedom and independence in the management of their domestic affairs that we have claimed for ourselves; and,

Whereas it appears from Executive communications sent to the House of Representatives that the United States minister and the United States naval forces at Honolulu exceeded their authority in January, 1893, and illegally aided in overthrowing the constitutional government of Hawaii and setting up in its place a provisional government, not republican in form, and in opposition to the will of a majority of the people of Hawaii: Therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this House that such intervention by the Government of the United States, its representatives, and armed forces was contrary to the policy and traditions of our Republic and the spirit of our Constitution and should be, and is, emphatically condemned.

O

CONGRESS, } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC.
d Session. } { No. 45.

W. W. NEELEY.

mmunication from the Court of Claims transmitting a copy of the find gs of the court in the case of W. W. Neeley, deceased, against the nited States.

EMBER 21, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 20, 1893.

IR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a ified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, ch case was referred to this court by the Committee on War ims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Ion. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

rt of Claims. Congressional, No. 500. Allie V. Askew, administratrix of W. W. Neeley, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

his case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or ished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds t W. W. Neeley, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or n whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government he United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

iled on new trial November 27, 1893.

urt of Claims. Congressional case No. 500. Allie V. Askew, administratrix *de bonis non* W. W. Neeley, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

he claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been en by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the mmittee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 12th day of Feb- ry, 1886.

. H. N. McPherson, esq., appeared for the claimant, and the Attorney-General, Felix Brannigan, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the ense and protection of the interests of the United States.

)n a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 27th day of November, 1893, found that) person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were

alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case has been brought to a hearing on its merits. The claimant in her petition makes the following allegations:

I.

Your petitioner, Allie V. Askew, respectfully represents that she is a citizen of the United States, and resides in Warren County and State of Mississippi.

That she is administratrix *de bonis non* of the estate of W. W. Neeley, late a citizen of the county and State aforesaid, who departed this life 24th day of October, 1868.

That Hester F. Neeley, who deceased 14th day of September, 1882, was the wife and executrix of the decedent, W. W. Neeley, and that your petitioner is their granddaughter.

II.

That the said decedent, W. W. Neeley, was the owner of the following-described property, which was seized and taken possession of by the officers and soldiers of Gen. Grant's and Gen. Blair's armies in the year 1863, from the said decedent's plantation, situate in the county and State aforesaid, for the use and benefit of the United States, to wit:

16 mules, at $150 each	$2,400
4 horses, at $175 each	700
2 wagons, at $100 each	200
200 hogs, 20,000 pounds, at 10 cents per pound	2,000
200 cattle, 350 pounds net each, at 8 cents	5,600
20 oxen, 700 pounds each, at 8 cents	1,120
130 sheep, at $3 per head	390
100 goats, at $3 per head	300
10,000 bushels corn, at $1 per bushel	10,000
240 gallons (6 barrels), at 25 cents per gallon	60
800 pounds sugar (4 barrels), at 13 cents per pound	104
1,600 pounds pork (5 barrels)	240
4,000 pounds bacon, at 12½	1,000
150 pounds lard, at 20 cents per pound	30
38,000 rails used as fuel, making 700 cords wood, at $2.50 per cord	1,750
20,000 feet lumber	500
10 bales of cotton (400 pounds each), 4,000 pounds, at 80 cents per pound	3,200
Total	29,594

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

There were taken from the decedent in the year 1863, in Warren County, Miss., by the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, and appropriated to the use of the United States Army, stores and supplies of the general kind alleged in the petition, the reasonable value of which at the time and place was $8,540, for which no payment appears to have been made.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 27, 1893.
A true copy.
Test this 20th day of December, 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 46.

[Report No. 244.]

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS AT NEW YORK CITY.

DECEMBER 21, 1893.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
October 2, 1893.

Mr. WARNER submitted the following, which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds be, and is hereby, authorized to inquire into and report the extent, nature, condition, and use of the public buildings and grounds owned or used by the United States at New York City; the rental, if any, paid for the use of any thereof; their capacity, fitness, and convenience for their respective purposes; what property owned by the United States at such city should be disposed of, and the terms upon which it should be offered; what additional or other accommodations should be there provided, and at what probable cost; and generally such recommendations as the committee may see fit to make in such regards, with leave to the committee or any subcommittee which it may appoint, to compel the production of papers, and presence of witnesses, and to print such of the papers produced and testimony given before it as it may see fit, all to be paid for out of the contingent fund of the House; and with leave to such committee or subcommittee to sit during the sessions of the House, and to hold sessions at New York in case it may deem it desirable, and that two thousand dollars ($2,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, be appropriated therefor, to be paid by the Clerk of the House to the chairman of such committee or such subcommittee from time to time on presentation of proper vouchers, or, in advance of vouchers, on the warrant of the chairman of such committee or subcommittee to the amount, in advance at any one time, of not to exceed five hundred dollars ($500).

Attest:

JAMES KERR,
Clerk.

By T. O. TOWLES,
Chief Clerk.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 48.

JAMES W. HILL.

Communication from the Court of Claims transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of James W. Hill against the United States.

JANUARY 3, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 23, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1893.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

HON. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 9134. James W. Hill v. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that James W. Hill, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 3, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 9134. James W. Hill v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States, for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 9th day of February, 1892.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 3d day of January, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies of stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 31st day of May, 1893.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Charles Russell, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Resaca, Gordon County, State of Georgia, where he resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from him quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $4,479 and appropriated the same to the use of the U. S. Army, as follows:

By Sherman's army, May 16, 1864:	
1 sorrel mule, 10 years old	$125.00
1 bay mare, 11 years old	100.00
30 bushels of wheat, at $1.50	45.00
October, 1864:	
240 bushels of corn, taken from 6 acres, $1	240.00
10,000 fence rails, at $3	300.00
3,000 cords of wood, taken from 700 acres, at $1 per cord	3,000.00
1 dwelling house, framed, 46 by 18	300.00
1 corn crib	50.00
Bed clothes, wearing clothes, pillows, towels, etc., for hospital use	210.00
1 cow, for beef	25.00
16 bushels of corn meal, at $1	16.00
600 pounds of flour, at 8 cents	48.00
20 bushels of corn, at $1	20.00
Aggregating in value	4,479.00

The court, upon the evidence, and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACTS.

There were taken from and furnished by the claimant in Gordon County, Ga., during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, stores and supplies, as above set forth, for the use of the Army, the reasonable value of which at the time and place of taking was $1,995.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 18, 1893.
A true copy.
Test, this 23d day of December, A. D. 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH.
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 49.

ELIZA GREEN.

Communication from the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Eliza Green against the United States.

JANUARY 3, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 30, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 2557. Eliza Green vs. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the supression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Eliza Green, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 23, 1892.

[Court of Claims. No. 2557. Eliza Green v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 9th day of March, 1888.

Reese H. Voorhees, esq., and S. P. Knut, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Charles C. Binney, his assistant, with whom was Assistant Attorney-General Dodge, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 23d day of May, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 24th and the 25th days of October, 1893. The claimant, in her petition, makes the following allegations:

That she is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of Mississippi.

That at the times hereinafter stated she was the owner of certain property upon a plantation owned by her in Warren County, State of Mississippi, which property was taken and used by the U. S. Army under Gen. Grant and by order of officers commanding said troops, upon the 22d day of May, 1863, and on various days immediately succeeding, no compensation of any character having been made therefor, her said property so taken and used and not paid for being the following:

300 head of cattle, at $30	$9,000
50 head of horses, at $150	7,500
63 head of mules, at $150	9,450
125 imported goats, at $25	3,125
187 imported sheep, at $5	935
6,000 bushels corn, at $1	6,000
10,000 pounds of bacon, at 15 cents	1,500
10 barrels molasses, at $50	500
1 hogshead sugar	150
3 A1 six-mule-team wagons, at $150	450
3 sets harness for same, at $75	225
2 sets carpenter's tools, at $75	150
1 full set blacksmith's tools	150
12 moss mattresses and 6 feather beds, at $20	360
Bed clothing	300
2,000 cords wood from fencing, at $1.50	3,000
250 cords cut and corded wood, at $3.50	875
20 acres standing timber, say 40 cords to the acre, or 800 cords, at $2.50	2,000
20 double cabins and 2 double corncribs	750
2 dwelling houses	2,000
11 bales cotton, 400 pounds per bale, at 60 cents	2,640
400 hogs, at $10	4,000
300 acres green standing corn, at $15	4,500
	59,560

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

I.

There was taken from the claimant's plantation in Warren County, Miss., during the year 1863, quartermaster stores and commissary supplies as above described by military authority for the use of the Army, the fair and reasonable value of which at the time and place of taking was $17,848.

II.

The claimant was a married woman. The plantation was her separate property under the laws of Mississippi, and the legal title thereto was vested in her by the following-described deeds:

Deed dated January 24, 1844, conveying 400 acres, consideration	$2,800
Deed dated December 23, 1847, conveying 80 acres, consideration	432
Deed dated December 26, 1849, conveying 585 acres, consideration	4,650
Deed dated March 1, 1853, conveying 81 acres, consideration	2,000

The money paid for these several pieces of property was the separate property of the wife. It was derived chiefly from a legacy of $8,000 left to her by her father in 1840.

III.

The claimant, domiciled in Mississippi, was married in that State in 1837. At the time of her marriage she received a handsome marriage portion from her father, consisting of slaves, horses, mules, and other personal property intended and adapted to furnish and carry on a plantation. Her husband was possessed of no property or means, and contributed nothing to the common stock or to the support of the family. At the time of the capture of the personal property referred to in the first

finding all of the property of the family, real and personal, had been derived from money contributed by the wife, or her father on her behalf, and she was the equitable owner of all of the property captured and the legal owner of a portion thereof.

IV.

No claim for any portion of the property so captured has been preferred by Washington Green, the husband of the claimant. At the time of the capture of the property it was in the possession of the wife, he being absent and within the Confederate lines.

V.

The property to which the claimant had only an equitable title was derived from that portion of the plantation which was conveyed to her in 1844. The property of which the legal title was vested in her was derived from those portions of the plantation which were conveyed to her subsequently to 1844, as set forth in Finding II. But all of the property was so intermingled that it is impossible to determine what part was held under the legal and what under the equitable title.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 30, 1893.
A true copy.
Test this 30th day of December, A. D. 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

3D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 50.

THOMAS W. RUSSELL.

ommunication from the Court of Claims transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Thomas W. Russell against the United States.

NUARY 3, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 23, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certied copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which ase was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House f Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 4475. Thomas W. Russell v. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or rnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late ar for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds at Thomas W. Russell, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or ores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Govnment of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 15, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 4475. Thomas W. Russell v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been aken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during he late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by he House of Representatives on the 4th day of May, 1888.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 15th day of May, 1893, found that the erson alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were lleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States hroughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 12th day of June, 1893.

P. E. Dye, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Felix Brannigan, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, and that he resided during the late war of 1861, at or near Berryville, in Clarke County, State of Virginia; Berryville being his post-office address; that he has a claim against the United States for supplies and stores taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use, at or near Berryville, in said county, stated at $1,007.80, viz:

1.	3 sets harness gear	$25.00
2.	1 saddle and 4 bridles	15.00
3.	26 bushels coal	7.80
4.	1 set blacksmith tools	30.00
5.	1 bay horse	150.00
6.	1 four-horse wagon	60.00
7.	2 cavalry horses, at $150	300.00
8.	3 tons of hay, at $20	60.00
9.	14 hogs, at $10	140.00
10.	3 calves, at $10	30.00
11.	1 wagon	40.00
12.	50 pounds bacon, at 20 cents	10.00
13.	480 rails, equal to 4⅘ cords wood, at $14.40	14.40
14.	30 barrels of corn, at $4	120.00
	Total	1,002.20

and being the same items presented to the claims commission under act of March 3, 1871, the thirteenth item in the present claim being changed to $14.40 in place of $20 in former account.

The court upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT:

There was taken from and furnished by the claimant in Clarke County, Va., during the year 1861, stores and supplies as above set forth, for the use of the Army, the fair and reasonable value of which at the time and place was $772.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 18, 1893.
A true copy.
Test this 23d day of December, A. D. 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 51.

MALINDA STONE, DECEASED.

Communication from the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Malinda Stone, deceased, against the United States.

JANUARY 3, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 30, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1231. I. S. Ash, administrator of Malinda Stone, deceased, formerly Malinda Whaley, v. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that said Whaley, or now Malinda Stone, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 16, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case, No. 1231. I. S. Ash, administrator of Malinda Stone, v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States, for their use, during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 30th day of July, 1886.

S. P. Knut, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Charles W. Russell, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry, the court, on the 16th day of January, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case has been brought to a hearing on its merits. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That during the late war of the rebellion there were taken from the decedent by Gen. Grant's army, in Marshall County, Miss., stores and supplies of the value of $1,205 and appropriated to the use of the U. S. Army, as follows:

580 bushels corn	$580
8 stacks fodder	80
1,800 pounds sugar	36
1 stack oats	10
15 head pork hogs	225
8 head year-old hogs	24
500 pounds pork	75
9-year-old mare	125
4-year-old mare	250
Total	1,205

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

There was taken from Malinda Stone, of Marshall County, Miss., now deceased, during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, by proper military authority, for the use of the U. S. Army, stores and supplies amounting in value to $735.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 23, 1893.
A true copy.
Test, this 30th day of December, A. D. 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 52.

J. G. PHELAN.

Communication from the Court of Claims transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of J. G. Phelan against the United States.

JANUARY 3, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 30, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 3650. James G. Phelan v. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that said James G. Phelan, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 11, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 3650. James G. Phelan v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, on the 10th day of April, 1888.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 11th day of April, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 11th day of May, 1893.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by F. P. Dewees, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant, in his petition, makes the following allegations:

That during the late war of the rebellion the United States forces by proper authority took from him in Gibson County, State of Tennessee, quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $540 and appropriated the same to the use of the U. S. Army, as follows:

125 bushels of corn, at 50 cents	$62.50
800 binds of fodder, at $2 per 100	16.00
Taken by Col. Oliver, Twenty-second Ohio Infantry:	
2 saddles, at $25 each, and 2 bridles, $2 each	54.00
1 pair match mules	350.00
2 blankets	58.00
Aggregating in value	$540.50

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

There was taken from the claimant, James G. Phelan, of Gibson County, Tenn., by proper military authority for the use of the U. S. Army, stores and supplies, consisting of corn, fodder and saddles and bridles, of the value of $118. The taking of the mules and blankets not proven and is abandoned by the claimant.

II.

After the claim herein was filed before the Southern Claims Commission, and while the same was pending before that tribunal, the claimant filed his voluntary petition in bankruptcy, but the claim herein was not included or embraced in terms in the schedule filed by him with said petition. He was adjudged a bankrupt, and on the 8th day of June, 1881, he was discharged.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 18, 1893.
A true copy.
Test, this 30th day of December, A. D. 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 53.

J. M. PATRICK, DECEASED.

Communication from the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of J. M. Patrick, deceased, against the United States.

JANUARY 3, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 29, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 2063. James M. Patrick v. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that said James M. Patrick, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 20, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case, No. 2063. Nancy Patrick, administratrix of James M. Patrick, deceased, v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims on the 28th day of January, 1888.

On a preliminary inquiry, the court, on the 20th day of March, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 13th day of December, 1893. Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Felix Brannigan, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant, in her petition, makes the following allegations:

That she is a citizen of the United States, residing in Alcorn County, Miss., where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper military authority, took from her, decedent, the following property, to wit:

1 mule	$150.00
1 saddle and bridle	25.00
90 bushels corn	90.00
400 pounds fodder	40.00
2,700 pounds pork	270.00
9 sheep	22.50
10 bushels sweet potatoes	10.00
2,600 pounds pork	260.00
450 pounds bacon	67.50
8 sheep	20.00
40 bushels corn	40.00
2,000 fence rails	50.00
3,100 pounds fodder	31.00
500 feet lumber	10.00
Total	1,086.00

The court, upon the evidence, and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT:

During the late war of the rebellion there were taken from said decedent, as alleged, by the military forces of the United States, for the use of the Army, stores and supplies of the general kind alleged in the petition, which, at the time, were reasonably worth the sum of $781.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 21, 1893
A true copy.
Test this 29th day of December, A. D. 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 56.

WILEY BAILEY.

Communication from the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Wiley Bailey against the United States.

JANUARY 8, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 4, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 7899. Wiley Bailey vs. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Wiley Bailey, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 18, 1892.

[Court of Claims. No. 7899. Wiley Bailey vs. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 16th day of July, 1890.

Charles and William B. King, esqrs., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by James H. Nixon, his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interest of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry, the court, on the 18th day of January, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 15th day of November, 1892. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That the following property belonging to him was taken from him by the U. S. Army and used by the said Army, the date, place, and command being particularly stated below:

In Cass County, in the State of Missouri, on or about the 15th day of October, 1862, by the forces of the United States, namely, Lieut. Col. Burns, Tenth Regiment Kansas Infantry Volunteers, to wit:

1 bay horse	$125
1 gray mare	125
Total	250

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, make the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

That during the war of the rebellion there was taken by the United States, by proper authority, for the use of the U. S. Army, from the claimant, Wiley Bailey, of Cass County, Mo., stores and supplies amounting in value to $225.

II.

It does not appear that claimant has been paid anything therefor.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 1, 1892.
A true copy.
Test, this 4th day of January, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 57.

SAMUEL CODAY, SR.

Communication from the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Samuel Coday, sr., against the United States.

JANUARY 8, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 4, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 7340. Samuel Coday, sr., v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Samuel Coday, sr., the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional Case No. 7340. Samuel Coday, sr., v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 17th day of February, 1890.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 27th day of February, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 31st day of May, 1893.

Charles and William B. King, esqs., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Wm. J. Rannells, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That the following property belonging to him was taken from him by the U. S. Army and used by the said Army, the date, place, and command being particularly tated sbelow:

In Wright County, in the State of Missouri, on or about the dates and by the United States forces hereinafter specified:

Taken by Lieut. Hunter, Company H, Eighth Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry Volunteers, April 15, 1862, 1 horse	$80.00
Taken April 15, 1864, by a Kansas regiment, 1 horse	70.00
Total	150.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

There were taken from and furnished by the claimant during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, as alleged, two horses for the use of the Army, the fair and reasonable value of which at the time and place of taking was $70.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 18, 1893.
A true copy,
Test this 4th day of January, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 58.

R. S. PERKINS.

Communication from the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of R. S. Perkins against the United States.

JANUARY 8, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 4, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

HON. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 4744. Robert S. Perkins v. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Robert S. Perkins, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 7, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional Case, No. 4744. Robert S. Perkins v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 19th day of January, 1888.

Charles and William B. King, esqs., appeared for the claimant, and the Attorney-General, by William J. Rannells, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 7th of March, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 8th day of June, 1893. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That during the late war of the rebellion there was taken from him in the District of Columbia, by the military forces of the United States, by proper authority, and appropriated to the use of the U. S. Army, the following stores and supplies:

50 acres of corn, 40 bushels per acre, at $1.50 per bushel	$3,000
15 acres of rye, 10 bushels per acre, at $1.50 per bushel	225
4 acres of melons worth $100 per acre	400
3 acres of potatoes, 60 bushels per acre, at $1 per bushel	180
3 acres tomatoes, worth $150	450
8 acres cabbages, 2,400 heads, $50 per hundred	1,200
20 acres of oats, 15 bushels per acre, at $1.50 per bushel	450
85 acres clover and timothy, worth $10 per acre	850
Total	6,755

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

There were taken from the claimant, Robert S. Perkins, during the late war, by the military forces of the United States, and appropriated to Army use, stores and supplies of the kind alleged in the petition, the reasonable value of which at the time and place was $1,090. Whatever other property was taken was by way of depredation and not appropriated. No payment appears to have been made for the property taken.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 20, 1893.
A true copy.
Test this 4th day of January, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 59.

WILLIAM CHASTEEN AND MARGARET GARRISON.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the cases of the following-named persons against the United States: William Chasteen and Margaret Garrison.

JANUARY 9, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 8, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in each of the aforesaid causes, which cases were referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

HON. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3346. William Chasteen vs. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that William Chasteen, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 18, 1893.

[Court of Claims. No. 3346. William Chasteen v. United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 30th day of March, 1888.

Clarence A. Brandenburg, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by F. P. Dewees, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 18th day of May, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 8th day of June, 1893. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

I.

That during the late war of the rebellion he resided in Carroll County, in the State of Georgia.

II.

That during said period, to-wit, on or about the 13th day of July, 1864, there was taken from him by the military forces of the United States under the command of Gen. Stoneman, in the county and State aforesaid, 2 mules of the value of $200 each, aggregating in value $400.

The court, upon the evidence, and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT:

There was taken from the claimant in Carroll County, Ga., in July, 1864, by the military authorities of the United States, for the use of the Army, 2 mules, the reasonable value of which at the time and place of taking was $280.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 2, 1894.
A true copy.
Test this 8th day of January, A. D. 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 6583. Margaret Garrison v. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Margaret Garrison, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 3, 1891.

[Court of Claims. Congressional Case No. 6583. Margaret Garrison v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 19th day of October, 1888.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 3d day of February, 1891, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 8th day of June, 1893.

Clarence A. Brandenburg, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by J. H. Nixon, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant, in her petition, makes the following allegations:

That she is a citizen of the United States, residing in Atlanta, State of Georgia, where she resided during the late war of the rebellion, and that during said war the millitary forces of the United States, by proper authority, took from her the following property, to wit:

A new four-room house taken and torn down by the soldiers belonging to Gen. W. T. Sherman's command and converted into quarters for the use of said army; also a smokehouse taken and torn down by the same soldiers and used for a similar purpose, valued at $1,200.

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

The claimant and her children were the beneficiaries under a deed of trust of a lot in Atlanta, Ga., in September, 1864. The house thereon was built by the claimant with money given to her by her brother, the grantor in the deed. By order of Gen. Sherman the buildings were taken and the materials used to build military barracks. The value of the lumber in claimant's dwelling, outhouse, and fences was $600. Neither her trustee nor the children have preferred a claim for these buildings.

BY THE COURT.

Filed.
A true copy.
Test, this 8th day of January, A. D. 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 60.

[Report No. 254.]

USE OF NAVAL FORCES AT THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

JANUARY 10, 1894.—Ordered to be printed.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
December 21, 1893.

Mr. BOUTELLE submitted the following, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Whereas it appears by certain papers transmitted by the President in response to the resolution of the House, that the Secretary of the Navy on 11th day of March, 1893, issued instructions to the admiral commanding the naval forces of the United States at the Hawaiian Islands, to hold and employ such armed naval forces subject to the orders of one James H. Blount, said instructions containing the following words: "You will consult freely with Mr. Blount and will obey any instructions you may receive from him regarding the course to be pursued at said islands by the force under your command;" and

Whereas it appears by the same papers that said Blount did assume to exercise military command over such armed naval forces of the United States on the 31st day of March, 1893, by issuing the following order to "haul down the United States ensign and to embark the troops," of the United States, to wit:

HONOLULU, *March 31, 1893.*

SIR: You are directed to haul down the United States ensign from the Government building, and to embark the troops now on shore to the ships to which they belong.

This will be executed at 11 o'clock on the 1st day of April.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. BLOUNT,
Special Commissioner of the United States.

Rear-Admiral J. S. SKERRETT,
Commanding Pacific Squadron.

And whereas it appears by the papers referred to that the said admiral commanding the United States naval forces on the Pacific station, acting under said instructions, did obey the military orders of said Blount by lowering the United States ensign and moving the armed forces of the United States "in obedience" to his [said Blount's] "directions," as is shown by the following official communication:

U. S. S. MOHICAN, FLAGSHIP OF THE PACIFIC STATION,
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, April 1, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to inform Special Commissioner Blount that, in obedience to his directions, the United States ensign over the Government building was lowered at 11 a. m. of this date, and the force withdrawn from the building and the place designated as Camp Boston at the same hour. I learn that quite a number of people congregated about the Government building at the time. The force of marines stationed there were relieved by a force of the Provisional Government.

There was no demonstration made by the populace present. No cheering nor any other signs of either joy or grief.

I went on shore this afternoon and saw quite an access in numbers of those who were wearing the Annexation Club badge. There has been no evidence shown of unruly or riotous characters. Absolutely there appears to be peace and quiet.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. SKERRETT,
Rear-Admiral, U. S. Navy, Commanding U. S. Naval Force, Pacific Station.

And whereas it does not appear that said Blount, at the time of the issuance of said instructions by the Secretary of the Navy, or at the time of said Blount's issuance of said military orders to the commander of the armed naval forces of the United States, to "haul down the United States ensign and to "embark the troops" of the United States, or at the time of the execution of such orders, held any military rank or authority as an officer of the Navy of the United States, or that he held any constitutional authority by appointment or commission "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," by virtue of which he could lawfully assume command of the armed forces of the United States or order its "ensign hauled down" from the place where it had been raised "for the protection of the United States legation and the United States consulate, and to secure the safety of American life and property;" Therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the House of Representatives by what authority instructions were issued placing the armed naval forces of the United States and the use of its ensign under the orders and control of said Blount, and that the Secretary of the Navy is further directed to furnish the House of Representatives with copies of all orders, directions, instructions, or official suggestions issued by him, or any officer of the Navy Department or of the Navy, since the 4th day of March, 1893, concerning the use or movements of the armed naval forces of the United States at the Hawaiian Islands.

Attest:

JAMES KERR,
Clerk.
By T. O. TOWLES,
Chief Clerk.

○

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 61.

J. S. HAYS AND OTHERS.

Communication from the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the cases of the following-named persons against the United States: J. S. Hays, John Higgins, W. G. Saxson, deceased, John Stafford, deceased.

JANUARY 11, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 10, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in each of the annexed causes, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 6959. John S. Hays v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that John S. Hays, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 5, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 6959. John S. Hays v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 21st day of February, 1889.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 5th day of June, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 14th day of December, 1893.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Conway Robinson, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegation:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Walker County, State of Alabama, where he resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from your petitioner quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $580 and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows:

Taken March 28, 1865, by Gen. Upton's division on Wilson's raid:

2 gray mules	$400.00
1 mule	100.00
200 pounds bacon	40.00
40 bushels corn	40.00
	580.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

At the time and place alleged in the petition there were taken from said claimant by the military forces of the United States for the use of the Army stores and supplies of the general kind alleged in said petition, which at the time of taking were reasonably worth the sum of $380.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 2, 1894.
A true copy.
Test: This 10th day of January, A. D. 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 5913. John Higgins v. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellon, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that John Higgins, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 31, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 5913. John Higgins v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States, for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 6th day of August, 1888.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 31st day of October, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 19th day of December, 1893.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Felix Brannigan, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States residing in Lauderdale County, State of Alabama, where he resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from

your petitioner quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $357.50 and appropriated the same to the use of the U. S. Army, as follows:

50 pounds bacon	$12.50
50 pounds beef	5.00
Flour, meal, and salt	15.00
100 pounds pork	15.00
400 bundles fodder	10.00
1 house	300.00
Total	357.50

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

At the time and place alleged in the petition there were taken from said claimant by the military forces of the United States, for the use of the Army, stores and supplies of the general kind alleged in said petition which at the time of taking were reasonably worth the sum of $174.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 8, 1894.
A true copy.
Test, this 10th day of January, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 8791. W. F. Laxon, administrator of William G. Laxon, deceased, v. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that William G. Laxon (now deceased), the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 22, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 8791. W. F. Laxon, administrator of Wm. G. Laxon, deceased, v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 19th day of March, 1892.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 22d day of June, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 20th day of December, 1893.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Charles W. Russell, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Madison County, State of Alabama, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from said decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $980, and appropriated the same to the use of the U. S. Army, as follows:

2 horses	$300.00
2 mules	300.00
1 two-horse wagon	80.00
1 mule	100.00
1,000 pounds bacon	200.00
Total	980.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

At the time and place alleged in the petition there were taken from claimant's decedent by the military forces of the United States, for the use of the Army, stores and supplies of the general kind alleged in said petition which at the time of taking were reasonably worth the sum of $725.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 8, 1894.
A true copy.
Test this 10th day of January, A. D. 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 8423. John B. Stafford, administrator of John Stafford, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that John Stafford, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 12, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case, No. 8423. John B. Stafford, administrator of John Stafford, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States, for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 2d day of March, 1891.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 12th day of December, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 1st day of June, 1893.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Felix Brannigan, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

Your petitioner, John B. Stafford, administrator of John Stafford, respectfully represents that he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Fayette County, State of Tennessee, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the U. S. forces, by proper authority, took from decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $640 and appropriated the same to the use of the U. S. Army, as follows:

By command of Gen. Smith, April 1, 1863:	
1 gray stallion horse	$200.00
By Seventh Illinois or Sixth Tennessee Regiment U. S. Volunteers:	
1 bay horse 5 years old	125.00
By Sixth Tennessee Regiment, November, 1863:	
1 sorrel mare	125.00
400 pounds ham meat	40.00
3,000 pounds fodder	30.00
2,000 pounds pork	120.00
Aggregating in value	640.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

They were taken from claimant's decedent, in Fayette County, Tenn., during the war of the rebellion, by military authorities of the United States, for the use of the Army, stores and supplies of the general kind above described, the reasonable value of which at the time and place of taking was the sum of $495.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 8, 1894.
A true copy.
Test, this 10th day of January, A. D. 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 62.

ALFRED BLACKMAN AND S. S. EASON.

Communication from the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the cases of the following-named persons against the United States: Alfred Blackman, deceased; S. S. Eason.

JANUARY 15, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 13, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by court in each of the aforesaid causes, which cases were referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1890. Charles R. Holmes, administrator of Alfred Blackman deceased, v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Alfred Blackman, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 20, 1889.

[Court of Claims. Charles R. Holmes, administrator of Alfred Blackman, deceased v. The United States. No. 1890, Congressional.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 8th day of February, 1887. James H. Embry, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by H. M. Foote, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case has been brought to a hearing on its merits. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

The said Blackman was a citizen of the United States, residing in Rutherford County, State of Tennessee; that he resided during the late war of 1861 in the county of Rutherford and State of Tennessee; * * * that, as administrator of said deceased, he has a claim against the United States for stores and supplies taken by or furnished to the Army of the United States, for army use, by said deceased in said county, stated at $9,978, the items of which are set out in an account hereto attached, marked Exhibit A, as follows:

4 first-class mules	$600
2 first-class mules	300
2,500 bushels of corn	1,250
4 tons of fodder	80
2 tons sheaf oats taken by Gen. Steadman	40
4,000 bushels of corn	2,000
6 tons fodder	120
2 first-class mules	300
2 second-class mules	250
2 third-class mules	200
1 harness horse	150
4 second-class horses	500
4 No. 1 mares	600
20,000 pounds bacon, at 10 cents	2,000
150 stock hogs, averaging 100 pounds, 15,000 pounds, at 6 cents	900
8 fat beeves, averaging 700 pounds, 5,600 pounds, at 8 cents	448
8 cows, at $30	240
Total	9,978

Taken about March 18, 1862, and in 1863, by a portion of the Army of the United States.

The court, upon the evidence and after considering briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT:

There were taken from claimant's intestate as alleged, during the late war, by the military authorities of the United States and appropriated to Army use, stores and supplies then reasonably worth the sum of $3,058.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 28, 1893.
A true copy.
Test, this 13th day of January, A. D. 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 1339. Samuel S. Eason v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Samuel S. Eason, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 11, 1889.

[Court of Claims. No. 1339, Congressional. Samuel S. Eason v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by

the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 16th day of February, 1887. James H. Embry, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by William J. Ranuels, his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 11th day of February, 1889, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 25th day of January, 1893. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

Your petitioner, Samuel S. Eason, respectfully represents that he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Davidson County, Tenn., where he resided during the late war of 1861; that he has a claim against the United States for stores and supplies taken by or furnished to the Army of the United States for Army use, in said county, stated at $1,100, the items of which are set out in an account, as follows:

150 barrels corn, at $3 per barrel	$450
5 stacks of hay, at $25 (2 tons each)	125
2,000 bundles of fodder, at 2 cents	40
35 hogs (2,500 pounds), at 8 cents	200
1 yoke of oxen (2,000 pounds), at 7 cents	140
1,500 mixed rails (cedar and oak), at 5 cents	75
4,000 boards and planks	10
25 stock hogs, at $1	25
Wagon, harness, and saddle	35
Total	1,100

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

There was taken from the claimant in Davidson County, Tenn., during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, by proper military authority, for the use of the U. S. Army, stores and supplies amounting in value to the sum of $795, and no payment appears to have been made therefor.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 31, 1893.
A true copy.
Test this 13th day of January, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 68.

HENRY FITZHUGH, DECEASED.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Henry Fitzhugh, deceased, against the United States.

JANUARY 17, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 16, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 1201. Samuel Fitzhugh, administrator of Henry Fitzhugh deceased, v. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Henry Fitzhugh, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 21, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 1201. Samuel Fitzhugh, administrator of Henry Fitzhugh, deceased, v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 4th day of August, 1886.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 21st day of November, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 26th day of October, 1893. Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by William J. Rannells, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That Henry Fitzhugh was all of his lifetime a loyal citizen of the United States, and that while the late war of the rebellion was in progress he resided in the county of Spottsylvania, in the State Virginia, and that during said period, while the war of the rebellion was still in progress, the United States forces, by proper authority, took from said Henry Fitzhugh quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $75,965.50 and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army.

Said stores and supplies consisted of the following articles:

1,500 barrels of corn	$7,500.00
6,000 bushels of wheat	9,000.00
15 hogsheads of tobacco, 15,000 pounds	3,750.00
200,000 pounds fodder	2,000.00
Grazing of horses and beef cattle	500.00
14 mules	2,100.00
100 sheep	400.00
25,000 pounds bacon	3,750.00
590 bushels Irish potatoes	737.50
4 wagons and gear	400.00
10,000 cords of oak wood	10,000.00
3 months' rent of mansion and damage	5,000.00
Total occupation of estate from April 1, 1862, to June 1, 1863	4,500.00
300 acres of wheat	10,350.00
75 hogs	375.00
75 cattle	1,500.00
20 horses, mules, and colts	2,000.00
500 barrels of corn	2,500.00
200 cattle	4,000.00
200 sheep	800.00
100 hogs	500.00
3 wagons and gear	300.00
Total	75,965.50

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

At the time and place alleged in the petition the military forces of the United States, for the use of the Army, took from said decedent stores and supplies amounting in value at the time of taking to the sum of $19,975.

II.

No allowance is made in said amount for the tobacco, as it does not appear that it was used by the United States; no allowance is made for rent or damages as claimed in said petition, those items not being within the jurisdiction of the court.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 15, 1894.
A true copy.
Test, this 16th day of January, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 64.

WILLIAM M. JAMES, DECEASED.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of William M. James, deceased, against the United States.

JANUARY 19, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 17, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

HON. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 8600. Thomas L. James, administrator of William M. James, deceased, v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that William M. James, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 23, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, case No. 8600. Thomas L. James, administrator of William M. James, deceased, v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 18th day of February, 1892.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 23d day of October, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 10th day of January, 1894.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Charles W. Russell, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant, in his petition, makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States residing in Walker County, State of Georgia, where the decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from said decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $574, and appropriated the same to the use of the U. S. Army, as follows:

1 black mare	$150.00
1 mouse-colored mule	150.00
1 bay horse	150.00
58 dozen oats	29.00
900 bundles fodder	18.00
40 bushels corn	40.00
2 sheep	6.00
Board of soldier thirty-one days	31.00
Total	574.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT:

During the war of the rebellion there were taken from said decedent, as alleged, by the military forces of the United States, for the use of the Army, stores and supplies of the general kind alleged in the petition, which at the time were reasonably worth the sum of $427.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 15, 1894.
A true copy.
Test, this 17th day of January, A. D. 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 65.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SUBURBAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

JANUARY 20, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER presented the following

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SUBURBAN RAILWAY COMPANY FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1893.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SUBURBAN RAILWAY COMPANY,
Washington, D. C., January 12, 1894.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

In compliance with a requirement of the charter granted by Congress, creating "The District of Columbia Suburban Railway Company," of the District of Columbia, we, the president and secretary, on behalf of said corporation, have the honor to submit herewith the following report of the names of all the stockholders, the amount of stock held by each, together with a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures to, and including, December 31, 1893.

Very respectfully,

GILBERT MOYERS,
President District of Columbia Suburban Railway Company.
HARRY BARTON,
Secretary.

(Through the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.)

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
January 12, 1894.

Respectfully forwarded to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN W. ROSS,
President Board Commissioners, District of Columbia.

Names of stockholders, and amount held by each, of the District of Columbia Suburban Railway Company.

Name.	Amount.	Name.	Amount.
Jere Johnson	$300.00	T. C. Daniel	$150.00
Gilbert Moyers	1,500.00	Wright Rives	20.00
George P. Davis	2,745.00	H. L. Wright	15 00
W. B. Renner	150.00	James McKenna	45.00
L. C. Loomis	1,045.00	D. G. Cleveland	15.00
D. W. Glassie	200.00	N. T. Mudd	40.00
P. W. Chew	150.00	M. L. Smith	30.00
T. W. Matthews	20.00	M. F. Talty	50.00
V. M. Roy	75.00	J. T. & H. E. Ward	30.00
A. F. Rice	150.00	John Lee	300.00
A. M. Dewey	10.00	J. L. Sherwood	15.00
H. Barton	210.00	W. F. Staley	90.00
S. E. Mudd	150.00	J. A. Blundon	60.00
C. A. Baker	100.00	T. W. Smith	15.00
I. J. Baker	100.00		
J. W. Childress	200.00	Total	8,080.00

Report of receipts and expenditures of the District of Columbia Suburban Railway Company from August 10 to December 31, 1893.

	Expended.	Received.
From sales of stock		$8,080.00
For office furniture	$442.00	
For advertising	23.72	
For stationery and printing	331.68	
For office rent and expenses	756.85	
For survey and construction	3,030.04	
For salaries	1,136.08	
For right of way	1,345.00	
For attorneys' fees	500.00	
For deposit with tax collector	500.00	
To balance	14.63	
Total	8,080.00	8,080.00

GILBERT HAYES,
President.
HARRY BARTON,
Secretary.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 12th day of January, 1894.
[SEAL.]
THEO. S. HOPKINS,
Notary Public.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 66.

C. AUSTIN AND M. E. SPEED.

Copies of the findings of the Court of Claims in the cases of the following named persons against the United States: Clisby Austin, deceased; M. E. Speed.

JANUARY 20, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 19, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings of fact filed in each of the aforesaid causes, which causes were referred to this court by the Committee on Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 5569. Clisbe Austin v. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Clisbe Austin, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 4, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional—Facts and loyalty. No. 5569. H. C. Austin, administrator of Clisbe Austin, deceased, v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 2d day of August, 1888.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General by H. M. Foote, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 4th day of January, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were

alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 8th day of May, 1893. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That the decedent was a citizen of the United States, residing in Hawkins County, State of Tennessee, where he resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from decedent commissary supplies of the value of $1,225 and appropriated the same to the use of the U. S. Army, as follows:

Flour taken at several different times $1,225

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT:

At the time and place alleged in the petition the military forces of the United States took from said decedent stores and supplies of the kind alleged for the use of the Army, which at the time of taking were reasonably worth the sum of $1,225.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 15, 1894.
A true copy.
Test, this 19th day of January, A. D. 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH.
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 953. Mary E. Speed v. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by, or furnished to, the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Mary E. Speed, the person alleged have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 21, 1892.

[Court of Claims. (Congressional case No. 953.) Mary E. Speed v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by, or furnished to, the military forces of the United States, for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 3d day of June, 1886.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by H. M. Foote, his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 21st day of November, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 10th day of May, 1893. The claimant in her petition makes the following allegations:

That she is a citizen of the United States, residing in Shelby County, Tenn., where she resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from your petitioner quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $6,896, and appropriated the same to the use of the U. S. Army, as follows:

3,080 cords wood, at $2 ..... $6,160
184 cords seasoned wood, at $4 736

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

At the time and place alleged in the petition there were taken from said claimant, by the military forces of the United States for the use of the Army, stores and supplies of the general kind alleged in said petition, which at the time of taking were reasonably worth the sum of $2,175.

Filed May 15, 1893.
A true copy.
Test this 19th day of January, A. D. 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 67.

THOMAS RYAN.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Thomas Ryan against, the United States.

JANUARY 22, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 20, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 4111. Thomas Ryan v. The United States.]]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Thomas Ryan, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 21, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional. Facts and loyalty. No. 4111. Thomas Ryan v. United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 6th day of March, 1888.

S. P. Knut, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by William J. Rannells, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry, the court, on the 21st day of November, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 25th day of October, 1893. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, and that during the late war of the rebellion he resided in Claiborne County, State of Mississippi, and that on or about May 2, 1862, and July 14, 1864, the United States authorities at Port Gibson, in said State and county, took from him certain stores and supplies of the value of $8,930, and appropriated the same to the use of the United States, to wit:

10 cows	$400
12 hogs	180
Lasts, tools, and shoemaker's tools	1,800
3,000 pounds sole leather	1,500
30 pounds kid skins	400
70 sides of welt leather	100
Thread, nails, peg, boot, web and small finding	350

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

There were taken from the claimant Thomas Ryan, of Port Gibson, Miss., during the war for the suppression of the rebellion by proper military authority for the use of the U. S. Army, stores and supplies consisting of cows and hogs amounting in value to the sum of three hundred and seventy dollars ($370), which do not appear to have been paid for.

II.

Whatever other property belonging to said claimant, as set forth in his petition herein, was taken does not appear to have been for the use of the Army and is excluded as not within the jurisdiction of this court.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 30, 1893.
A true copy.
Test this 20th day of January, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

METROPOLITAN RAILROAD COMPANY.

JANUARY 23, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER presented the following

DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE METROPOLITAN RAILROAD COMPANY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1893.

METROPOLITAN RAILROAD COMPANY,
Washington, D. C., January 22, 1894.

SIR: Herewith I inclose a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Metropolitan Railroad Company for the year ending June 30, 1893.

Yours, respectfully,

WM. J. STEPHENSON,
President.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Metropolitan Railroad Company of Washington, D. C., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893.

Balance on hand July 1, 1892	$79,291.58
Passenger receipts	405,792.47
Bonds	174,832.20
Ticket exchange	5,790.50
Interest	2,552.21
Cars	1,862.50
Horses	1,614.00
Manure	761.50
Old material	597.90
Belt Line Railroad	376.34
Provender, rebate on	284.07
Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad	128.58
All other sources	500.90
	674,384.75

DISBURSEMENTS.

Electrical equipment	106,116.06
Electrical equipment (power-house, Four-and-a-half and O streets)	83,676.75
Dividends	58,079.25

DISBURSEMENTS—continued.

Road repairs	$43,516.75
Legal expense	11,841.20
Corn	23,820.91
Hay	23,154.91
Bran	3,254.84
Straw	2,126.45
Oats	17,198.63
Horses	11,870.00
Horseshoes	3,637.45
Superintendence	12,275.79
Carpenters	3,735.92
Blacksmiths	4,543.35
Drivers	63,044.97
Stablemen	23,878.44
Engineer (corn mill)	258.85
Conductors	60,632.89
Hill boys	792.95
Painters	1,890.42
Harness-maker	527.94
Transfers	970.12
Tickets (slip)	588.78
Ticket exchange	5,946.75

Statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Metropolitan Railroad Company of Washington, D. C., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS—continued.

General expense	$1,445.13
General tax	16,630.90
Special tax	2,434.44
Interest	9,050.00
Salaries	7,510.00
Accident	1,054.80
Car expense	2,580.52
Coal	472.20
Printing and stationery	469.84
Brooms and buckets	122.29
Blacksmiths' materials	120.20
Salt	357.50
Medicine	332.35
Harness material	916.76
Gas and electric light	841.76
Oils, lamps, and shades	536.77
Real-estate repairs	627.85
Horseshoe nails	505.25

DISBURSEMENTS—continued.

Paints, varnish, and oils	$792.14
Insurance	631.68
Hay cutter	118.75
Snow cleaning	108.69
Bridge, P street (deposit)	600.00
Rubber bands	98.38
Mill repairs	78.81
Punches	68.75
Curry combs	60.26
Wagon repairs	50.91
Stable expense	48.05
Envelopes for change	45.15
Office expense	22.00
Pay roll refunded	.28
Balance on hand July 1, 1893	58,271.97
	674,384.75

WM. J. WILSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, a notary public, this 22d day of January, 1894, by Wm. J. Wilson, secretary and treasurer of the Metropolitan Railroad Company.

[SEAL.]

BRICE J. MOSES,
Notary Public.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 69.

[Report 274.]

EMPLOYÉS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

JANUARY 23, 1894.—Ordered to be printed.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
January 15, 1894.

Mr. MCLAURIN submitted the following, which was referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, requested to communicate to the House of Representatives the number of employés in the Treasury Department not under the classified service assigned to South Carolina, the date of their appointment, their salary, from what district in South Carolina, and their names.

Attest:

JAMES KERR,
Clerk.

By T. O. TOWLES,
Chief Clerk.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 70.

JOHN McCRACKEN.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of John McCracken against the United States.

JANUARY 26, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 25, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 7271. John McCracken v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that John McCracken, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 8, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 7271. John McCracken v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 17th day of February, 1890.

On a preliminary inquiry, the court, on the 8th day of February, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 3d day of January, 1894. Charles and William B. King, esqs., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-Gen-

eral, by Charles C. Binney, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he was, during the late war, a resident of the State of Arkansas.

That the following property belonging to him was taken from him by the United States Army and used by the said Army, the date, place, and command being particularly stated below:

In Madison County, in the State of Arkansas, on or about the dates and by the United States forces hereinafter specified, to wit:

Taken January 3, 1863, by Maj. Anderson's Iowa Cavalry Volunteers:	
1 bay horse, 16 hands high and 6 years old	$125.00
1 bay mare, 15¼ hands high and 5 years old	125.00
1 chestnut sorrel mare, 16 hands high and 7 years old	125.00
1 black mare, 15¼ hands high and 7 years old	125.00
2 iron-gray mares, 15¼ hands high and 6 years old	250.00
1,000 rations for men and horses at 15 cents each	150.00
Taken January 7, 1863, by Capt. Cornell's Third Regiment Wisconsin Cavalry:	
1 bay horse, 6 years old, 16 hands high	125.00
1 claybank horse, 5 years old, 15¼ hands high	125.00
1 bay horse, 8 years old, 16 hands high	125.00
1 black horse, 7 years old, 15 hands high	125.00
1 stallion 6 years old, 16 hands high	200.00
500 bushels of corn, at 50 cents per bushel	250.00
200 bushels of wheat, at $1 per bushel	200.00
Furnished April, 1864, to Capt. Roberts' Company A, Second Regiment Arkansas Cavalry:	
300 bushels of wheat, at $1 per bushel	300.00
450 bushels of corn, at 50 cents per bushel	225.00
Total	2,815.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following.

FINDINGS OF FACT.

There were taken from the claimant in Madison County, Ark., during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, by proper military authority for the use of the U. S. Army, stores and supplies, then reasonably worth the sum of $2,105, which do not appear to have been paid for.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 8, 1894.
A true copy.
Test, this 25th day of January, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 71.

HENRY PATTON.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Henry Patton against The United States.

JANUARY 26, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 25, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 8369. Henry Patton v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Henry Patton, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 12, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional Case No. 8369. Henry Patton (colored), v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States, for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims on the 2d day of March, 1891.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 12th day of June, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 20th day of December, 1893.

G. Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Charles W.

Russell, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That there were taken from him by the Federal forces of the United States the following stores and supplies:

1 mule and 1 horse valued at..... $315.00

The horse taken by Gen. Morgan September 15, 1863. The mule taken by Gen. Blair November 31, 1863.

Both animals taken in Lauderdale County, Ala.

The court upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

There were taken from the claimant, in Lauderdale County, Ala., during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, by proper military authority for the use of the U. S. Army, 1 horse and 1 mule then reasonably worth $200; and no payment appears to have been made therefor.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 22, 1894.
A true copy.
Test, this 25th day of January, 1894.
SEAL.

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 72.

WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.

JANUARY 26, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER presented the following:

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN RAILROAD COMPANY FOR 1893.

OFFICE WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN R. R. CO.,
CENTRAL POWER STATION,
Washington, D. C., January 24, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the treasurer's annual report of the receipts and disbursements of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company for the year ending December 31, 1893.

Very respectfully,

G. T. DUNLOP,
Vice-President.

HON. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Treasurer's annual report, 1893.

Receipts.		Disbursements.		
Bond account	$500,000.00	*General accounts.*		
Bond account, special	53,078.47	Accidents	$18,600.63	
Miscellaneous	10,530.97	Bills payable	100,000.00	
Passengers	1,024,748.45	Avenue and Fourteenth street cable	136,500.00	
Real estate	45,806.07	Dividends	600,000.00	
Rents	6,316.95	Donations	943.09	
Track rent	600.00	Interest	215,127.49	
	1,641,080.91	Insurance	2,342.45	
Balance January 1	21,695.28	Law expense	8,684.89	
		Local tax	34,943.40	
		Special tax	47.07	
		Ticket account	1,345.42	
				$1,118,433.94
		Labor and supplies.		
		Alarm punch	$2,550.63	
		Building repairs	1,366.21	
		Conductors and gripmen	227,405.25	
		Car-house service	18,567.42	
		Car repairs	26,132.29	
		Cables	74,204.33	
		Engines and boilers	19,240.59	
		Electric light	804.40	
		Fuel	29,062.80	

Treasurers' annual report, 1893.—Continued.

Receipts.	Disbursements.		
	Labor and supplies—Continued.		
	Gas	$1,809.10	
	General expense	4,618.04	
	Machine shop	19,275.07	
	Office expense	13,944.10	
	Oil, tar, and waste	4,085.55	
	Pulleys	1,181.60	
	Road service	39,576.98	
	Road repairs	14,366.59	
	Salt	476.25	
	Salaries	23,776.66	
	Stationery	3,729.70	
	Stable expense	4,277.77	
	Water rent	1,097.98	
			$536,549.28
	Balance December 31		1,054,983.20
			7,792.99
1,062,776.19			1,062,776.19

C. M. KOONES,
Treasurer.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 73.

[Report No. 286.]

ISSUE AND SALE OF BONDS.

JANUARY 15, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BAILEY submitted the following

RESOLUTION:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that the Secretary of the Treasury has no authority under existing law to issue and sell the bonds of the United States, except such as is conferred upon him by the act approved January the 14th, 1875, entitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," and that the money derived from the sale of bonds issued under that act can not be lawfully applied to any purposes except those specified therein.

Attest:

JAMES KERR,
Clerk.

By T. O. TOWLES,
Chief Clerk.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 74.

J. W. CAUSEY AND OTHERS.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the cases of the following-named persons against the United States: J. W. Causey, John Hartman, deceased, Robert Hoodenpyle, deceased.

JANUARY 27, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, *January 25, 1894.*

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings of the court filed in each of the annexed causes, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 460. J. W. Causey v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the claimant, J. W. Causey, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 21, 1887.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, case No. 460. J. W. Causey v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 9th day of February, 1886.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 21st day of March, 1887, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 6th day of June, 1893.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Felix Brannigan, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Alcorn County, Miss., where he resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said

period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from him property and appropriated the same to the use of the Army, as follows:

2,500 feet lumber, at $25 per M	$62.50
8,500 feet lumber, at $25 per M	2,125.00
7,000 feet lumber, at $25 per M	175.00
1 cow	30.00
50,000 feet lumber, at $25 per M	1,250.00
1 horse	125.00
2 extra fine horses, at $200 each	400.00
1,400 pounds bacon, at 25 cents	350.00
40 pounds coffee, at 25 cents	10.00
100 pounds sugar, at 25 cents	25.00
5 head oxen, at $40	200.00
8,000 feet lumber, at $20 per M	160.00
Total	5,012.50

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT:

There was taken from the claimant, as alleged, and appropriated for the use of the Army, stores and supplies of the value of $421 for which no payment has been made. The court further finds in relation to the claim made for lumber that the claimant was under contract to furnish lumber to the Army, and did so furnish lumber and was paid therefor to the amount of at least $10,000. It does not appear to the satisfaction of the court that lumber for which compensation is now claimed did not form part of the lumber so furnished and paid for, except as to two items. Fifty thousand feet of lumber was furnished to Col. Spencer, First Alabama Cavalry, with the understanding that it should be paid for, and a receipt therefor was given and approved by Gen. Dodge, which receipt was destroyed in the spring of 1865, being in the claimant's house when it was burnt. Eight thousand feet of lumber was furnished to Capt. G. A. Taylor, Sixty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, commanding the Pioneer Corps of Gen. Dodge's Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps, for which a receipt was given, which has been produced before the court. This receipt is also approved by Gen. Dodge. The claimant owned one-half of this 8,000 feet of lumber. The value of the lumber so taken and owned by the claimant which is still unpaid for was $108, and the total value of the lumber and stores above referred to was $1,501.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 2, 1894.
A true copy.
Test this 25th day of January, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1785. Estate of Joseph Hartman, deceased, v. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Joseph Hartman, deceased, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 9, 1888.

[Court of Claims. Congressional. Facts and loyalty. No. 1785. B. A. Creeb, administratrix of estate of John Hartman, v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the

Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 27th day of February, 1887.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by William I. Hill, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 9th day of April, 1888, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 14th day of March, 1889. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That there was taken from the farm of the decedent by proper military authority for the use of the Army by the Fourth Army Corps, in April, 1865, 125 cords wood of the value of $312.50.

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

That there was taken from the farm of the decedent in Hamblen County, Tenn., in April, 1865, for rebuilding the trestlework of the railroad in the vicinity, by the Seventh Ohio Volunteers, wood from 4 acres of land, the fair and reasonable value of which was $40.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 28, 1889.
A true copy.
Test, this 25th day of January, A. D. 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3159. J. C. Hoodenpyle, administrator of Robert Hoodenpyle, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Robert Hoodenpyle, deceased, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 16, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case, No. 3159. J. C. Hoodenpyle, administrator of Robert Hoodenpyle, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE:

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims on the 16th day of March, 1888. On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 16th day of February, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 29th day of May, 1893.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by John C. Chaney, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States residing in Sequatchie County, State of Tennessee, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took

from decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $3,817.75 and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows:

Taken by the Twenty-first Army Corps, August and September, 1863:

2 mules, worth $200 each	$400.00
1 large mare, 5 years old	150.00
2 fine mares, 4 and 6 years old, $125 each	250.00
1 double set of mule harness	10.00
1 new, iron axle, two-horse wagon	100.00
1,125 bushels of corn, 75 cents per bushel	743.75
1,200 binds fodder, at $2	24.00
100 bushels of Irish potatoes	100.00
100 bushels sweet potatoes	100.00
5,000 fence rails, worth	100.00
2 fat steers, 4 years old, 1,000 pounds net, at 8 cents per pound	80.00
6 cows, 300 pounds each, at 8 cents	144.00
7 head 3-year old cattle, 300 pounds each, at 8 cents	168.00
18 fat hogs, 200 pounds each, at 8 cents	288.00
40 shoats, 100 pounds each, at 8 cents	320.00
5,000 pounds pork, at 10 cents	500.00
50 bushels of Irish potatoes	50.00
50 bushels of sweet potatoes	50.00
3,000 pounds beef at 8 cents	240.00
Aggregating in value	3,817.75

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

There were taken from and furnished by the claimant's decedent in Sequatchie County, Tenn., during the months of August and September, 1863, stores and supplies, of the general kind above set forth, for the use of the army, the fair and reasonable value of which, at the time and place, was $1,679.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 21, 1893.
A true copy.
Test, this 25th day of January, A. D. 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 75.

SENSE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES RELATIVE TO HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

JANUARY 29, 1894.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
January 23, 1894.

Mr. MCCREARY submitted the following, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

Resolved, first. That it is the sense of this House that the action of the United States minister in employing United States naval forces and illegally aiding in overthrowing the constitutional Government of the Hawaiian Islands in January, 1893, and in setting up in its place a Provisional Government not republican in form and in opposition to the will of a majority of the people, was contrary to the traditions of our Republic and the spirit of our Constitution, and should be and is condemned.

Second. That we heartily approve the principle announced by the President of the United States that interference with the domestic affairs of an independent nation is contrary to the spirit of American institutions. And it is further the sense of this House that the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to our country, or the assumption of a protectorate over them by our Government, is uncalled for and inexpedient; that the people of that country should have absolute freedom and independence in pursuing their own line of policy, and that foreign intervention in the political affairs of the islands will not be regarded with indifference by the Government of the United States.

Attest:

JAMES KERR,
Clerk.

O

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 76.

[Report No. 312.]

H. WILHITE.

JANUARY 30, 1894.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. STONE, of Kentucky, from the Committee on War Claims, reported the following

RESOLUTION:

[As a substitute for H. R. 4647.]

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 4647) for the relief of H. Wilhite, now pending in the House, together with all the accompanying papers be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims in pursuance of the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1887, entitled "An act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States," to find and report to the House the facts bearing upon the merits of the claim and all other facts contemplated by the provisions of said act.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 77.

[Report No. 330.]

HYPOLITE FILHIOL ET AL.

JANUARY 30, 1894.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. COOPER, of Texas, from the Committee on War Claims, reported the following

RESOLUTION:

[As a substitute for H. R. 2380.]

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 2380) entitled "A bill for the relief of Hypolite Filhiol and others," now pending in the House of Representatives, together with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims, in pursuance of the provisions of an act of March 3, 1883, and an act entitled "An act to provide for the bringing of suits against the United States," approved March 3, 1887, to find and report to the House of Representatives the facts bearing upon the merits of the claim, including the loyalty of the claimant, and all other facts contemplated by the provisions of said act.

O

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 78.

RICHARD F. WASSON, DECEASED.

JANUARY 30, 1894.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ENLOE, from the Committee on War Claims, reported the following

RESOLUTION:

[As a substitute for H. R. 1332.]

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 1332) for the relief of the legal representatives of Richard F. Wasson, deceased, be referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts, under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1887, commonly known as the "Tucker Act."

O

2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Mis. Doc. No. 79.

[Report No. 341.]

STEPHEN MOORE.

JANUARY 31, 1894.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ENLOE, from the Committee on War Claims, reported the following

RESOLUTION:

[As a substitute for H. R. 733.]

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 733) for the relief of Stephen Moore, administrator of William Hopper, deceased, now pending in the House, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts, under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1887, and commonly known as the "Tucker Act."

O

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 80.

[Report 342.]

WILLIAM F. GIBSON.

JANUARY 31, 1894.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ENLOE, from the Committee on War Claims, reported the following

RESOLUTION:

[As a substitute for H. R. 753.]

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 753) entitled "A bill for the relief of William F. Gibson," now pending in the House, together with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims, in pursuance of the provisions of an act approved March 3, 1887, entitled "An act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States," to find and report to the House of Representatives the facts bearing upon the merits of the claim, including the loyalty of the claimant, and all other facts contemplated by the provisions of said act.

O

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 83.

PHILIP GIEBELHOUSE, DECEASED, AND CHRISTIAN UBELE, DECEASED.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the cases of the following-named persons against the United States: Philip Giebelhouse, deceased, and Christian Ubele, deceased.

FEBRUARY 8, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 1, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in each of the aforesaid causes, which causes were referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

HON. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7249. Philip Giebelhouse v. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Philip Giebelhouse, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 16, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 7249. Margaret Giebelhouse, administratrix of Philip Giebelhouse, deceased, v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 6th day of February, 1890.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 16th day of January, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 14th day of December, 1893. F. P. Dewees and W. Penn Clark, esqs., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by G. H. Gorman, esq., with assistant attorney-general, his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That the petitioner was administratrix of Philip Geibelhouse, deceased; that said Philip Geibelhouse resided during the war of the rebellion in Savannah, Ga.; that at different times during the war the United States by proper authority took from him quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $4,720 and appropriated the same to the use of the U. S. Army as follows:

135 cords of wood, at $3 per cord	$405.00
4 double wagons, at $175	700.00
4 sets of double harness, at $75	300.00
3 single wagons, at $150	450.00
3 sets of single harness, at $50	150.00
27 barrels of flour, at $15	405.00
1 fine horse	150.00
18 boxes chewing tobacco	2,160.00
	4,720.00

The court after considering the evidence and the briefs and arguments of counsel, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

I.

There were taken from Philip Geibelhouse, at Atlanta, Ga., now deceased, during the war, for the suppression of the rebellion, by proper military authority, stores and supplies, consisting of wood, wagons, harness, flour, and one horse, then reasonably worth $1,565, which does not appear to have been paid for.

II.

It does not appear that the 18 boxes of tobacco claimed for were taken for the use of or used by the Army of the United States, and is therefore excluded as not being within the jurisdiction of the court.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 18, 1893.
A true copy.
Test, this first day of February, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 4514. Christian Ubele v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that said Christian Ubele, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The finding of the commissioners of claims is overcome by evidence subsequently taken in connection with the previous evidence.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 20, 1889.

[Court of Claims. No. 4514. Christian Ubele, administrator of Christian Ubele, deceased, v. United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during

the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 4th day of May, 1888.

W. Penn Clark, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Felix Brannagan, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 20th day of May, 1889, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 13th day of April, 1892. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

Your petitioner, Christian Ubele, administrator of C. Ubele, respectfully represents that he is a citizen of the United States residing in Chatham County, State of Georgia, where the said C. Ubele, deceased, resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from said Christian Ubele, deceased, quartermaster stores and commissary supples of the value of $1,290, and appropriated the same to the use of the U. S. Army, as follows:

1.	1 wagon	$100.00
2.	2 sets of harness	60.00
3.	1 saddle and bridle, etc	40.00
4.	2 cows	150.00
5.	2 fat hogs	50.00
6.	60 bushels corn, at $2	120.00
7.	60 bushels pease, at $2.50	190.00
8.	3,000 hay and fodder	60.00
9.	30 pair chickens	60.00
10.	3,000 feet of lumber	60.00
11.	200 bushels oysters	400.00
	Making a total of	1,290.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

During the late war of the rebellion, there were taken from the claimant's decedent, from his farm in Chatham County, Ga., by the military forces of the United States, and appropriated to Army use, stores and supplies then reasonably worth the sum of $585. No allowance is made for items 9 and 11 of the account embraced in the petition. If any property of that kind was taken it was by depredation and not property for the use of the Army.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 18, 1892.
A true copy.
Test, this first day of February, A. D. 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH.
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 84.

J. A. BURGUYN, ADMINISTRATOR.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of D. S. Deloatch, deceased, against the United States.

FEBRUARY 6, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 5, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7830. Dorsey S. Deloatch v. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Dorsey S. Deloatch, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 24, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case, No. 7830. J. A. Burguyn, administrator of Dorsey S. Deloatch, deceased, v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 5th day of June, 1890.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 24th day of October, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 24th day of January, 1894.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by F. Brannigan, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant, in his petition, makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Northampton County, State of North Carolina, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from said decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $2,955 and appropriated the same to the use of the U. S. Army, as follows:

Burning gristmill, sawmill, and lumber	$2,500.00
2 horses	300.00
20 bushels wheat	45.00
200 pounds bacon	25.00
1,000 pounds fodder	15.00
20 barrels corn	70.00
Total	2,955.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

At the time and place alleged in the petition there were taken from claimant's decedent by the military forces of the United States for the use of the Army, stores and supplies of the general kind alleged in the petition which, at the time of taking, were reasonably worth the sum of $315.

II.

The original claimant, Dorsey S. Deloatch, after the taking of said property, was adjudged a bankrupt under the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States." (14 Stat. L., 517.)

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 29, 1894.
A true copy.
Test, this 5th day of February, A. D. 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 85.

ROBERT WATERS.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Robert Waters, deceased, against the United States.

FEBRUARY 7, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 6, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 8164. J. W. Newborn, administrator of Robert Waters deceased, v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 2d day of March, 1891. Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by John C. Chaney, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case has been brought to a hearing on its merits. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States residing in Fayette County, State of Tennessee, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces by proper authority took from decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $2,287.50, and appropriated the same to the use of the U. S. Army as follows:

By Col. Lee, of Seventh Kansas Cavalry, January, 1863:	
50 hogs, 150 pounds, total, 7,500 pounds, at 10 cents	$750.00
8 beef cattle, at $20	160.00
2,000 pounds salt pork, at 20 cents	400.00
400 pounds flour, at $7.50	30.00
200 pounds coffee, at 80 cents	160.00
200 pounds white sugar, at 40 cents	80.00
250 bushels potatoes, at $1	250.00
1 barrel salt	15.00
75 chickens, at 50 cents	37.50
20 turkeys, at $1	20.00

By Col. Prince, commanding Seventh Illinois Cavalry, November, 1863:

20 hogs, 100 pounds, 2,000 pounds, at 10 cents	$200.00
2 beef cattle, at $20	40.00
600 pounds salt pork, at 20 cents	120.00
200 pounds flour, at $7.50	15.00
60 bushels potatoes, at $1	60.00
15 bushels meal, at $2	30.00
Aggregating in value	2,287.50

The court upon the evidence, and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

There were taken from claimant's intestate from his farm in Shelby County, Tennessee, by the military authorities of the United States and appropriated to Army use, hogs, cattle, pork, and potatoes then reasonably worth the sum of $890.

Filed March 13, 1893.
A true copy.
Test, this 6th day of February, A. D. 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 86.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Document No. 1665.
Secretary—W. E. & A.

REPEAL OF CERTAIN LAWS RELATING TO PERMANENT SPECIFIC AND INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, INCLOSING REPORTS FROM OFFICERS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RELATING TO REPEAL OF CERTAIN LAWS RELATING TO PERMANENT SPECIFIC AND INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS.

FEBRUARY 8, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., February 5, 1894.

SIR: Replying to your communication of October 12 last, inclosing House bill 2001, to repeal certain laws relating to permanent specific and indefinite appropriations, and requesting certain information therein stated, and also referring to a number of more recent conferences by members of your committee with this office, I have the honor to inclose you herewith the following statements, showing—

First. The appropriations for permanent specific and indefinite objects, giving titles and dates of acts of appropriations and references to existing laws.

Second. Appropriations for permanent specific and indefinite objects proposed to be repealed by House bill 2001, Fifty-third Congress, first session, and the expenditures therefrom during the fiscal years 1892 and 1893.

Third. Appropriations for permanent specific and indefinite objects not to be repealed by House bill 2001, Fifty-third Congress, first session, and the expenditures therefrom during the fiscal years 1892 and 1893.

There are also transmitted herewith several reports made to the Secretary of the Treasury by the following-named officers, to whom the said bill has been submitted for examination and report, and to which your attention is respectfully invited, namely: The First Comptroller, the Second Comptroller, the Commissioner of Customs, the Second Auditor, the Third Auditor, and the secretary of the Light-House Board.

House Report No. 2610, Fifty-second Congress, second session, submitted by Mr. Breckinridge, and which you have referred to this Department for examination, seems to be accurate in its recital of the various acts of Congress relating to the subjects in question to the time of its date. The titles and dates of subsequent acts are contained in the list first above mentioned.

The various interviews referred to with this office would seem to render it unnecessary to go into detail as to the numerous individual acts—more than 200 in number—involving the various subjects of permanent, specific, and indefinite appropriations, in order to acquaint you with the views of the Department, as requested in your letter.

It may be proper to state, however, that the question of the propriety or expediency of repealing the laws making the various appropriations which it is proposed to repeal, and under which during the two preceding years about $30,000,000 have been expended, is, in the judgment of the Department, so largely one for legislative discretion and determination that, while the Secretary may have in most cases an individual opinion in reference thereto, yet he would hesitate to take the liberty of making in that connection an official expression of opinion, except as to that class of cases wherein the business administration of the Treasury Department itself seems to be involved.

With reference to these excepted cases your attention is especially directed to the accompanying report of the Commissioner of Customs, and to that part of my annual report submitted to the present Congress, p. XIX, relating to the "expenses of collecting the revenue from customs," wherein it is recommended that the appropriation for that purpose be increased to at least $7,000,000, and that the miscellaneous receipts now credited to that appropriation be covered into the Treasury.

Without favoring the extension of the system of making appropriations permanent, and while, in fact, favoring the idea of restricting the principle within certain well-defined limits, and without specifying particular appropriations which for any reason it may seem advisable to dispense with or retain among those now permanently provided for, it will suffice to express the views of the Department with reference to some general principles and reasons which would seem to justify the exceptions to the general rule that appropriations should be made annually, as embraced in existing laws making permanent appropriations.

First. Permanent indefinite appropriations looking to the disbursement of moneys deposited in the Treasury, no part of which is held to the use of the United States, but are held either as security or in trust, for the time being, and to be either returned or paid over, upon proper contingency, to the person or persons legally and equitably entitled to receive the same.

Second. That class of appropriations, whether permanent indefinite or permanent specific, covering disbursements or payments in a variety of cases, which from the very nature of the subject are to be made *in futuro*, and which can not by any foresight or diligence be included in the annual estimates with any satisfactory degree of accuracy; or those involving the continuance of operations begun, but which it is not contemplated shall be completed within the limits of the availability of an annual appropriation, including those permanent specific appropriations which look to the attainment of ends contemplated by Congress when a statute has been fully executed.

Third. Those cases other than ordinary claims, so-called, which involve the punctual payment of demands, though usually small in amount yet considerable in numbers, in order to avoid the injustice to individuals occasioned by protracted delay and troublesome annoyance in the matter of their prosecution, thus subserving the interests of economy and dispatch in their prompt adjustment and liquidation; including that class of appropriations necessary for the payment of

money due on contracts and other obligations of the Government where nothing remains to be done but to ascertain the amount due and pay the same.

Fourth. Those permanent specific appropriations, looking to the maintenance of institutions, or the manner of payment of compensation for certain official services, which, if it be the will of Congress to abandon, it were better to repeal the law creating them rather than to subject such institutions or officials to an equivocal existence or support through the vicissitudes of annual legislation necessary to maintain them.

In any event, however, the present bill seems to be objectionable on account of the generality or uncertainty of the terms used to designate the appropriations and acts intended to be repealed.

And while it may be admitted generally that the tables herewith transmitted, as showing what laws are intended to be repealed by the passage of the proposed bill and what are to be excepted out of the repealing statute, are in the main correct; yet the duties of the accounting officers, not being judicial, those officers would necessarily be greatly embarrassed in determining in many cases what laws were and what were not actually repealed; and in fact they would frequently be required to await the determination of the courts before they could proceed with safety in the interpretation of such laws.

I would suggest, therefore, in that behalf that whatever laws it may be thought proper to repeal the same should be set out by title and date with particularity in the repealing act itself.

Respectfully, yours,

J. G. CARLISLE,
Secretary.

Hon. J. E. WASHINGTON,
Chairman Subcommittee of Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

1.—*Statement of appropriations for permanent specific and indefinite objects, showing titles of appropriations and references to existing laws.*

Title of appropriation.	Date of act.	Reference to statutes.	
		Vol.	Page.
State Department:			
Estates of decedents, trust funds	Apr. 14, 1792	1	255
Pay of consular officers for services to American vessels and seamen	June 26, 1884	23	53–60
	June 19, 1886	24	79, 80
Salaries, diplomatic officers, while receiving instructions and in transit	Mar. 3, 1891	26	10–53
Salaries, consular officers, while receiving instructions and in transit			
Refunding penalties or charges erroneously exacted (foreign intercourse)	June 26, 1884	23	53–60
Transmission of books and mementoes to National Lincoln Monument Association, Springfield, Ill	Feb. 23, 1881	21	519
International Bimetallic Commission	Feb. 28, 1878	20	25
Treasury Department:			
Sinking fund	Feb. 25, 1862	12	346
	July 14, 1870	16	273–4
	Apr. 17, 1876	19	33
Interest on the public debt	Feb. 9, 1847	9	123
	July 14, 1870	16	272
	Jan. 20, 1871	16	399
	Feb. 26, 1879	20	321
Interest on Pacific Railroad bonds	July 1, 1862	12	492
	July 2, 1864	13	356
Premium on purchase of bonds			
Refunding the national debt	July 14, 1870	16	272
	Jan. 20, 1871	16	399
	Jan. 14, 1875	18	296

1.—*Statement of appropriations for permanent specific and indefinite objects, etc.*—Cont'd.

Title of appropriation.	Date of act.	Reference to statutes. Vol.	Page.
Treasury Department—Continued.			
Refunding proceeds of goods seized and sold	Apr. 2, 1844	5	653
Refunding duties under section 26, act July 14, 1870	Mar. 3, 1871	16	514
Collecting revenue from customs, fines, penalties, and forfeitures	Mar. 3, 1849	9	398–9
Expenses of collecting the revenue from customs	Mar. 3, 1871	16	521
Detection and prevention of frauds on customs revenue	Mar. 3, 1879	20	386
Repayment to importers excess of deposits	June 30, 1864 June 10, 1890	13 26	215 140
Debentures, or drawbacks	Mar. 3, 1849	9	398
Debentures or other charges	Oct. 16, 1827	5	207
Unclaimed merchandise	Mar. 3, 1799	1	670
Marine Hospital Service	June 26, 1884	23	57
Marine Hospital Service (proceeds of sales)	Apr. 20, 1866	14	40
Refunding duties on goods destroyed	Mar. 28, 1854	10	273
To prevent smuggling, and for other purposes	July 18, 1866	14	178–86
Expenses of regulating immigration	Aug. 3, 1882	22	214
Salaries, shipping service	June 19, 1886	24	79
Statistics relating to fur industries and natives of Alaska *	Apr. 5, 1890	26	46
Services to American vessels	June 19, 1886	24	79
Refunding penalties or charges erroneously exacted (customs)	June 26, 1884	23	53–60
Extra pay to officers and men who served in the Mexican war (Revenue Marine, War, and Navy)	Feb. 19, 1879	20	316
Refunding moneys erroneously received and covered into the Treasury (customs)	July 23, 1866	14	208
Building or purchase of such vessels as may be required for the revenue service	Apr. 20, 1866	14	40
Rebuilding and improving life-saving stations (proceeds of sales)	June 18, 1878	20	163
Refunding taxes illegally collected	June 30, 1864	13	230
Allowance or drawback	July 1, 1862	12	488
Repayment of taxes on distilled spirits destroyed by casualty	May 27, 1872	17	163
Redemption of stamps	June 30, 1864	13	294
Refunding moneys erroneously received and covered into the Treasury	July 23, 1866	14	208
Refund of direct tax levied under act of August 5, 1861	Mar. 2, 1891	26	822
Rebate of tax on tobacco	Dec. 15, 1890	26	689
Bounty on sugar	Oct. 1, 1890	26	583
Salaries, steamboat inspection service	June 19, 1886	24	79
Contingent expenses, steamboat inspection service	Feb. 28, 1871 Apr. 4, 1888	16 25	458 80
Salaries and expenses, special inspectors of foreign steam vessels	Aug. 7, 1882	22	346
Contingent expenses national currency (reimbursable) Treasurer's office	June 20, 1874	18	124
Coinage of the standard silver dollar	Feb. 28, 1878	20	25
Parting and refining bullion	Aug. 15, 1876	19	157
Coinage of silver bullion, act of July 14, 1890	July 14, 1890	26	289
Expenses of Treasury notes, act of July 14, 1890	do	26	289
Storage and handling of silver bullion, act of July 14, 1890	do	26	289
Expenses of Smithsonian Institution, interest on trust fund	Aug. 10, 1846	9	102
Return of proceeds of captured or abandoned property	Mar. 12, 1863	12	820
Refunding to national banking association excess of duty	Mar. 2, 1867	14	572
Trust-fund interest for support of free schools in South Carolina	Mar. 3, 1873 Mar. 3, 1877	17 24	600 551
Purchase and management of Louisville and Portland Canal	May 11, 1874	18	43
Sinking fund Union Pacific Railroad	May 7, 1878	20	58, 9
Sinking fund Central Pacific Railroad	May 7, 1878	20	58, 9
Refunding taxes illegally collected under direct-tax laws	Feb. 25, 1867	14	568
Payment for land sold for direct taxes	May 9, 1872	17	89
Refunding moneys for lands redeemed	Mar. 3, 1865	13	502
Refunding proceeds of cotton seized	May 18, 1872	17	134
To provide for the resumption of specie payments	Jan. 14, 1875	18	296
Twenty per cent additional compensation	June 25, 1864 July 23, 1866 July 28, 1866 Feb. 28, 1867	13 14 14 14	160 207 323 569
Compensation to persons employed in insurrectionary States	July 15, 1870	16	310
Outstanding liabilities	May 2, 1866	14	41
Commission to examine the Executive Departments	Mar. 3, 1893	27	681
District of Columbia:			
Sinking fund for 3·65 bonds, District of Columbia	June 20, 1874 Mar. 3, 1879	18 20	116 410
Payment of interest on 3·65 bonds, District of Columbia	June 20, 1874 July 31, 1876 June 11, 1878	18 19 20	116 106 105
Payment of interest on 3·65 bonds, District of Columbia, judgment cases, act June 11, 1878	June 16, 1880 Mar. 3, 1881 June 11, 1878	21 21 20	286 466 105

* Repealed, to take effect July 1, 1893.

1.—*Statement of appropriations for permanent specific and indefinite objects, etc.*—Cont'd.

Title of appropriation.	Date of act.	Reference to statutes. Vol.	Page.
District of Columbia—Continued.			
Police relief fund, District of Columbia	Feb. 25, 1885	23	316
Firemen's relief fund, District of Columbia	....do	23	317
Redemption of District of Columbia bonds	Mar. 3, 1891	26	1103
Refunding taxes, act legislative assembly of District of Columbia (Jan. 19, 1872) Redemption of tax-lien certificates, act legislative assembly of District of Columbia (June 25, 1873) Washington special-tax fund, acts corporation of Washington (May 23 and 24, 1853; Oct. 12, 1865) Washington redemption fund, act corporation of Washington (Dec. 27, 1849); act of Congress (Mar. 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 390) Surplus proceeds of sales of lands for taxes in the District of Columbia, act of Congress (Mar. 3, 1877, vol. 19, pp. 397-399) Redemption of assessment certificates, acts legislative assembly (Aug. 10, 1871; May 29, 1873) Redemption of Pennsylvania avenue paving certificates, act of Congress (July 19, 1876, vol. 19, p. 93) Redemption of Pennsylvania avenue paving scrip, act of Congress (July 8, 1870, 16 Stat., p. 197)	June 11, 1878	* 20	*102-5
Guarantee fund, District of Columbia	....do	20	106
Water fund	R. S. D. C., section 203. June 11, 1878	20	102-5
Refunding water rents and taxes, act legislative assembly of District of Columbia (Jan. 19, 1872)	....do	20	102-5
Expenses of excise board	Mar. 3, 1893	27	564
War Department:			
Arming and equipping the militia	Feb. 12, 1887	24	401
Ordnance material, proceeds of sales	Mar. 3, 1875	18	388
Powder and projectiles, proceeds of sales	Mar. 3, 1881	21	468
Seacoast batteries, for instruction of militia	May 19, 1882	22	93
Trusses for disabled soldiers	May 28, 1872	17	164
Bounty for the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers	June 14, 1880	21	283
3 months' pay proper	July 3, 1884	23	66
Pay of 2 and 3 year volunteers	† Mar. 3, 1891	26	984
Bounty under act of July 28, 1866	....do †	26	985
Bounty to volunteers, their widows and legal heirs	....do †	26	984
Commutation of rations to prisoners of war in rebel States and soldiers on furlough	....do †	26	985
Operating snag and dredge boats on Ohio River	Sept. 19, 1890	26	455
Constructing jetties and other works at South Pass, Mississippi River	Mar. 3, 1875 May 13, 1879	18 21	463 4
Removing sunken vessels or craft obstructing or endangering navigation	June 24, 1880	21	197
Operating and care St. Clair Flats Canal, Michigan	Mar. 3, 1881	21	478
Operating and care St. Marys Falls Canal, Michigan	....do	21	478
Operating and care Louisville and Portland Canal, Kentucky	....do	21	478
Operating and care Des Moines Rapids Canal, Iowa and Illinois	....do	21	478
Operating and care of canals and other works of navigation	July 5, 1884	23	147
Examinations and surveys at South Pass, Mississippi River	Aug. 11, 1888	25	424
Gauging the waters of Lower Mississippi and its tributaries	....do	25	424
Operating snag and dredge boats on Upper Mississippi River	....do	25	424
Removing obstructions in Mississippi River	....do	25	424
Transportation of the Army and its supplies (Pacific railroads)	Mar. 3, 1879	20	420
Construction of aids to guide water-craft through bridge-spans	July 5, 1884	23	148
Claims of officers and men of the Army for destruction of private property	Mar. 3, 1885	23	350
Horses and other property lost in the military service	Mar. 3, 1849	9	414
Allowance for reduction of wages under eight-hour law	May 18, 1872	17	134
Payment of certain military organizations in Kansas	Apr. 12, 1871	17	641
Military contributions in Mexico	Mar. 3, 1849	9	412
Relief of certain inhabitants of east Florida	June 26, 1844	6	569
Support of Soldiers' Home	Mar. 3, 1851	9	596
Soldiers' Home, permanent fund	Mar. 3, 1883	22	565
Soldiers' Home, interest on permanent fund	....do	22	565
Navy Department:			
Ordnance material, proceeds of sales	Mar. 3, 1875	18	388
Sales of small arms	June 20, 1878	20	242
Prize-money to captors	‡ Mar. 3, 1849	9	378
Indemnity for lost clothing	July 4, 1864	13	390
Gratuity to machinists in lieu of reenlistment	June 16, 1880	21	290
Relief of certain officers of the Navy	Jan. 30, 1875	18	304
Privateer pension fund	June 26, 1812	2	763
Bounty for destruction of enemies' vessels	July 17, 1862	12	606
Naval hospital fund	‡ Mar. 2, 1799 Feb. 26, 1811	1 2	729 650

* Revised Statutes relating to the District of Columbia, section 91.
† Now provided for yearly in sundry civil act.
‡ And subsequent acts.

1.—*Statement of appropriations for permanent specific and indefinite objects, etc.*—Cont'd.

Title of appropriation.	Date of act.	Reference to statutes. Vol.	Page.
Navy Department—Continued.			
Clothing and small-stores fund	*Feb. 14, 1879	20	288
	June 30, 1890	26	197
	Apr. 3, 1800	2	53
Navy pension fund (interest applied to pensions)	July 1, 1864	13	414
	July 23, 1868	15	170
	July 11, 1870	16	223
Payment of Japanese award	Feb. 22, 1883	22	421
Pay of Navy	June 20, 1874	18	111
Pay of Marine Corps	....do	18	111
Pay of the Navy, deposit fund	Feb. 19, 1889	25	657
Relief of sufferers by wreck of United States steamers at Apia, Samoa	Feb. 19, 1890	26	9
Relief of sufferers by wreck of United States steamer Huron	Dec. 15, 1877	20	14
Relief of persons impressed into the U. S. Naval Service	Mar. 3, 1881	21	642
Medals, Jeannette Arctic Expedition	Sept. 30, 1890	26	553
Interior Department:			
Arrears of Army and Navy pensions	Mar. 3, 1879	20	469
Maryland Institution for Instruction of the Blind	Feb. 23, 1865	13	436
Fees on certain Indian allotments	†Feb. 8, 1887	24	389
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts	Aug. 30, 1890	26	417
Revenues, Yellowstone National Park	R. S., 2475	.....	453
	Mar. 1, 1872	17	32
Indemnity for swamp lands purchased by individuals	Mar. 2, 1885	10	634
Repayment for lands erroneously sold	Jan. 12, 1825	4	80
Protection and improvement of Hot Springs, Ark	Mar. 3, 1877	19	378
Deposits by individuals for surveying public lands	July 1, 1864	12	410
Five, 3, and 2 per cent funds of the net proceeds of sales of public lands in the States	†Feb. 20, 1811	2	643
Publishing proclamations relating to sales of public lands	Mar. 3, 1877	19	357
Five per cent fund of the net proceeds of sales of agricultural lands in Colorado	Mar. 3, 1875	18	476
Reimbursement to marshals for expenses of taking Ninth Census	June 8, 1872	17	340
Surveying Vigil and St. Vrain private land claims in Colorado	Feb. 25, 1869	15	275
Surveying Nolan private land claim in Colorado	July 1, 1870	16	646
Proceeds of town sites for schools in Oklahoma	May 2, 1890	26	92
Relief of settlers, Tucson land district, Ariz	Feb. 15, 1893	27	456
A.—Stockbridge consolidated fund	Feb. 6, 1871	16	404
B.—Interest on Stockbridge consolidated fund	....do	16	404
C.—Payment to North Carolina Cherokees	July 29, 1848	9	264.265
	Mar. 3, 1875	18	447
	Aug. 15, 1876	19	197,198
D.—Ute 4 per cent fund	June 15, 1880	21	199
Ute 5 per cent fund	Apr. 29, 1874	18	41
	June 15, 1880	21	199
Cheyennes and Arapahoes in Oklahoma fund	Mar. 3, 1891	26	1025
Sisseton and Wahpeton fund	....do	26	1038
Creek general fund	Mar. 1, 1889	25	758
Cherokee Outlet fund	Mar. 3, 1893	27	640
Crow fund	Mar. 3, 1891	26	1040
Kansas general fund	June 29, 1888	25	222
Menomonee log fund	June 12, 1890	26	146
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi in Oklahoma fund	Feb. 13, 1891	26	752
Seminole general fund	Mar. 2, 1889	25	1004
Sioux fund, Cheyenne River	....do	25	895
Sioux fund, Crow Creek	....do	25	895
Sioux fund, Lower Brule	....do	25	895
Sioux fund, Pine Ridge	....do	25	895
Sioux fund, Rosebud	....do	25	895
Sioux fund, Santee	....do	25	895
Sioux fund, Standing Rock	....do	25	895
E.—Interest on Ute 4 per cent fund	June 15, 1880	21	199
Interest on Ute 5 per cent fund	Apr. 29, 1874	18	41
	June 15, 1880	21	199
Interest on Cheyennes and Arapahoes in Oklahoma fund	Mar. 3, 1891	26	1025
Interest on Sisseton and Wahpeton fund	....do	26	1038
Interest on Creek general fund	Mar. 1, 1889	25	758
Interest on Cherokee Outlet fund	Mar. 3, 1893	27	640
Interest on Crow fund	Mar. 3, 1891	26	1040
Interest on Kansas general fund	June 29, 1888	25	222
Interest on Menomonee log fund	June 12, 1890	26	146

* And previous acts. †And subsequent acts.

A.—Funds arising from consolidation of annuities, etc., upon which interest is paid, principal not liable to draft.
B.—Interest on such funds.
C.—Fund belonging to North Carolina Cherokees, principal and interest liable to draft.
D.—Funds held by the United States in lieu of investment under the several acts named.
E.—Interest on such funds.
NOTE to D and E.—These are all funds held in the Treasury in lieu of investment and interest on the same. They differ from the appropriations excepted under the act of April 1, 1880, only in the date of the acts.

.—Statement of appropriations for permanent specific and indefinite objects, etc.—Cont'd.

Title of appropriation.	Date of act.	Reference to statutes. Vol.	Page.
Interior Department—Continued.			
E.—Interest on Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi in Oklahoma fund	Feb. 13, 1891	26	752
Interest on Seminole general fund	Mar. 2, 1889	25	1004
Interest on Sioux fund, Cheyenne River	....do	25	895
Interest on Sioux fund, Crow Creek	....do	25	895
Interest on Sioux fund, Lower Brulé	....do	25	895
Interest on Sioux fund, Pine Ridge	....do	25	895
Interest on Sioux fund, Rosebud	....do	25	895
Interest on Sioux fund, Santee	....do	25	895
Interest on Sioux fund, Standing Rock	....do	25	895
F.—Fulfilling treaties with, proceeds of lands: Iowas	May 17, 1854	10	1069
Menomonees	Feb. 13, 1871	16	410
	Mar. 22, 1882	22	30
Miamis of Kansas	Mar. 3, 1873	17	633
	June 23, 1874	18	278
	May 15, 1882	22	63
Omahas, interest on deferred payments for lands	Aug. 19, 1890	26	329
Ottawas	Mar. 3, 1891	26	1010
Pottowatomies	Feb. 27, 1867	15	531
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	Feb. 18, 1867	15	495
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri	Aug. 15, 1876	19	208
Shawnees	Apr. 7, 1869	16	53
	Jan. 11, 1875	18	305
	Mar. 1, 1881	22	377
Winnebagoes	Apr. 15, 1859	12	1102
Winnebagoes, allotted lands	July 4, 1888	25	240
Proceeds of lands:			
Civilization fund	Sept. 29, 1865	14	688
Proceeds of New York Indian lands in Kansas	Feb. 19, 1873	17	466
Proceeds of Sioux Reservations in Minnesota and Dakota	Mar. 3, 1863	12	819
Proceeds of Flathead patented lands, Bitter Root Valley, Mont.	Mar. 2, 1889	25	872
G.—Indian moneys, proceeds of labor	Mar. 3, 1883	22	590
Civilization of the Sioux	Mar. 2, 1889	25	895
Funds held by the United States in lieu of investment, act of April 1, 1880.			
Principal accounts:			
Cherokee asylum fund			
Cherokee national fund			
Cherokee orphan fund			
Cherokee school fund			
Chickasaw national fund			
Chippewa and Christian Indians fund			
Choctaw general fund			
Choctaw orphan fund			
Choctaw school fund			
Delaware general fund			
Delaware school fund			
Iowa fund			
Kansas school fund			
Kaskaskia, Peoria, Wea, and Piankeshaw fund			
Kaskaskia, Peoria, Wea, and Piankeshaw school fund			
Kickapoo general fund			
Kickapoo 4 per cent fund			
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert fund			
Menomonee fund			
Omaha fund	April 1, 1880	21	70
Osage fund			
Osage school fund			
Otoe and Missouria fund			
Pawnee fund			
Ponca fund			
Pottawatomie education fund			
Pottawatomie general fund			
Pottawatomie mills fund			
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi fund			
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri fund			
Seneca fund			
Santee Sioux fund			
Sisseton and Wahpeton fund			
Shoshone and Bannock fund			
Seneca fund (Tonawanda Band)			
Seneca and Shawnee fund			
Eastern Shawnee fund			
Umatilla school fund			
Umatilla general fund			
Uintah and White River Ute fund			

F.—Proceeds of sale of Indian lands or reservations for benefit of Indians.
G.—Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.
NOTE.—The United States has no claim upon any of these funds.

1.—*Statement of appropriations for permanent, specific, and indefinite objects, etc.*—Cont'd.

Title of appropriation.	Date of act.	Reference to statutes. Vol.	Page.
Interior Department—Continued:			
Interest accounts:			
Cherokee asylum fund			
Cherokee national fund			
Cherokee orphan fund			
Cherokee school fund			
Chickasaw national fund			
Chippewa and Christian Indians fund			
Choctaw general fund			
Choctaw orphan fund			
Choctaw school fund			
Delaware general fund			
Delaware school fund			
Iowa fund			
Kansas school fund			
Kaskaskia, Peoria, Wea, and Piankeshaw fund			
Kaskaskia, Peoria, Wea, and Piankeshaw school fund			
Kickapoo general fund			
Kickapoo 4 per cent fund			
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert fund			
Menomonee fund			
Omaha fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70
Osage fund			
Osage school fund			
Otoe and Missouria fund			
Pawnee fund			
Ponca fund			
Pottawatomie education fund			
Pottawatomie general fund			
Pottawatomie mills fund			
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi fund			
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri fund			
Seneca fund			
Santee Sioux fund			
Sisseton and Wahpeton fund			
Shoshone and Bannock fund			
Seneca fund (Tonawanda Band)			
Seneca and Shawnee fund			
Eastern Shawnee fund			
Umatilla school fund			
Umatilla general fund			
Uintah and White River Ute fund			
Post-Office Department:			
Deficiency in postal revenues	*Mar. 3, 1891	26	81
Mail transportation, Pacific railroads	Mar. 3, 1879	20	420
Department of Justice:			
Fees, supervisors of elections	Feb. 28, 1871	16	438
Salaries and expenses, reporter of Supreme Court of the United States	Aug. 5, 1882	22	254
Salaries of retired judges	Apr. 10, 1869	16	1045
Salaries, Court of Private Land Claims (for deputy clerks)	July 16, 1892	27	223

* Provided for yearly in postal act.

2.—*Statement of appropriations for permanent specific and indefinite objects, which would appear to be repealed by the enactment of the proposed House bill No. 2001, Fifty-third Congress, first session, and the expenditures therefrom during the fiscal years 1892 and 1893.*

	1892.	1893.
State Department:		
Salaries, diplomatic officers, while receiving instructions and in transit	$9,381.09	$30,100.61
Salaries, consular officers, while receiving instructions and in transit	9,366.56	18,099.67
Pay of consular officers for services to American vessels and seamen	25,361.10	28,828.61
Refunding penalties or charges erroneously exacted	300.65	44.00
Estates of decedents, trust funds		
Transmission of books and mementoes to National Lincoln Monument Association, Springfield, Ill		
International Bimetallic Commission		
Treasury Department:		
Contingent expenses, national currency (reimbursable) Treasurer's office	21,532.40	27,354.25
Coinage of silver bullion, act July 14, 1890	34,579.27	51,544.15
Expenses of Treasury notes, act July 14, 1890	249,467.50	266,657.55
Storage and handling of silver bullion	6,000.00	20,000.00

2.—Statement of appropriations for permanent specific and indefinite objects, etc.—Cont'd.

	1892.	1893.
Treasury Department—Continued.		
Parting and refining bullion	$31,893.64	$14,121.08
Redemption of stamps (internal revenue)	29,748.94	26,179.44
Refunding moneys erroneously received and covered (internal revenue)	220.53	60.50
Repayment of taxes on distilled spirits destroyed by casualty	536.85	957.60
Refund of direct tax levied under act of August 5, 1861	2,610.855.07	816,315.65
Rebate of tax on tobacco, act December 15, 1890	348,856.05	265.72
Bounty on sugar	7,342,077.79	9,375,130.88
Collecting the revenue from customs	6,646,276.05	6,751,890.85
Refunding duties under section 26, act July 14, 1870		
Collecting revenue from customs, fines, penalties, and forfeitures		
Detection and prevention of frauds on customs revenue	21,316.42	39,285.38
Refunding moneys erroneously received and covered (customs)	295.76	902.09
Refunding penalties and charges erroneously exacted (customs)	33,597.70	11,097.44
Proceeds of goods seized and sold (customs)	13.80	469.17
Statistics relating to fur industries and natives of Alaska	5,265.54	3,800.00
Services to American vessels (customs)	27,116.07	24,393.34
Expenses of regulating immigration	232,944.09	228,975.29
Salaries, shipping service	60,510.65	60,527.52
Building or purchase of such vessels as may be required for the Revenue Service		26,465.50
Rebuilding and improving life-saving stations (proceeds of sales)		
Marine Hospital Service (proceeds of sales)		
Refunding duties on goods destroyed		
To prevent smuggling, and for other purposes		
Extra pay to officers and men who served in the Mexican war (Revenue Marine)		48.00
Salaries, Steamboat-Inspection Service (including $10,136.77 for 1892 and $10,140 for 1893 for the office of the Supervising Inspector-General)	240,136.77	269,140.00
Contingent expenses, Steamboat-Inspection Service	42,889.23	43,489.55
Salaries and expenses of special inspectors of foreign steam vessels	480.56	
Refunding taxes illegally collected under direct tax laws	38.85	
Trust-fund interest for support of free schools in South Carolina	1,900.00	1,900.00
Refunding to national banking associations excess of duty	10.00	28.94
Purchase and management of Louisville and Portland Canal		
Return of proceeds of captured or abandoned property		
Refunding taxes illegally collected under direct-tax laws		
Payment for lands sold for direct taxes		
Refunding moneys for lands redeemed		
Refunding proceeds of cotton seized		
To provide for the resumption of specie payments		
Twenty per cent additional compensation		
Compensation to persons employed in insurrectionary States		
Outstanding liabilities		
Commissioned to examine Executive Departments		1,200.00
District of Columbia—		
Refunding taxes	12,523.88	28,340.70
Refunding water rents and taxes	883.61	1,758.42
Washington redemption fund	2,095.72	2,001.20
Washington special tax fund		1,018.08
Redemption of tax-lien certificates	419.35	131.27
Redemption of assessment certificates		1.50
Guarantee fund	42,855.48	5,659.38
Surplus proceeds of sales of lands for taxes in District of Columbia		
Water fund	5,349.39	
Redemption of Pennsylvania avenue paving certificates	611.31	
Redemption of Pennsylvania avenue paving scrip (July 8, 1870)		
War Department:		
Arming and equipping the militia	407,947.35	449,680.86
Transportation of the Army and its supplies, Pacific railroads	176,432.30	260,930.30
Claims of officers and men of the Army for destruction of private property	1,406.48	685.40
Trusses for disabled soldiers	11,003.00	14,833.92
Powder and projectiles, proceeds of sales	1,106.27	3.86
Ordnance material, proceeds of sales	40,979.07	62,731.29
Operating and care of canals and other works of navigation	619,192.18	456,362.59
Removing sunken vessels or craft obstructing or endangering navigation	31,912.93	34,498.57
Constructing jetties and other works at South Pass, Mississippi River	125,000.00	87,500.00
Removing obstructions in Mississippi River	90,970.97	100,000.00
Operating snag and dredge boats on Upper Mississippi River	25,000.00	25,000.00
Operating snag and dredge boats on Ohio River	24,103.89	25,000.00
Examinations and surveys at South Pass, Mississippi River	10,000.00	10,000.00
Gauging the waters of the Lower Mississippi and its tributaries	6,000.00	6,000.00
Pay of two and three year volunteers	687,446.56	84,623.05
Bounty under act of July 28, 1866	45,518.77	
Bounty to volunteers, their widows, and legal heirs	218,620.66	55,462.34
Bounty to Fifteenth and Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers	600.00	575.07
Three months' pay proper	300.00	521.70

8.—Statement of appropriations for permanent specific and indefinite objects, etc.—Cont'd.

	1892.	1893.
War Department—Continued.		
Commutation of rations to prisoners of war in rebel States and soldiers on furlough	$26,602.75	
Extra pay to officers and men who served in the Mexican war (Army)	1,000.00	$696.71
Seacoast batteries for instruction of militia		
Operating and care St. Clair Flats Canal, Michigan		
Operating and care St. Marys Falls Canal, Michigan		
Operating and care Louisville and Portland Canal, Kentucky		
Operating and care Des Moines Rapids Canal, Iowa and Illinois		
Construction of aids to guide water craft through bridge spans		
Horses and other property lost in the military service		
Allowance for reduction of wages under eight-hour law		
Payment of certain military organizations in Kansas		
Military contributions in Mexico		
Relief of certain inhabitants of east Florida		
Navy Department:		
Pay of the Navy, deposit fund	113,422.92	147,852.00
Ordnance material, proceeds of sales	50,787.86	40,355.20
Sales of small arms	137.70	18.39
Prize money to captors	2,745.86	2,608.67
Naval hospital fund	86,606.20	95,589.07
Extra pay to officers and men who served in the Mexican war (Navy)	1,535.50	2,579.67
Clothing and small-stores fund	347,937.03	363,220.85
Payment of Japanese award	595.30	285.75
Indemnity for lost clothing	7,280.27	180.00
Relief of sufferers by wreck of U. S. steamers at Apia, Samoa	8,478.13	2,812.78
Relief of sufferers by wreck of U. S. S. *Huron*	156.00	
Medals, Jeannette Arctic Expedition		734.13
Gratuity to machinists in lieu of reenlistment		
Relief of certain officers of the Navy		
Privateer pension fund		
Bounty for destruction of enemies' vessels		
Relief of persons impressed into the U. S. naval service		
Interior Department:		
Deposits by individuals for surveying public lands	89,123.04	104,949.61
Repayment for lands erroneously sold	50,583.86	50,343.67
Indemnity for swamp lands purchased by individuals	30,617.89	647.00
Proceeds of town sites for schools in Oklahoma		1,500.00
Publishing proclamations relating to sales of public lands		
Relief of settlers, Tucson land district, Arizona		
Reimbursement to marshals for expenses of taking Ninth Census		
Surveying Vigil and St. Vrain private land claims in Colorado		
Surveying Nolan private land claim in Colorado		
Protection and improvements of Hot Springs, Ark	20,000.00	42,113.65
Fees on certain Indian allotments	3,626.80	2,661.40
Colleges for agriculture and the mechanic arts	1,017,000.00	912,000.00
5, 3, and 2 per cent funds of the net proceeds of sales of public lands in the States	93,261.80	167,910.46
Revenues, Yellowstone National Park	478.00	1,059.60
Maryland Institution for Instruction of the Blind	6,375.00	6,358.32
Arrears of Army and Navy pensions		
Civilization of the Sioux		217,049.77
Miscellaneous trust funds of Indian tribes	344,930.33	639,966.07
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor	178,224.62	97,864.18
Post-Office Department:		
Mail transportation, Pacific railroads	1,688,379.31	1,615,229.20
Deficiency in postal revenues	4,051,489.71	5,876,295.35
Department of Justice:		
Fees for supervisors of elections	79,503.49	595,427.49
Salaries, retired judges	45,953.80	48,203.85
Salaries and expenses, reporter of the Supreme Court	7,500.00	7,500.00
Salaries, court of private land claims (for deputy clerks)		1,099.68
	28,975,631.27	30,898,614.80

8.—Statement of appropriations for permanent specific and indefinite objects which do not appear would be repealed by the enactment of the proposed House bill No. 2001, Fifty-third Congress, first session, and the expenditures therefrom during the fiscal years 1892 and 1893.

	1892.	1893.
Sinking fund	$37,574,179.98	$6,708,744.50
Refunding the national debt		
Interest on the public debt	21,080,485.91	23,389,201.46
Interest on bonds issued to Pacific railroads	2,347,630.32	3,875,190.72
Sinking fund, Union Pacific Railroad	1,333,287.58	1,450,433.85
Sinking fund, Central Pacific Railroad	500,134.94	526,862.86
Sinking fund for 3·65 bonds, District of Columbia Payment of interest on 3·65 bonds, District of Columbia Payment of interest on 3·65 bonds, District of Columbia, judgment cases, act June 11, 1878	(*)	(*)
Redemption District of Columbia bonds	2,412,744.00	405,156.00
Allowance or drawback (internal revenue)	21,500.30	10,279.31
Refunding taxes illegally collected (internal revenue)	4,434.95	17,693.29
Repayment to importers excess of deposits (customs)	3,007,218.81	2,870,252.00
Debentures or drawbacks, bounties, or allowances (customs)	3,688,999.64	3,574,151.72
Debentures and other charges (customs)	.02	
Unclaimed merchandise (customs)	1,883.25	5,930.98
Marine-Hospital Service (including $24,407.20 for 1892, and $24,712.66 for 1893, for the office of the Supervising Surgeon-General)	556,678.65	563,162.06
Expenses of Smithsonian Institution	44,481.36	54,180.00
Support of Soldiers' Home	194,254.43	162,556.39
Soldiers' Home, permanent fund	120,000.00	120,000.00
Soldiers' Home, interest account	72,879.55	74,198.06
Police relief fund, District of Columbia	15,550.35	19,422.64
Fireman's relief fund, District of Columbia	1,568.55	1,941.77
Navy pension fund (interest applied to pensions)		
Indian trust funds, under act of April 1, 1880	1,320,883.31	1,060,100.87
	74,249,695.90	44,898,458.42

*Provided for in annual appropriations by Congress.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 8, 1893.

SIR: I am in receipt by reference of a copy of a letter from the Hon. J. E. Washington, chairman of the subcommittee on permanent appropriations, Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, in which he asks for recommendations concerning the provisions of House bill 2001, providing for the repeal of certain laws relating to permanent and indefinite appropriations. You ask for any recommendations I may have to make upon the subject.

In reply thereto I would say that the bill proposes to repeal all permanent specific and permanent indefinite appropriations, with the exception of certain ones therein specified. These exceptions consist apparently of two classes: First, those for the payment of the interest or the principal of the public debt; and, second, for the payment of certain trust funds and the repayment of duties, charges, excises, or other exactions made in excess or in violation of law. In addition to the exceptions therein specified I would respectfully suggest that there should be included, as coming within the provisions of the classes above stated, the following appropriations:

Estates of decedents trust fund; act of April 14, 1792.

Refunding penalties or charges erroneously exacted (foreign intercourse); act of June 26, 1884.

Outstanding liabilities; act of May 2, 1866.

Refunding moneys erroneously received and covered into the Treasury; July 23, 1866, vol. 14, p. 208.

Contingent expenses national currency (reimbursable), Treasurer's office; June 20, 1874, vol. 18, p. 123.

Refunding to national banking associations excess of duty; March 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 572.

Repayment of distilled spirits destroyed by casualty; May 27, 1872, vol. 17, p. 162.

Redemption of stamps; June 30, 1864, vol. 13, p. 294.

Refund of direct tax levied under act of August 5, 1861; March 2, 1891, vol. 26, p. 822.

Rebate of tax on tobacco; December 15, 1890, vol. 26, p. 689.

Indemnity to States for swamp lands sold by the United States to individuals.

Deposits by individuals for surveying the public lands.

For 2, 3, and 5-per cent fund to States of the net proceeds of sales of public lands lying within those States.

Repayments or refunding money paid by individuals for land erroneously sold by the United States.

Pay of consular officers for services to American vessels and seamen, act June 26, 1884, and amendatory act of June 19, 1886.

This latter appropriation merely substitutes the fees from the United States for American vessels, which, prior to that enactment, were collected by consular officers from the owners of the vessels themselves.

Also the following District of Columbia appropriations:

Refunding of taxes.

Redemption of tax-lien certificates.

Washington special-tax fund.

Washington redemption fund.

Surplus proceeds of sales of lands for taxes in the District of Columbia.

Redemption of assessment certificates.

Redemption of Pennsylvania avenue paving certificates.

Redemption of Pennsylvania avenue paving scrip.

Guarantee fund, District of Columbia.

Also the following District of Columbia appropriation which does not seem to have been included in the list of permanent appropriations contained in the repor tof Mr. Breckinridge, namely: "Refunding water rents and taxes, District of Columbia."

All these District of Columbia funds are of exactly the same classes as the other appropriations recommended to be included within the exception in the bill.

It is manifest that if the United States holds money in trust there should be a permanent appropriation out of which the payment can be made whenever the money is claimed by the lawful party; and also when moneys have been exacted in the payment of duties or other charges, provisions should be made for their repayment. After the amount due is ascertained the moneys practically become trust funds in the Treasury of the United States. So also where provisions of law specifically provide for the payment of fees to officers of the United States, the amount of which can and must be ascertained by an accounting in the Treasury, a permanent appropriation should be available out of which to pay the amount found due, as the amount of such claims can neither be increased nor diminished by special appropriations. Such fees, when earned under specific provisions of law, become claims which can be reduced to judgment in the Court of Claims. A failure to make appropriations for such items merely causes delay, inconvenience and considerable additional expense in the settlement of the accounts of such officers.

It is earnestly recommended that the bill should be differently framed. At present it provides for a repeal in general terms with specific exceptions. In its present form it leaves open to construction what was intended by the general repeal, and it is possible that appropriations not mentioned in the exceptions, which should be included therein, have been overlooked. I earnestly recommend that the bill be so changed as to provide for the specific repeal of such permanent appropriations as are intended to be repealed, thereby leaving all those not specifically repealed still in force.

Respectfully, yours,

R. B. BOWLER,
Comptroller.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECOND COMPTROLLER,
Washington, D. C., December 20, 1893.

SIR: I acknowledge the receipt by Department reference of a letter of date October 12, 1893, from the Hon. J. E. Washington, chairman of the Subcommittee on Permanent Appropriations of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, addressed to the Hon. John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, inclosing bill (H. R. 2001) to repeal certain laws relating to permanent and indefinite appropriations, referred by the House of Representatives at its present session to the Committee on Appropriations.

The said letter contains five questions, of which the first is as follows:

"What recommendations or suggestions you have to make concerning the provisions of said bill."

I have been informed by the chief of the warrant division of the Secretary's Office that this is the only question this office need consider, and that only with reference to the effect and workings of said bill (H. R. 2001) as it relates to the office of Second Comptroller.

I have given the same careful consideration and thought, and have made divers inquiries as to the effect the bill would have upon the work of this Bureau, and now beg to report that, in my opinion, the bill, as submitted for my inspection, will have no detrimental effect upon that class of public claims and accounts coming to this office through the army back-pay and bounty division, the army paymasters' division, the army pension division, and the quartermasters' division.

In regard to its effect upon the miscellaneous claims division I submit, for the information of the Committee on Appropriations, the memorandum marked Exhibit A, prepared by Alfred Thomas, a very old and experienced clerk in the work of that division.

I am also of the opinion that there is no portion of the public work submitted to the Navy division that would be injuriously affected by the passage of the bill with one amendment; and that is, to except section 16 of the act of June 30, 1864, which is as follows:

"Section 16, act June 30, 1864 (13 Stat., 311; sec. 3689, p. 728, R. S.), entitled 'An act to regulate prize proceedings and the distribution of prize-money, and for other purposes.'"

If the proposed bill becomes a law it will be necessary to report all claims for the payment of prize-money to Congress for appropriation, and will work a great hardship to claimants who are poor. The amount due each is small. I would recommend that the law relating to prize-money remain as at present.

It is the belief of all those familiar with the work of the Indian division of this office, that the bill, in its present shape, would be quite detrimental to the public service. With a view to a consensus of opinion on the part of all those engaged in passing upon Indian claims of every character, I sought a personal interview with the Hon. D. M. Browning, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and discussed, at very considerable length, the bill and all appropriations relating to Indian claims with him; and as a result of our conference requested that he would present his views upon House bill 2001 to me in writing, which he has done. (See exhibit B, hereto attached.)

For the reasons given by Mr. J. D. Terrill, of this office, to be found on p. 4, House Mis. Doc. No. 128, Forty-ninth Congress, first session, those of P. E. Northup, acting chief of the Indian division, to be found on p. 7, House Mis. Doc. No. 389, Fiftieth Congress, first session, and those of W. M. Henry, chief of the Indian division, to be found on p. 6, House Ex. Doc. No. 274, Fifty-first Congress, first session, I have the honor to recommend that said bill be so amended as to exempt from its operations, in addition to the act now exempted, to wit: Indian trust funds deposited as provided by the act entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to deposit certain funds in the United States Treasury in lieu of investment," approved April 1, 1880, all other acts of Congress carrying permanent and indefinite appropriations relating in anywise to Indian moneys and claims other than those annually appropriated for.

Very respectfully,

C. H. MANSUR,
Second Comptroller.

Hon. SCOTT WIKE,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

EXHIBIT A.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECOND COMPTROLLER,
Washington, D. C., December 19, 1893.

Memorandum for the Comptroller as to the repeal of permanent and indefinite appropriations.—House bill 2001.

There is a considerable number of such appropriations that might be repealed, and some that certainly ought to be repealed; but it seems to me that it would be decidedly better to specifically repeal such acts as in the opinion of Congress should be repealed, leaving the rest to stand, rather than to repeal all, making certain specific exceptions.

But some permanent appropriations and some indefinite appropriations—both annual indefinite and permanent indefinite—seem to be necessary; and many of them are convenient and desirable.

This division—the miscellaneous claims division—deals only with claims, not with accounts. It would be impossible, absolutely impossible, for most of our classes of

claims. Take the case of claims under the act of 1885, for private property of soldiers lost in time of peace by accident, etc. No one can say that there will be one claim presented within the next year, nor can anyone say that there will not be one hundred, and in amount they vary from one dollar to thousands. The same may be said about almost any class of claims.

The necessity, or at least the convenience of permanent appropriations is such that if they were all repealed to-day they would soon be reenacted. For example: In the cases for commutation of rations, which are very numerous, after the act of 1874 we were required to report each individual case to Congress for appropriation. But the Congress tired of this constant examination of a very large number of very small claims, and three years ago they consolidated the two classes of such claims and appropriated "so much as may be necessary" to pay all claims certified to be due by the accounting officers, etc. (act of March 3, 1891). Thus, while Congress is considering the propriety of abolishing all permanent and indefinite appropriations, they have created a new one.

The same thing was done in the case of the Eads claims. Large sums were (and are still) coming due to Mr. Eads, payable quarterly and semiannually for twenty years, and were appropriated for annually. But one year the appropriation failed, and, by the terms of his statutory contract with the Government, Mr. Eads demanded payment in Government bonds, and was so paid at a loss to the Treasury, it is said, of $60,000. Thereupon Congress provided a permanent indenfiite appropriation, which is still existing and should be continued till the twenty years shall have elapsed (act May 13, 1879).

Most of the claims now allowed by this division are either payable out of the ordinary annual definite appropriations or are reported to Congress for special appropriations; so that the work of the division will not be injuriously affected by the repeal of all permanent appropriations. However, the want of permanent appropriations and failure of Congress, occasionally, to make the needed appropriations annually, causes considerable annoyance and labor to both the claimants and the accounting officers. Take an actual case, for instance: We received a letter a few days ago (and we have many such) from a Mr. Johnson of Tennessee, asking why his claim is not paid that was allowed several years ago. We had to reply that the claim (for a horse purchased) was allowed in March, 1891; was immediately reported to Congress for appropriation; that no appropriation was made, and the case was, with other similar claims, reported again in 1892; that again no appropriation was made, and that it will be reported again this year; that is, in January, 1894. If appropriations shall even then be made it will be more than four years after allowance of the claim before payment can be made. There is nothing whatever against the claim, and if there were a permanent appropriation it would have been promptly paid.

So far as this division is affected by the repeal, the reports heretofore made (as found in the documents referred to) are perhaps sufficient; but it seems to me that the following appropriations ought to be indefinite, and either permanent or annual, namely (I use the numbers given by Mr. Breckinridge in his report herewith):

B. No. 42.—For twenty per cent additional compensation, act February 28, 1867.

B. No. 70.—For commutation of rations, both furlough and prison, March 3, 1891. This is now permanent indefinite, and should be so continued.

B. No. 72—For payment of James B. Eads, etc., act May 13, 1879, permanent indefinite.

B. No. 83.—Army transportation for Pacific roads, act March 3, 1879. This is called a "fictitious appropriation." It is really no appropriation, properly speaking. It takes no money out of the Treasury; it was adopted to relieve the Quartermaster-General from estimating and carrying on his books very large sums of money that he never expended. Congress authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to devise some mode of keeping the accounts with the subsidized roads on the books of the Treasury without making appropriations every year, etc. (Def. act March 3, 1879, 20 Stat., 420.) The Secretary accordingly devised this so-called "fictitious appropriation." It ought to be continued.

B. No. 85.—For claims of officers and men of the Army for private property lost, etc., act of March 3, 1885. This ought to be a permanent indefinite appropriation for reasons stated above.

B. No. 86.—For horses and other property lost in the military service, act of March 3, 1849. This ought to be a permanent indefinite or permanent annual definite in amount.

B. No. 87.—The eight-hour law, May 18, 1872. There are few if any claims under this act that can be allowed. It might be repealed.

Very respectfully,

ALFRED THOMAS,
Miscellaneous Claims Division.

EXHIBIT B.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, December 19, 1893.

SIR: In compliance with the suggestion made by you this morning during our conference, that I present my views briefly, in writing, upon House bill 2001, to repeal certain laws relating to permanent and indefinite appropriations, I have the honor to say that my views on the subject are in entire accord with those expressed on several previous occasions by your office in reporting upon bills similar to the one now before you.

The appropriations affected by the bill in question are, with few exceptions, those made to fulfil treaty obligations, and are, in almost every case, considerations for lands ceded by Indians. The money so appropriated has always been held to be the property of the Indians interested, and not subject to any limitations other than those expressed in the treaties themselves. In some cases it is expressly provided that the expenditure of the amount appropriated shall extend over a period of years, and in others that any excess of the amount required to be expended in any one year may be carried on the books of the Treasury to be expended in continuing the benefits of the agreements after they shall have expired. In such cases, and indeed in the case of any treaty appropriation to carry the unexpended balances to the surplus fund at the end of two years, would be a direct violation of treaty obligations. The opinion of the Attorney-General upon this subject may be of interest. (XV, Op. 632.)

The proposed bill, it is true, makes all appropriations available for two years, but in many cases it may be neither wise nor practicable to expend all the money appropriated within that time, and in others the Indians may not desire it.

There are other moneys which are carried on the books of the Treasury which do not appear to be excepted by the bill, but which, in my judgment, should be, viz:

"*Indian Moneys, Proceeds of Labor.*"—This money is not appropriated at all. The source from which derived and its character are fully described in the annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1886, p. 36 *et seq.*

"*Payment to North Carolina Cherokees.*"—This fund was established under section 4 of an act approved July 29, 1848 (9 Stat., 264, 265), as a removal fund, under a treaty with the Cherokee Nation of May 23, 1836, to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum until paid. By the Indian act, approved August 15, 1876, the balance of this fund was placed to the credit of said Indians at 5 per cent per annum, the principal and interest thereon not to exceed $6,000 per annum to be expended for educational purposes.

All money carried on the books of the Treasury under the various titles "Payments to Indians for lands" and also "Proceeds of sale of Indian lands." This money, as the titles indicate, is derived from the sale of Indian lands, and is therefore the property of the Indians.

Taking all the circumstances into consideration, I strongly recommend that the present practice of carrying appropriations upon the books of the Treasury, so far as relates to the Indian service, be not disturbed.

Very respectfully,

D. M. BROWNING,
Commissioner.

The SECOND COMPTROLLER,
U. S. Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington City, D. C., October 28, 1893.

SIR: In response to your reference to me for report and recommendation of bill H. R. 2001, Fifty-third Congress, first session, I have the honor to submit the following statement, suggestions, and recommendations:

The bill provides for the repeal of all laws heretofore made for the appropriation of moneys from the Treasury for permanent specific and permanent indefinite objects, with certain exceptions specified therein. I infer that the object of the bill is to repeal all permanent appropriations, with the exception of those specified therein, whether for specific or general objects, and whether definite or indefinite in amount.

The object of the bill commends itself to my judgment, but I think more careful discrimination should be exercised in applying it. My own view of the proper guide for effecting the object is that it should not include those appropriations for expenditures which are necessary to be made punctually, either (*a*) to maintain the credit of the Government or (*b*) to avoid injustice to individuals, and which are required for amounts which are determined either by permanent laws or by facts which are beyond control, and which can not be foreseen or carefully estimated.

I will confine my consideration of the appropriations which would be affected by the bill should it become a law, and my recommendations relating thereto, to those permanent appropriations, accounts under which are certified by the Commissioner of Customs, and for convenience I will divide them into three classes. The first class will embrace those appropriations which are excepted from the operation of the bill; the second, those which I think should be so excepted but are not; and the third, those which the bill would repeal.

1. APPROPRIATIONS EXCEPTED.

1. Repayment to importers excess of deposits.
2. Payment of debentures or drawbacks, bounties, and allowances.
3. Payment of debentures and other charges.
4. Refunding proceeds of unclaimed merchandise.
5. Expenses of the Marine-Hospital Service.
6. For light-houses.

I recommend that the appropriation for payment of debentures and other charges be repealed, and that the appropriation for refunding moneys erroneously received and covered into the Treasury be excepted from repeal in lieu thereof. The former appropriation is seldom used and its use is unimportant; but while the payments made from the latter appropriation are not large, its use for the correction of mistakes, which can not be foreseen, nor the amounts thereof estimated with any degree of accuracy, is of greater importance.

2. APPROPRIATIONS WHICH SHOULD BE EXCEPTED.

1. Refunding moneys erroneously received and covered into the Treasury.
2. Refunding proceeds of goods seized and sold, etc.
3. Refunding duties on goods destroyed, etc.
4. Refunding penalties and charges erroneously exacted.
5. For establishing light-stations and building light-houses and beacon lights.
6. For building light-ships and tenders.
7. For establishing specific life-saving stations.
8. For building revenue cutters.
9. Collecting the revenue from customs.
10. Detection and prevention of frauds.
11. Expenses of regulating immigration.
12. Salaries, shipping service.
13. Services to American vessels.
14. Building or purchase of vessels.
15. Rebuilding and improving life-saving stations.
16. Oil houses for light-stations.
17. Refuge station Point Barrow.
18. Statistics of fur industries and natives of Alaska.
19. Extra pay for officers and men in Mexican war. (Revenue Marine.)

I recommend that the appropriations embraced in the preceding list be excepted from repeal. The first four of them have for their object the correction of mistakes and the refunding of moneys or the value of goods sold, of which individuals, if not reimbursed, would be unjustly deprived. The amounts paid from those appropriations are small and are dependent upon circumstances beyond control; to prevent injustice they should be promptly paid, and they can not be foreseen or satisfactorily estimated. All of those objects might, however, be provided for in one appropriation. There are many other appropriations which are not included in the above list for the reason that the expediency of their repeal or nonrepeal is more or less dependent upon the special character of the work in each case and the time required for its completion, of which facts this office has not full and definite knowledge. The following may be mentioned as examples:

For Tillamook Rock telegraph line, Oregon; for Hog Island wharf and roadway, Virginia; for Mount Desert fog signal, Maine; for Sandy Hook electric buoy station, New Jersey; for lighting the statue of Liberty (electric-light plant), New York; for depot for the Ninth light-house district; for Staten Island light-house depot (construction of sea wall), New York, etc.

In this connection attention may be called to section 2 of the bill which provides—

"That all appropriations hereafter to be made shall remain available for two years *for the payment of expenditures properly incurred within the time for which they are appropriated*, * * * and the limitations herein placed upon expenditures shall apply to all appropriations now upon the books of the Treasury: *Provided*, That this provision shall not apply * * * to appropriations for * * * light-houses * * *." It is to be remarked that appropriations heretofore made for light-houses,

and also for the numerous objects referred to as not included in the preceding list, have not been appropriated for any specific time.

3. APPROPRIATIONS TO BE REPEALED.

1. Refunding duties, customs.
2. Refunding duty on tea and coffee.
3. Drawbacks on articles imported into district of Chicago.
4. Refunding discriminating duties on merchandise imported in French vessels.
5. To prevent smuggling.

I recommend that the appropriations embraced in the preceding list be repealed, they being practically obsolete.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. H. PUGH,
Commissioner of Customs.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECOND AUDITOR,
Washington, D. C., October 26, 1893.

SIR: In compliance with your request for report and recommendation on H. R. bill No. 2001, Fifty-third Congress, first session, entitled "A bill to repeal certain laws relating to permanent and indefinite appropriations," I have the honor to recommend the following amendments to said bill, which are practically the same as the amendments recommended by the report of the Second Auditor February 16, 1888, on a bill similar in many respects to the bill now under consideration:

(1) In line 25, after the word "home," insert the words "including interest on the permanent fund of said home." (See section 8, act of March 3, 1883, 22 Stat., 565.)

(2) In line 29, after the word "eighty," insert the words "including interest on said trust funds." This amendment is suggested by the fact that as a rule Indian trust funds are not disbursed, only the interest on said funds appropriated semi-annually being subject to draft.

(3) In line 13, section 2, after the word "corps" strike out the word "and." In line 14 after the word "Navy" place a comma and insert the words "to appropriations for the public debt, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations and agreements with Indian tribes." The appopriations made annually by Congress to carry out certain treaty stipulations with Indian tribes have always been held to be permanent in their nature. If a limitation as to time be placed upon the expenditure of such appropriations as are embraced in the Digest of Appropriations for 1894, pp. 192 to 198, under the caption of "Fulfilling treaties," moneys that unquestionably belong to the Indians might be carried to the surplus fund.

Permit me, in addition, to suggest that if the laws and parts of laws intended to be repealed were specifically named in the bill, instead of naming those laws and part of laws not to be repealed, less complication and confusion, in my judgment, would be encountered in the execution of its provisions.

Respectfully, yours,

T. STOBO FARROW,
Auditor.

Hon. J. G. CARLISLE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE THIRD AUDITOR,
Washington, D. C., October 27, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to return House bill No. 2001, first session Fifty-third Congress, entitled, "A bill to repeal certain laws relating to permanent and indefinite appropriations."

I submit herewith a report of the expenditures made through this office out of permanent specific and permanent indefinite accounts during the fiscal years 1892 and 1893.

After careful consideration of the bill above named, I am satisfied that this office can adapt itself to the provisions of the bill, should it become a law.

I suggest that the appropriation made by act May 13, 1879, for the payment of James B. Eads for "constructing jetties and other works at South Pass, Mississippi River," should be excepted from the proposed repeal, the Government having bound

itself, under certain contingencies, to pay him a fixed sum annually for a term of years, and in case the cash was not available when payments were due the Government agreed to issue its bonds in payment.

In the case of the permanent appropriations on the appended list, marked 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, Congress deemed it so important that the work should be done without interruption that it provided in the acts of appropriation, viz, August 11, 1888, and September 19, 1890, that "the Secretary of War, upon the application of the Chief of Engineers, is hereby authorized to draw his warrant or requisition from time to time upon the Secretary of the Treasury for such sums as may be necessary to do such work, not to exceed in the aggregate for each year the amount appropriated in this act for such purposes."

Should the repeal be made, these appropriations would lose their semiindefinite feature and revert to that class of appropriations not to be affected by the bill.

List of "permanent indefinite" and "permanent specific" appropriations that will be affected by the repeal, with statement of expenditures made under them during the fiscal years 1892 and 1893.

PERMANENT INDEFINITE.

	1892.	1893.
Army transportation, Pacific railroads	$176,432.30	$280,930.30
Claims of officers and men of the Army for destruction of private property	1,406.48	685.40
Commutation of rations to prisoners of war in rebel States, and soldiers on furlough	26,014.50	.....
Constructing jetties and other works at South Pass, Mississippi River, act May 13, 1879	125,000.00	87,500.00
Removing sunken vessels or craft obstructing or endangering navigation	31,921.93	43,498.57
Horses and other property lost in the military service, act March 3, 1849	.....	.....

PERMANENT SPECIFIC.

1. Removing obstructions in Mississippi River, act Aug. 11, 1888	$90,970.97	$100,000.00
2. Gauging the waters of Lower Mississippi and its tributaries, act Aug. 11, 1888	6,000.00	6,000.00
3. Examination and surveys at South Pass, Mississippi River, act Aug. 11, 1888	10,000.00	10,000.00
4. Operating snag and dredge boats on Upper Mississippi River, act Aug. 11, 1888	25,000.00	25,000.00
5. Operating snag boats on Ohio River, act Oct. 19, 1890	24,163.89	25,000.00
Military posts	577,018.94	355,001.75
Military post near Newport, Ky. (site)	11,834.00	.....
Military post at Fort Bliss, Tex	4,409.69	143,720.00
Military post at Fort Omaha, Nebr	14,650.00	27,000.00
Fort Brady military post, Mich	96,837.66	.....
Purchase of buildings at military posts	40,272.52	.....
Military post, Plattsburg, N. Y	.....	25,150.00
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park	165,824.00	191,760.83
Improvement of Yellowstone National Park	99,481.12	44,801.40
Headstones for graves of soldiers	23,947.18	28,709.01
Repairing roads to national cemeteries	5,792.58	6,122.34
Battle lines and sites for tablets at Antietam	7,500.00	4,500.00
Burial of indigent soldiers	1,500.00	3,000.00
Torpedoes for harbor defense	185,933.56	105,619.18
Sea walls and embankments	2,000.00	3,000.00
Gun and mortar batteries	800,388.13	730,000.00
Sea wall, Governors Island, New York Harbor	38,000.00	6,702.06
Commutation of rations to prisoners of war in rebel States and to soldiers on furlough, act Aug. 5, 1892	.....	13,520.25

Permanent specific appropriations that will not be affected by the repeal, with statement of expenditures made under them during the fiscal years 1892 and 1893.

	1892.	1893.
New academic building, Military Academy	$71,479.81	$79,300.00
Sites for fortifications and seacoast defenses	596,239.77	633,738.97
Preservation and repair of fortifications	77,783.62	52,867.37
Plans for fortifications	6,850.00	5,100.00
Sundry river and harbor improvements, etc	12,893,332.97	14,339,130.55

I have examined the appropriations under control of this office, set forth in the "Analysis of laws providing for permanent and indefinite appropriations" in House Report No. 2610, Fifty-second Congress, second session. No omissions are noted, but the following suggestions are submitted for your consideration:

Paragraph 70.—This appropriation, by act August 5, 1892, became a permanent specific appropriation.

Paragraph 73.—The proceeds of derelicts, when sold, are covered into the Treasury to the credit of this account, and to that extent they reduce the charges of the Government.

Paragraphs 74, 75, 76, and 77.—These indefinite appropriations have not been drawn upon since June, 1884, and they are practically abrogated by act July 17, 1884, as stated under paragraph 78.

Paragraph 86.—By circular No. 55, dated April 20, 1877, the Secretary of the Treasury directed that payments on this account should be subjected to the same limitations in respect of time that were applicable to all expenditures under specific appropriations, namely, three years.

The appropriation therefore has been regarded as indefinite only when the losses have occurred within three years of the time of settlement by accounting officers.

Paragraph 108.—This appropriation ceased to exist under a provision of pension act, July 13, 1892.

Respectfully submitted.

SAM'L BLACKWELL,
Auditor.

Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, November 2, 1893.

SIR: The bill (H. R. 2001) relating to the repealing of certain laws relating to permanent and indefinite appropriations, was not received at this office until the afternoon of October 31.

As understood in this office, the bill does not seem to limit the time in which a permanent specific appropriation for light-house purposes can be expended to a period of two years, but allows it to remain in force until the appropriation, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is expended for the purposes for which it was made.

If this interpretation be correct, the Light-House Board desires to recommend but one change in the wording of the bill. This change will be in substituting on line 12, section 2, for the words "light-houses" the words "light and fog-signal stations, buoy and supply depots, including buildings and other improvements necessary for the establishment and use of the stations or depots, fixed and floating aids to navigation, and light-ships and other vessels for the use of the Light-House Establishment."

This recommendation is made for the reason that laws governing appropriations are generally so interpreted by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department as to limit them to the narrowest meaning of the wording of the law and not to what the law intends. It is evident from the construction of this bill that all specific appropriations for the use of the Light-House Establishment are to be excepted from the action of the bill, but if the wording mentioned should be allowed to stand it will be interpreted as meaning that light-houses only are covered, and not the buildings which are essential for the maintenance and working of the station, and also it would be considered that neither light-vessels nor tenders come under the terms of the act.

H. R. bill 2001, above referred to, is herewith returned.

Respectfully, yours,

F. A. MAHAN,
Captain of Engineers, U. S. A., Engineer Secretary.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[House Report No. 2610, Fifty-second Congress, second session.]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred House bill 448, entitled "A bill to repeal certain laws relating to permanent and indefinite appropriations" report the same back to the House without recommendation.

The committee desires, however, to submit the result of its investigations upon the subject.

The bill herein referred to was introduced by Mr. Sayers. A similar bill was introduced in this Congress by Mr. Dockery, and in former Congresses similar bills have been introduced by Mr. Beck, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Randall, and others.

This subject has at various times been a matter of correspondence between this committee and the Treasury Department. The information furnished has generally been a list of the accounts or subjects which are treated by the executive branch of the Government as provided for by permanent and indefinite appropriations, references to the statutes or treaties covering the same, a statement of the amounts of money paid out during certain fiscal years upon such accounts, and the opinions of certain Treasury officials about the effect of proposed changes of law. These documents are too numerous and lengthy to incorporate in this report, nor is it deemed necessary to do so.

All the subjects considered by the Treasury Department as provided for by permanent and indefinite appropriations are treated of in this report. It was found necessary to examine every statute or treaty cited in order to get anything like a satisfactory understanding of the nature of these accounts, now over two hundred and fifty in number, and embracing expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, of nearly $100,000,000.

This analysis is not presented as perfect or complete, but it is hoped that its defects are sufficiently few as to leave it a useful aid to those who next take up for adjustment this vast and growing branch of the public business. It seems that this work can not be satisfactorily begun without the preliminary examination of the statutes which has been made and of which this report chiefly treats. A lack of this information and a lack of time to make the extensive examinations its procurement required may in part account for the fact that as often as this subject has been approached it has been only to be abandoned at the point where the usual form of reply has been elicited from the Treasury Department.

It will be observed that the tendency to increase the number of permanent appropriations is of decided growth in comparatively recent times. It serves executive convenience to escape the task of annual discussions to procure estimates, and it lessens public scrutiny to afford this relief. Stability for certain payments is sought by this means; but it takes from the country and from Congress the habit of voluntarily providing yearly for those obligations which most strongly appeal to the debt-paying sentiment. In the great increase of public business Congress seems to vibrate between a disposition to retain full scrutiny of the public business and a desire to escape some of the annual labor involved.

Special interests naturally seek to be intrenched in permanent provisions of general law. The Treasury Department usually desires that repeals and retentions be expressed in specific terms, as general expressions may tend to confusion and disputes in the classification of accounts. The accounts are considered in numerical order for greater convenience in referring to them. It is not a part of the theory of this report to segregate them into classes, as it is not a part of it to recommend a specific policy for any class, but simply to furnish an aid to the future execution of that task.

ANALYSIS OF LAWS PROVIDING FOR PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS.

1.

ESTATES OF DECEDENTS' TRUST FUNDS. APRIL 14, 1792, VOL. 1, P. 255.

Section 2 provides that our consuls and vice-consuls shall, where the laws of the country permit, take possession of the personal estate of citizens of the United States and of seamen belonging to any United States ship or vessel who shall die within their consulate and who shall leave no legal representative, partner in trade, or trustee by him appointed. General directions of procedure are given, and any balance due the deceased shall be transmitted to the Treasury of the United States to be held in trust for the legal claimants.

2.

PAY OF CONSULAR OFFICERS FOR SERVICES TO AMERICAN VESSELS AND SEAMEN. JUNE 26, 1884, VOL. 23, PP. 53-60.

This is "An act to remove certain burdens on the American merchant marine and encourage the American foreign carrying trade, and for other purposes."

Section 9, p. 55, amends section 4578 of Revised Statutes so that all masters of vessels of the United States shall take destitute seamen and transport them to the

United States port to which the vessel is bound, for $10 or $20, as the case may be, per head, the consular officer to issue "certificates for such transportation, which certificates shall be assignable for collection."

Section 12, p. 56, provides that no fees named in the tariff of consular fees prescribed by order of the President shall be collected by consular officers for official services to American vessels and seamen. Consular officers shall furnish the master of every such vessel with an itemized statement of such services performed on account of such vessel, and they shall also make a detailed report to the Secretary of the Treasury, as the Secretary of State may prescribe, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall allow consular officers what they would have received, provided he thinks the service was necessarily rendered, and "a sum sufficient for the payment of such compensation," etc., "is hereby appropriated," etc.

3.

SALARIES, DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS, WHILE RECEIVING INSTRUCTIONS AND IN TRANSIT. MARCH 3, 1891, VOL. 26, P. 1053.

The section referred to simply makes an indefinite appropriation for 1892. It is not permanent. It is for the pay of these officials in accordance with the provisions of section 1740 Revised Statutes, which imposes certain limitations, and this section is cited in the above clause of the appropriation bill.

4.

SALARIES, CONSULAR OFFICERS, WHILE RECEIVING INSTRUCTIONS AND IN TRANSIT. MARCH 3, 1891, VOL. 26, P. 1053.

This account is in the same clauses, and is upon the same conditions as the former one (3).

5.

REFUNDING PENALTIES OR CHARGES ERRONEOUSLY EXACTED (FOREIGN INTER COURSE). JUNE 26, 1884, VOL. 23, PP. 53–60.

Section 26, page 59, provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may refund in whole or in part "any fine, penalty, forfeiture, exaction, or charge arising under the laws relating to vessels or seamen," if "paid to any collector of customs or consular officer, and application has been made within one year from such payment," and "if, on investigation, he finds that such fine," etc., was illegally, improperly, or excessively imposed.

6.

TRANSMISSION OF BOOKS AND MEMENTOES TO NATIONAL LINCOLN MONUMENT ASSOCIATION, SPRINGFIELD, ILL. FEBRUARY 23, 1881, VOL. 21, P. 519.

This is indefinite in amount, but self-limiting in its nature as to time.

7.

INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLIC COMMISSION. FEBRUARY 28, 1878, VOL. 20, P. 25.

This provides, under the Bland-Allison bill of February 28, 1878, for the silver conference, which is over, and hence this has practically expired.

8.

REFUNDING PROCEEDS OF GOODS SEIZED AND SOLD. VOL. 5, P. 668, ACT APPROVED. APRIL 2, 1844.

This act provided for the sale of goods of $100 or less in value that have been illegally imported, and for the repayment of the proceeds to the owner within one year upon claim and proof satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury.

9.

REFUNDING DUTIES, UNDER SECTION 26, ACT JULY 14, 1870, VOL. 16, P. 514.

General power is herein granted to the Secretary of the Treasury to refund duties, etc., as follows:

"Whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that parties are entitled to a refund of duties, under the twenty-sixth section of the

act of January 30, 1871, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to draw his warrant upon the Treasurer directing said Treasurer to refund the same out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

Section 26, referred to above, should be section 4, act of March 3, 1871, vol. 16, p. 514. It refers to section 26, act of July 14, 1870, and joint resolution of January 30, 1871. These acts, or parts, simply state what shall be construed as "in public store or bonded warehouse."

10.

COLLECTING REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS, FINES, PENALTIES, AND FORFEITURES. ACT MARCH 3, 1849, VOL. 9., PP. 398, 399.

It provides that money necessary for the payment of debentures or drawbacks, bounties and allowances, payable after June 30, 1849, is appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, according to the laws authorizing the same.

Also that the Secretary shall submit to Congress at its next regular session estimates of appropriations necessary for the collection of the revenue from customs, and also from the public lands, for the second half of the next fiscal year, and separate estimates for the said purpose for the year ending June 30, 1850, and similar estimates from year to year thereafter.

Also that so much money as may be necessary to pay the expenses of collections referred to, including the first half of the next fiscal year, and until specific appropriations shall be made by Congress, are hereby appropriated, provided that the expense of collecting the revenue from customs shall not hereafter exceed the sum of $1,500,000 per annum, together with such sums as are paid into the Treasury for drayage, cartage, and storage, and in proportion for a less time.

The Secretary of the Treasury is to make an annual report of the expenses, number of persons employed, and their occupation and salary, at each custom-house.

11.

EXPENSE OF COLLECTING REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS. MARCH 3, 1871, VOL. 16, P. 521.

This makes an appropriation of $2,750,000 for the collection of customs for each half year after June 20, 1870, and also such sums as may be received during each half year from fines, penalties, and forfeitures connected with the customs, and from fees paid by customs officers, and amounts from storage, cartage, drayage, labor, and services.

12.

DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF FRAUDS ON CUSTOMS REVENUE. MARCH 3, 1879, VOL. 20, P. 336.

This provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may expend not exceeding $100,000 per annum, out of the appropriation for collecting the revenues from customs, for the detection of frauds upon the customs revenue.

13.

EXPENSES OF REGULATING IMMIGRATION. AUGUST 3, 1882, VOL. 22, P. 214.

This act lays a tax of 50 cents per head upon all immigrants, sets that aside as a special fund, and authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to use all or any part of the sum to relieve distress, etc., among immigrants, but not more at any port than there is so paid in at that port.

14.

SALARIES, SHIPPING SERVICE. JUNE 19, 1886, VOL. 24, P. 79.

This act abolishes various fees and charges, and authorizes the collector or other officer to report to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount he would have received in fees, and authorizes the Secretary to pay them out of the general fund.

15.

STATISTICS RELATING TO FUR INDUSTRIES AND NATIVES OF ALASKA. APRIL 5, 1890, VOL. 26, P. 46. REPEALED TO TAKE EFFECT JULY 1, 1898.

This statute authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint a special agent to visit the various settlements, etc., of Alaska, to collect and report to him upon the condition of the seal fisheries, the effect of pelagic sealing, the status of the sea-otter industry, information respecting the fur-bearing animals, statistics of the fur trade, and condition of the people, etc.; compensation to be $10 a day while employed, with actual traveling expenses, and to be employed at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, appropriation therefor being made permanent.

16.

SERVICES TO AMERICAN VESSELS. JUNE 19, 1886, VOL. 24, P. 79.

This abolishes a long list of fees and charges upon vessels of the United States, requires collectors and other officials to report to the Secretary of the Treasury the service rendered, and the Secretary is required to pay them, out of the general fund, the amount they would have received.

17.

REFUNDING PENALTIES OR CHARGES ERRONEOUSLY EXACTED (CUSTOMS). JUNE 26, 1884, VOL. 23, PP. 52-60.

This is in section 26, page 59. It provides that fines, penalties, etc., relating to vessels or seamen may be refunded at any time by the Secretary of the Treasury.

18.

EXTRA PAY TO OFFICERS AND MEN WHO SERVED IN THE MEXICAN WAR (REVENUE MARINE, WAR, AND NAVY). FEBRUARY 19, 1879, VOL. 20, P. 316.

This provides for the payment of the three months' extra pay provided for by the act of July 19, 1848.

19.

REFUNDING MONEYS ERRONEOUSLY RECEIVED AND COVERED INTO THE TREASURY (CUSTOMS). JULY 28, 1866, VOL. 14, P. 208.

This provides (section 12) that where moneys from fines, penalties, and forfeitures, or other sources, have been erroneously received and covered into the Treasury before the payment of the proper informers' moieties or other charges legally and justly chargeable against the same, such charges shall be paid out of the general fund.

20.

BUILDING OR PURCHASE OF SUCH VESSELS AS MAY BE REQUIRED FOR THE REVENUE SERVICE. APRIL 20, 1866, VOL 14, P. 40.

In the second section the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to sell at public auction revenue cutters and to expend the proceeds in the purchase or construction of other vessels better suited to the wants of the service.

21.

REBUILDING AND IMPROVING LIFE-SAVING STATIONS (PROCEEDS OF SALES). JUNE 18, 1878, VOL. 20, P. 163.

Section 3 provides that moneys received from the sale of old stations and equipments and other material may be expended in rebuilding or improving and equipping stations.

22.

MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE (PROCEEDS OF SALES). APRIL 20, 1866, VOL. 14, P. 40.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized (sec. 1) to lease or sell at public auction marine-hospital buildings and lands as he may deem advisable and to apply the proceeds to the Marine-Hospital Establishment. Excepted, hospitals at Cleveland, Ohio, and Portland, Me., and "when no other suitable * * * accommodations can be procured upon reasonable terms," * * * .

23.

REFUNDING DUTIES ON GOODS DESTROYED. MARCH 28, 1864, VOL. 10, P. 273.

It is provided in section 8 that the Secretary of the Treasury may refund or rebate duties upon goods injured or destroyed while in the custody of the Government.

24.

TO PREVENT SMUGGLING, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES. JULY 18, 1866, VOL. 14, PP. 178-186 (SHOULD BE P. 180).

Section 7, p. 180, provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay U. S. district attorneys what he thinks just and reasonable for expenses, etc., in conducting prosecutions for frauds, etc., upon the revenue (customs).

Section 11, pp. 180, 181, gives collectors and other officers $1 a day for services relating to the seizure of property, etc.

Section 35, p. 186, provides that proceeds of property seized shall, after payment of costs, etc., be disposed of as provided in section 91 of act of March 2, 1799, "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage." This section divides such moneys between the Treasury, the customs officers, etc.

Section 38, p. 186, authorizes the Secretary to increase the pay of "any collector or other principal officer of the customs" when he thinks the fees, etc., are insufficient.

25.

SALARIES, STEAMBOAT INSPECTION SERVICE JUNE 19, 1886, VOL. 24, P. 79.

In section 1 of act, p. 80, inspectors are required to report services rendered to the Secretary of the Treasury, and he shall pay them what the law provides, or did provide before the passage of this act, and "also such compensation to clerks of shipping commissioners as would have been paid," etc.

26.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, STEAMBOAT INSPECTION SERVICE. FEBRUARY 28, 1871. VOL. 16, P. 458.

Section 66 of this act makes the salaries, etc., of the Steamboat Inspection Service payable "under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, out of the revenues" from this service, and makes it permanent.

27.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, SPECIAL INSPECTORS OF FOREIGN STEAM VESSELS. AUGUST 7, 1882, VOL. 22, P. 346.

This act creates the office of special inspectors of foreign steam vessels at $2,000 salary per annum and traveling and other necessary expenses while on duty, and provides for 16 inspectors. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to provide clerks, offices, etc., at his discretion both as to extent and expense, and to pay all charges relating to this service by permanent appropriation.

28.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES NATIONAL CURRENCY (REIMBURSABLE), TREASURER'S OFFICE. JUNE 20, 1874, VOL. 18, P. 124.

This relates to the national-bank notes. It provides in section 5 that the expenses incident to redemption of national-bank notes, mutilated or otherwise, shall be assessed upon the respective banks. The power to first pay these expenses out of the Treasury seems to be inferred.

29.

COINAGE OF THE STANDARD SILVER DOLLAR. FEBRUARY 28, 1878, VOL. 20, P. 25.

This appropriates the amount necessary to buy silver and to coin the silver ordered to be bought.

The Sherman act of July 14, 1890, repeals the purchasing and compulsory coinage parts of this act, substituting its own. This seems to be a construction that the expense of coinage is still authorized if the bullion were provided, this being carried as a live account. The Sherman act aforesaid carries its own appropriation for coinage. See number 169.

30.

PARTING AND REFINING BULLION. AUGUST 15, 1876, VOL. 19, P. 157.

This provides that the moneys received from charges for refining and parting bullion may be used to defray all expenses relating thereto, and forbids the use of moneys appropriated for the support of the mints and assay office at New York for this purpose.

31.

RETURN OF PROCEEDS OF CAPTURED OR ABANDONED PROPERTY. MARCH 12, 1863, VOL. 12, P. 820.

General power is given the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint agents, have books kept, etc. No compensation is named except as to temporary special agents at Southern ports, nor is explicit power granted as to fixing salaries and making payments.

32.

REFUNDING TO NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS EXCESS OF DUTY. MARCH 2, 1867, VOL. 14, P. 572.

This provides for a refund, by warrant, "in the ordinary manner," of any excess of duty found to have been paid by any national bank.

33.

TRUST-FUND INTEREST FOR SUPPORT OF FREE SCHOOLS IN SOUTH CAROLINA. (1) MARCH 3, 1873, VOL. 17, P. 600. (2) MARCH 3, 1887, VOL. 24, P. 551.

(1) This provides that the proceeds of certain lands shall be invested in United States bonds in trust for certain schools in South Carolina to be held in trust by the Government, and the interest to be spent for said schools under the direction of three commissioners.

(2) This provides for the redemption by owners or sale by Government of the lands in question, and that the funds received shall be invested in United States bonds for the benefit of free public schools in St. Luke and St. Helena parishes, S. C., under provisions of section 6, act of June 8, 1872, as amended by act of March 3, 1873.

34.

PURCHASE AND MANAGEMENT OF LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL. MAY 11 1874, VOL. 18, P. 43.

Section 1 provides for the payment of the debt incurred in discharge of the obligation assumed by the Government.

Section 3 provides for tolls, under the supervision of the Secretary of War, to be expended for operating and keeping in repair the canal.

35.

SINKING FUND, UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD. MAY 7, 1878, VOL. 20, PP. 58, 59.

This provides for payments to the sinking fund and for the disposition of the fund.

The provisions are quite lengthy, and in view of this and the possible effect of more recent legislation, no synopsis of the law in regard to this account is attempted.

36.

SINKING FUND, CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD. MAY 7, 1878, VOL. 20, PP. 58, 59.

Same nature as the provision for the Union Pacific Railroad (35).

37.

REFUNDING TAXES ILLEGALLY COLLECTED UNDER DIRECT-TAX LAWS. FEBRUARY 25, 1867, VOL. 14, P. 568.

This relates to West Virginia, and section 4 authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, upon "satisfactory evidence," to refund taxes illegally collected.

38.

PAYMENT FOR LAND SOLD FOR DIRECT TAXES. MAY 9, 1872, VOL. 17, P. 89.

This provides that where land was improperly sold for taxes, as the judgment of a United States court may show, and the money paid to the Government, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay the proceeds of the property to the rightful owner upon receipt from the proper party of the amount that was due the Government.

39.

REFUNDING MONEY FOR LANDS REDEEMED. MARCH 3, 1865, VOL. 13, P. 502.

Section 7 provides that where lands sold for taxes have been redeemed, the Secretary of the Treasury may refund taxes and interest to the buyer.

40.

REFUNDING PROCEEDS OF COTTON SEIZED. MAY 18, 1872, VOL. 17, P. 134.

Section 5 provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may pay to owners the net proceeds of all cotton unlawfully seized after June 30, 1865.

41.

TO PROVIDE FOR THE RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS. JANUARY 14, 1875. VOL. 18, P. 296.

Section 3 provides that to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to "prepare and provide * * * for redemption * * * on and after * * * January 1, 1879" * * * he can use any surplus revenue "from time to time," and also "issue, sell, and dispose of * * * bonds of the United States * * * to the extent necessary to carry this act into full effect." * * *

42.

TWENTY PER CENT ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION. (1) JUNE 25, 1864, VOL. 13, P. 192. (2) JULY 23, 1866, VOL. 14, P. 207. (3) JULY 28, 1866, VOL. 14, P. 323. (4) FEBRUARY 26, 1867, VOL. 14, P. 569.

No. 1 provided, in section 3, for 20 per cent increase of the pay of certain female employés for two years.

No. 2 provides for the continuation of the above for one year, viz, to July 1, 1867.

No. 3 provides, in section 18, for the 20 per cent increase for the Capitol force, etc., to commence with that Congress, and it appropriates for this in general terms and seemingly in a permanent way.

No. 4 applies the 20 per cent increase to the Departmental force, etc., seemingly in a permanent way.

43.

REPAYMENT ON DISTILLED SPIRITS DESTROYED BY CASUALTY. MAY 27, 1872. VOL. 17, P. 162.

This provides for such refund when in the custody of the United States, except to the extent that the amount involved may have been paid by insurance.

44.

REDEMPTION OF STAMPS. JUNE 30, 1864, VOL. 13, P. 294.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is given power to replace or pay for damaged, destroyed, or improperly used internal-revenue stamps. Section 161.

45.

REFUNDING MONEYS ERRONEOUSLY RECEIVED AND COVERED INTO THE TREASURY. JULY 28, 1866, VOL. 14, P. 308.

Section 12 provides that when moneys have been erroneously paid into the Treasury before the payment of the proper informers' moieties or other charges legally and justly chargeable against the same, the Secretary may pay the same out of the general fund.

46.

REFUND OF DIRECT TAX LEVIED UNDER ACT OF AUGUST 5, 1861. MARCH 3, 1891, VOL. 26, P. 822.

This is the act passed in the Fifty-first Congress for the repayment of the direct taxes. It provides for the payment of the amounts to the States, Territories, and District of Columbia as the same may be "found due."

47.

REBATE OF TAX ON TOBACCO. DECEMBER 15, 1890, VOL. 26, P. 668.

This is a general provision to pay the rebate for the tobacco-tax repeal of the McKinley bill, it having been omitted in that act.

48.

BOUNTY ON SUGAR. OCTOBER 1, 1890, VOL. 26, P. 568.

This is the provision in the McKinley bill for payment of the sugar bounty from July 1, 1892, to July 1, 1905.

49.

COMPENSATION TO PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE INSURRECTIONARY STATES. JULY 15, 1870, VOL. 16, P. 310.

It is provided in section 11 that persons employed in 1865 and 1866 in the revenue service of the United States in said States shall be paid what shall be found due them.

50.

OUTSTANDING LIABILITIES. MAY 2, 1866, VOL. 14, P. 41.

This provides for an account to be entitled "outstanding liabilities;" and all checks, etc., outstanding three years shall be covered by money to be placed to this account, and the checks, etc., upon presentation are to be paid out of this fund. It seems to be principally a matter of bookkeeping.

51.

REFUNDING TAXES, ACT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, JANUARY 19, 1872. JUNE 11, 1878, VOL. 20, P. 102; ALSO, REVISED STATUTES RELATING TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, SECTION 91.

The act providing a form of government for the District of Columbia continues in force the acts of the former legislative assembly and all former acts of Congress, when not in conflict with that act (June 11, 1878); and certain old laws of Maryland are similarly continued. Considerable labor was bestowed in an effort to trace back the source of this act and of certain other acts, as enumerated after this item.

Only the general reference to former acts and their adoption will be found in the act of June 11, 1878, and in section 91, Revised Statutes, relating to the District of Columbia.

The matter was deferred at the time of inquiry in order to make certain oral inquiries, and now in taking it up again, near the end of Congress, there is only time to clearly indicate the references directly bearing upon these accounts. Such references are given in the respective titles of the accounts, and they are not those given in the marginal and footnote references of the documents upon these accounts furnished by the Treasury Department. Nothing more is now attempted in these cases than to make this distinction, and to arrange these accounts and the references spoken of in the order adopted for this report.

52.

REDEMPTION OF TAX-LIEN CERTIFICATES. ACT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (JUNE 25, 1873).

See remarks on No. 51.

53.

WASHINGTON SPECIAL-TAX FUND. ACTS CORPORATION OF WASHINGTON (MAY 23 AND 24, 1853. OCTOBER 12, 1865).

See remarks on No. 51.

54.

WASHINGTON REDEMPTION FUND. ACT CORPORATION OF WASHINGTON (DECEMBER 27, 1849). ACT OF CONGRESS (MARCH 3, 1877, VOL. 19, P. 396.)

See remarks on No. 51.

55.

SURPLUS PROCEEDS OF SALES OF LANDS FOR TAXES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. ACT OF CONGRESS (MARCH 3, 1877, VOL. 19, PP. 397-399.)

See remarks on No. 51.

56.

REDEMPTION OF ASSESSMENT CERTIFICATES. ACTS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. (AUGUST 10, 1871, MARCH 20, 1873.)

See remarks on No. 51.

57.

REDEMPTION OF PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE PAVING CERTIFICATES. ACT OF CONGRESS JULY 19, 1876, VOL. 19, P. 98.

See remarks on No. 51.

58.

REDEMPTION OF PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE PAVING SCRIP. JULY 8, 1870, VOL. 16, P. 197.

See remarks on No. 51.

59.

GUARANTEE FUND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. JUNE 11, 1878, VOL. 20, P. 106.

This requires that 10 per cent of amount of contracts for improvements shall be kept and invested as a guarantee fund during the time of the guarantee of all contract work, viz, five years.

60.

ARMING AND EQUIPPING THE MILITIA. FEBRUARY 12, 1887, VOL. 24, P. 401.

This provides $400,000 annually for the purpose of providing arms, etc., for the militia. First act making appropriation, 1808.

61.

ORDNANCE MATERIAL, PROCEEDS OF SALES. MARCH 3, 1875, VOL. 18, P. 333.

This provides that the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War may sell useless ordnance material and apply the proceeds to the purchase of suitable material, but the amount "expended" in any one year shall not exceed $75,000.

62.

POWDER AND PROJECTILES, PROCEEDS OF SALES. MARCH 3, 1881, VOL. 21, P. 468.

This gives general power to the Secretary of War to exchange unsuitable powder and projectiles for suitable material of similar character, or to effect such exchange by sale and purchase.

63.

SEACOAST BATTERIES FOR INSTRUCTION OF MILITIA. MAY 19, 1882, VOL. 22, P. 98.

This provides $5,000 for the construction and transportation of a suitable battery, to be used for training purposes. It is not clear that the appropriation is a continuing one.

64.

TRUSSES FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS. MAY 28, 1872, VOL. 17, P. 164.

This provides for a single or double truss to every "soldier" of the Union Army (no allusion to "sailors") who was ruptured while in the line of duty.

65.

BOUNTY FOR THE FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH MISSOURI CAVALRY VOLUNTEERS. JUNE 14, 1880, VOL. 21, P. 283.

This is practically explained by its title. They are permitted to com in under what is presumed to have been a general policy.

66.

THREE MONTHS' PAY PROPER. JULY 8, 1884, VOL. 23, P. 66.

This provides for the payment of the "three months' pay proper" to the heirs or legal representatives of "officers of volunteers specified" in the former act who were killed or who died in the service between the 3d of March and 10th of April, 1865.

67.

PAY OF TWO AND THREE YEARS' VOLUNTEERS. MARCH 3, 1891, VOL 26, P. 984.

This makes an appropriation, without limit as to amount, to pay what "may be certified," etc., "during the fiscal year 1892."
A note by the Department says this is provided for yearly in the sundry civil bill.

68.

BOUNTY UNDER ACT OF JULY 28, 1866. MARCH 3, 1871, VOL. 26, P. 595.

This is subject to the same remarks as No. 67.

69.

BOUNTY TO VOLUNTEERS, THEIR WIDOWS AND LEGAL HEIRS. MARCH 3, 1881, VOL. 26, P. 334.

This is subject to the same remarks as No. 67.

70.

COMMUTATION OF RATIONS TO PRISONERS OF WAR IN REBEL STATES AND SOLDIERS ON FURLOUGH. MARCH 3, 1881, VOL. 26, P. 365.

This is subject to the same remarks as No. 67.

71.

OPERATING SNAG AND DREDGE BOATS ON OHIO RIVER, SEPTEMBER 19, 1890. VOL. 26, P. 455.

This provides that not exceeding $25,000 may be used every year for this purpose.

72.

CONSTRUCTING JETTIES AND OTHER WORKS AT SOUTH PASS, MISSISSIPPI RIVER (1) MARCH 3, 1875, VOL. 18, P. 469. (2) MAY 13, 1879, VOL. 21, P. 4.

(1) This provides for payment of installments, as per contract with James B. Eads and his associates.

(2) This further provides for payment by the Government, as per contract.

The whole is to end twenty years after the annual yearly payments of $100,000 began, which runs twenty years from the time the 30-foot channel was obtained. Dates were fixed by ascertainment of results to be certified by the War Department, and hence it does not appear in the act in what year some of the periods began or in what year they end.

73.

REMOVING SUNKEN VESSELS OR CRAFT OBSTRUCTING OR ENDANGERING NAVIGATION. JUNE 24, 1880, VOL. 21, P. 197.

This is a permanent and indefinite appropriation (as to amount) for the removal, by the Secretary of War, of "derelicts" in the rivers, lakes, harbors, and bayous of the United States. The proceeds of derelicts when sold are to go to a special fund for this work in addition to the foregoing.

74.

OPERATING AND CARE ST. CLAIR FLATS CANAL, MICHIGAN. MARCH 3, 1881, VOL. 21, P. 478.

This is a permanent and indefinite appropriation, under the Secretary of War, "for the purpose of operating and keeping in repair" this canal.

75.

OPERATING AND CARE ST. MARYS FALLS CANAL, MICHIGAN. MARCH 3, 1881, VOL. 21, P. 478.

This is of the same nature as No. 74.

76.

OPERATING AND CARE LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL, KENTUCKY. MARCH 3, 1881, VOL. 21, P. 478.

This is of the same nature as No. 74.

77.

OPERATING AND CARE DES MOINES RAPIDS CANAL, IOWA AND ILLINOIS. MARCH 3, 1881, VOL. 21, P. 478.

This is of the same nature as No. 74.

78.*

OPERATING AND CARE OF CANALS AND OTHER WORKS OF NAVIGATION. JULY 17, 1884, VOL. 23, P. 147.

This seems to be a somewhat loosely-drawn provision, as possibly it may apply to all completed river work, as well as to locks, canals, etc. It is a general, indefinite, and permanent appropriation, under the Secretary of War, for operating and maintaining "any canal or other work * * * belonging to the United States."

79.

EXAMINATIONS AND SURVEYS AT SOUTH PASS, MISSISSIPPI RIVER. AUGUST 11 1888, VOL. 25, P. 424.

This provides for not exceeding $10,000 annually for examinations and surveys at this point, in order to carry out the terms of the contract with James B. Eads.

80.

GAUGING WATERS OF LOWER MISSISSIPPI AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. AUGUST 11, 1888, VOL. 25, P. 424.

This provides for not over $6,000 yearly for this purpose. See amount, p. 421, vol. 25, and Senate joint resolution, February 21, 1871.

81.

OPERATING SNAG AND DREDGE BOATS ON UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER. AUGUST 11, 1888, VOL. 25, P. 424.

This provides that not exceeding $25,000 annually shall be used in this way. See p. 420 for amount.

82.

REMOVING OBSTRUCTIONS IN MISSISSIPPI RIVER. AUGUST 11, 1888, VOL. 25, P. 424. (SEE P. 421 FOR AMOUNT.)

This provides that not exceeding $100,000 may be used annually for removing snags, wrecks, etc., "in the Mississippi River."

83.

TRANSPORTATION OF THE ARMY AND ITS SUPPLIES (PACIFIC RAILROADS). MARCH 3, 1879, VOL. 20, P. 420.

This provides that in adjusting the accounts of the Union Pacific, Central Pacific, Kansas Pacific, Western Pacific, and Sioux City and Pacific railroads, respectively, "for transportation of the Army and transportation of the mails" the Secretary of the Treasury can carry to their credit the amounts so earned during each fiscal year. No change of rights, etc., is to work, this being simply to get a statement of the accounts on the Treasury books.

84.

CONSTRUCTION OF AIDS TO GUIDE WATER CRAFT THROUGH BRIDGE SPANS. JULY 5, 1884, VOL. 23, P. 148.

This provides, vol. 23, p. 148, *et seq.*, that the Secretary of War may order owners of bridges to make booms, dikes, etc., to guide boats and rafts through bridge openings. If they fail to do this in a reasonable time he may do it at Government expense, and institute suit to recover the cost to the Government. Not over $15,000 is to be spent by the Government on any one bridge in any one year. No other limit as to amount, and the matter is made permanent.

* This supersedes above from 74.

85.

CLAIMS OF OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE ARMY FOR DESTRUCTION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY. MARCH 3, 1885, VOL. 23, P. 350.

This provides that the proper officers of the Treasury shall pay for the "reasonable, useful, necessary, and proper" property of "officers and soldiers" lost, "not in time of war or hostilities with Indians," but in line of duty and not through their own fault. It is permanent and without limit as to amount. No provision as to insurance or as to the Navy.

86.

HORSES AND OTHER PROPERTY LOST IN THE MILITARY SERVICE. MARCH 3, 1849, VOL. 9, P. 414.

This provides for the payment of such when the loss was not due to the fault of the owner. Claims shall be adjusted by the Third Auditor. The appropriation is permanent and indefinite.

87.

ALLOWANCE FOR REDUCTION OF WAGES UNDER EIGHT-HOUR LAW. MAY 18, 1872, VOL. 17, P. 134.

This provides for payment for reductions on account of the eight-hour law that took place between June 25, 1868, and May 19, 1869.

88.

PAYMENT OF CERTAIN MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS IN KANSAS. APRIL 12, 1871, VOL. 17, P. 641.

This provides for monthly payments of certain organizations in Kansas called into the military service of the United States in 1863.

89.

MILITARY CONTRIBUTIONS IN MEXICO. MARCH 3, 1849, VOL. 9, P. 412.

This provides for adjusting the accounts of officers receiving funds raised in Mexico by contributions exacted of citizens and places of that country during the war.

90.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN INHABITANTS OF EAST FLORIDA. JUNE 26, 1844, VOL. 6, P. 680.

This provides for the payment of losses adjudged to have been inflicted by the United States troops in 1812–'13 upon citizens of Spain in east Florida. There must be a judicial finding, and this has to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

91.

ORDNANCE MATERIAL, PROCEEDS OF SALES, NAVY. MARCH 3, 1875, VOL. 18, P. 333.

This provides for the sale of obsolete material, etc., and the expenditure of not over $75,000 of the proceeds of the same in any one year in the purchase of suitable ordnance, etc.

92.

SALE OF SMALL ARMS. JUNE 20, 1878, VOL. 20, P. 242.

This relates to the Navy, and authority is given to sell the .50-caliber rifles and carbines and the cartridges therefor, and to invest the proceeds in such arms and ammunition as were then in use in the Army.

93.

PRIZE MONEY TO CAPTORS. MARCH 3, 1849, VOL. 9, P. 378.

Section 8 repeals the law providing for the appointment of "prize agents," and provides that the proceeds of prizes sold shall be paid by the marshal into the U. S. Treasury, and the Treasury shall distribute the money as "now provided by law."

94.

INDEMNITY FOR LOST CLOTHING. JULY 4, 1864, VOL. 13, P. 390.

This section (2) provides for payment of not over $50 to any one in the naval service, other than officers, for "personal effects" lost or destroyed by reason of the destruction of a United States vessel.

95.

GRATUITY TO MACHINISTS IN LIEU OF REENLISTMENTS. JUNE 16, 1880, VOL. 21, P. 290.

This provides one-third of a year's pay to such men, for each "good-conduct badge they have received," "not exceeding three in number, in lieu of other compensation."

96.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN OFFICERS OF THE NAVY. JANUARY 30, 1875, VOL. 18, P. 304.

This provides full pay for officers or their heirs dropped, furloughed, or retired between February 28, 1855, and the time they were again called into active service by the act of January 16, 1857, and subsequent acts.

97.

PRIVATEER PENSION FUND. JUNE 26, 1812, VOL. 2, P. 763.

This provides (sec. 17) that 2 per cent of the net proceeds of prizes, etc., taken by the "private armed vessels of the United States shall be paid to the Government as a fund for the support of the widows and orphans of persons slain, and for the support of persons wounded in battle on such vessels, to be applied as may be directed by law."

98.

BOUNTY FOR DESTRUCTION OF ENEMIES' VESSELS. JULY 17, 1862, VOL. 12, P. 606.

This provides, section 4, for prize money of $50 per head for every prisoner taken with an enemy's vessel, $100 for every person destroyed with such vessel, if of inferior force, and $200 per head if the opposing vessel be of equal or superior force.

99.

NAVAL HOSPITAL FUND. MARCH 2, 1799, VOL. 1, P. 729, AND SUBSEQUENT ACTS.

This gives the President the power to "direct" the expenditures of moneys raised for this purpose. Raised by assessment of 20 cents per month on seamen's wages.

100.

CLOTHING AND SMALL-STORES FUND. FEBRUARY 14, 1879, VOL. 20, P. 288; JUNE 30, 1890, VOL. 26, P. 197.

(1) It is provided that "the value of issues of small stores shall be credited to a fund to be designated as the 'small-stores fund,' in the same manner as the value of the issues of clothing is now credited to the 'clothing fund,' * * * the resources of the fund to be used hereafter in the purchase of supplies of small stores for issue."

(2) This simply combines the clothing and small-stores funds.

101.

PAYMENT OF JAPANESE AWARD. FEBRUARY 22, 1883, VOL. 22, P. 421.

This appropriates $785,000.87 to pay the Japanese Government.

102.

PAY OF NAVY. JUNE 20, 1874, VOL. 18, P. 111.

This provides that balances unexpended for the pay of the Navy shall not be covered into the Treasury at the end of two years, as is the case with appropriations when not otherwise specially provided.

103.

PAY OF MARINE CORPS. JUNE 20, 1874, VOL. 18, P. 111.

This makes the same provision for the pay of the Marine Corps as for the pay of the Navy. Section 102.

104.

PAY OF THE NAVY DEPOSIT FUND. FEBRUARY 19, 1889, VOL. 25, P. 657.

This makes a savings-bank arrangement for the enlisted men and petty officers of the Navy. Their deposits go to the fund appropriated for the pay of the Navy, are duly indicated as to the special claim of the depositor, must be in sums of not less than $5 for each deposit, bear interest after six months at 4 per cent, payable at death or discharge to depositor or his heirs, and forfeitable in certain cases of bad conduct.

105.

RELIEF OF SUFFERERS BY WRECK OF U. S. STEAMERS AT APIA, SAMOA. FEBRUARY 19, 1890, VOL. 26, P. 9.

This provides for pay to survivors for their losses, amount not to exceed twelve months' pay. Also for a payment to certain heirs of those who lost their lives. Also for burial of the dead, and for sundry other details. The amount necessary for these things is appropriated. This also would likely be permanent under general law, because it applies to the Navy.

106.

RELIEF OF SUFFERERS BY WRECK OF U. S. S. HURON. DECEMBER 15, 1877, VOL. 20, P. 14.

This is a permanent appropriation of not over $6,000 to provide for the burial, etc., of persons drowned.

107.

RELIEF OF PERSONS IMPRESSED INTO THE U. S. NAVAL SERVICE. MARCH 3, 1881, VOL. 21, P. 642.

This provides for pay and commutation of rations to the crews of two steamers during the time they were held as "prisoners of war;" does not say who held them, when, or for how long.

108.

ARREARS OF ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONS. MARCH 3, 1879, VOL. 20, P. 469.

This appropriates for the above purpose, and provides for keeping separate accounts as regards the two branches of the service.

109.

MARYLAND INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND. FEBRUARY 23, 1865, VOL. 13, P. 436.

This separates the deaf and dumb asylum from the blind, and provides, under the Secretary of the Interior, for permanent expenditures to instruct "all indigent blind" children, under the law, to be sent to some institution for the blind in Maryland or in some other State. No limit as to amount except that the cost per child must not exceed what is so paid by the State.

110.

FEES ON CERTAIN INDIAN ALLOTMENTS. FEBRUARY 8, 1887, VOL. 24, P. 389, AND SUBSEQUENT ACTS.

This is in the act for the allotment of lands to Indians in severalty. It provides for the payment to officers of fees out of the Treasury at the same rate as if the lands had been entered in the usual way. The Commissioner of the General Land Office makes out the accounts and the Secretary of the Interior is to approve them before payment.

111.

COLLEGES FOR AGRICULTURE AND THE MECHANIC ARTS. AUGUST 30, 1890, VOL. 26, P. 417.

This extends the time for States to act, under the former act, for two years from July 1, 1872. Former act was of July 2, 1862.

112.

REVENUES, YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK. SEC. 2475, R. S., P. 453.

Section 2475 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to receive all revenues derived from the park, and to expend said sums for the improvement, etc., of the park.

113.

INDEMNITY FOR SWAMP LANDS PURCHASED BY INDIVIDUALS. MARCH 2, 1855, VOL. 10, P. 634.

This provides that upon proof that lands sold are of the swamp lands conveyed to a State the money received shall be paid to the State.

114.

REPAYMENTS FOR LANDS ERRONEOUSLY SOLD. JANUARY 12, 1825, VOL. 4, P. 80.

This provides for the repayment by the Secretary of the Treasury of moneys received for lands with a prior title and erroneously sold to individuals.

115.

PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF HOT SPRINGS, ARK. MARCH 3, 1877, VOL. 19 P. 378.

Section 7 provides that the commission may expend money for improvements, removing obstructions, etc. Such money is the proceeds from sales of lands at Hot Springs. Such money, not expended as provided, is a special fund for Hot Springs purposes, as defined in this act and in the title of this account, but subject as to expenditure to the future action of Congress. Proceeds of "water rents" is subject, for these purposes, to expediture at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior.

116.

DEPOSITS BY INDIVIDUALS FOR SURVEYING PUBLIC LANDS. JULY 1, 1864, VOL. 13, P. 410.

This provides that in certain cases individuals may procure special surveys by the Government, provided they deposit enough money to cover all the expenses incident thereto.

117.

5, 3, AND 2 PER CENT FUNDS OF THE NET PROCEEDS OF SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS IN THE STATES. FEBRUARY 20, 1811, VOL. 2, P. 643, AND SUBSEQUENT ACTS.

The act of February 20, 1811, provides (section 5) that 5 per cent of the net proceeds of the sales of United States lands in the "State" of Orleans shall be applied to the building of roads and levees after January 1, presumably the succeeding January.

No subsequent acts are cited by the Treasury Department, and this will require further inquiry and investigation.

118.

PUBLISHING PROCLAMATIONS RELATING TO SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS. MARCH 3, 1877, VOL. 19, P. 357.

This appropriates "such sum as may be necessary" for the publication of proclamations relating to the sales of public lands in the different States and Territories, as provided for in the "saline land" act, January 12, 1877, and the act repealing restrictions upon sales of lands in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida.

119.

FIVE PER CENT OF THE NET PROCEEDS OF SALES OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN COLORADO. MARCH 3, 1875, VOL. 18, P. 476.

This provides for the payment of the above fund for such public improvements within the State as the legislature may direct.

120.

REIMBURSEMENT TO MARSHALS FOR EXPENSES OF TAKING NINTH CENSUS. JUNE 3, 1872, VOL. 17, P. 340.

This appropriates what the Secretary of the Interior may find to have been necessarily expended in this way by United States marshals and not covered by past appropriations, but not exceeding $1,000 to be paid to any one marshal.

121.

SURVEYING VIGIL AND ST. VRAIN PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS IN COLORADO. FEBRUARY 25, 1869, VOL. 15, P. 275.

This provides for the survey and disposition of the above lands, Vigil and St. Vrain to pay the cost so far as the lands surveyed may be theirs, before they can get a title; but first the cost is to be paid, without limit, out of the general funds of the United States. There are various details as to homesteading lands not belonging to claimants, etc.

122.

SURVEYING NOLAN PRIVATE LAND CLAIM IN COLORADO. JULY 1, 1870, VOL. 16, P. 646.

This provides for the survey and adjustment of this claim in the usual manner.

123.

DEFICIENCY IN POSTAL REVENUES. MARCH 3, 1891, VOL. 26, P. 1081.*

This simply provides that if the revenues of the Post-Office Department are not sufficient to meet the appropriations for 1892, then the deficiency for that year shall be paid out of the general funds.

---

* Provided for yearly in postal act.

124.

MAIL TRANSPORTATION, PACIFIC RAILROADS. MARCH 3, 1879, VOL. 20, P. 420.

This authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to credit the accounts of Union Pacific, Central Pacific, Kansas Pacific, Western Pacific, and Sioux City Pacific railroads for transportation of the Army and of the mails, in order to get statements of their business on the books, without changing the nature of existing obligations.

125.

FEES, SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS. FEBRUARY 28, 1871, VOL. 16, P. 438.

This provides what the fees of the chief supervisors shall be and how they shall be verified and paid, and makes a permanent and unlimited appropriation for payment.

126.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, REPORTER OF SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. AUGUST 5, 1882, VOL. 22, P. 254.

This makes a permanent appropriation for the specified salary, etc., of the reporter.

127.

SALARIES OF RETIRED JUDGES. APRIL 10, 1869, VOL. 16, P. 45.

It is not clear how this can be construed as permanent. It says such a judge "shall thereafter * * * receive the same salary which was by law payable to him at the time of his resignation;" but the contention would seem reasonable that this would only give a claim, like any other salary, and subject to annual appropriations by Congress for payment.

128.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS PROPOSED TO BE REPEALED, ACCORDING TO THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

STOCKBRIDGE CONSOLIDATED FUND. DATE OF TREATY OR ACT, FEBRUARY 6, 1871; STATUTES, VOL. 16, P. 404.

This provides for the sale of certain lands of the Stockbridge and Munsee tribe of Indians and for the payment out of the proceeds thereof of the expenses relating thereto, amounts due to individuals for improvements, a debt contracted by the sachem and councilors for the benefit of the tribes, the amounts found due to settlers, and not over $30,000 of the remainder may be used to transfer and locate said Indians on new lands. The balance is a special fund to be kept in the Treasury at 4 per cent. interest, said interest to be applied to schools, etc., for these Indians, "or paid in such other manner as the President may direct."

129.

INTEREST ON STOCKBRIDGE CONSOLIDATED FUND. FEBRUARY 6, 1871, VOL. 16, P. 404.

This provides that the funds not provided for in the foregoing shall constitute a permanent fund, left in trust with the United States, at 5 per cent interest, said interest to be expended for them as the President may direct. This is further explained in the latter part of remarks under No. 128.

130.

PAYMENT TO NORTH CAROLINA CHEROKEES. (1) JULY 29, 1848, VOL. 9, PP. 264, 265.

This provides that $53.33 shall be set aside for every Cherokee in North Carolina, and he or his heirs shall be paid the interest at 6 per cent per annum, unless he moves West, and then he shall have the principal.

(2) MARCH 3, 1875, VOL 18, P. 447.

This provides that the funds of these Indians may be used by the Secretary of the Interior to perfect their title to their lands.

(3) AUGUST 15, 1876, VOL. 19, PP. 197, 198.

This places the Eastern Cherokee fund with the Government at 5 per cent, and authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to use of interest and principal not over $6,000 a year for instruction, etc.

131.

UTE 4 PER CENT FUND. JUNE 15, 1880, VOL. 21, P. 199.

This provides for sundry continuing payments out of the Ute fund and gives general directions for the management thereof, the interest on the permanent fund to be paid to them per capita, no provision being made for continuing expenditures upon the discretion of an executive officer.

132.

UTE 5 PER CENT FUND. APRIL 29, 1874, VOL. 18, P. 41.

This sets aside enough 5 per cent bonds to yield $25,000 interest annually, said interest to be paid annually for their benefit as the President may direct.

JUNE 15, 1880, VOL. 21, P. 199.

There does not appear to be any authority for the 5 per cent rate in the act. There are general directions about the financial matters of the Utes, and provision on page 204, section 5, for the 4 per cent fund.

133.

SIOUX NATION FUND. MARCH 2, 1889, VOL. 25, P. 895, SEC. 17.

This gives general direction for the management of the $3,000,000 fund, amount set aside, interest at 5 per cent, for the Sioux, under the Secretary of the Interior, for the "use" of these Indians. There is large discretion left to the Secretary in the expenditure of the interest on this fund.

134.

CHEYENNES AND ARAPAHOES IN OKLAHOMA FUND. MARCH 3, 1891, VOL. 26, P. 1025, SEC. 15.

This sets apart $1,000,000 for these Indians as a permanent fund, the interest on which, at 5 per cent, is to be paid to them per capita, annually. No specific appropriating words are employed.

135.

SISSETON-WAHPETON FUND. MARCH 3, 1891, VOL.26, P. 1038, SEC. 27.

After providing for certain immediate payments, $1,699,800, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay for certain lands, is placed in the Treasury to the credit of these Indians, and this "with interest thereon at 5 per centum per annum, shall be at all times subject to appropriation by Congress or to application by order of the President for the education," etc., of these Indians.

136.

CREEK GENERAL FUND. MARCH 1, 1889, VOL. 25, P. 758, SEC. 1.

This provides that $2,000,000 shall remain in the Treasury at 5 per cent interest, subject to the direction of the council, and further subject to the discretion of Congress, and Congress may at any time cause the whole amount to be paid and interest thereby to cease. It is not clear that the council can call for more than the interest.

137.

SEMINOLE GENERAL FUND. MARCH 2, 1889, VOL. 25, P. 1004, SEC. 12.

This provides that $1,500,000 shall remain in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of said Indians. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum shall be paid to the treasurer of said nation, payments semiannually. No conditions attached.

138.

INTEREST ON UTE 4 PER CENT FUND. JUNE 15, 1880, VOL. 21, P. 199.

Section 5, p. 204, provides that enough money to yield, at 4 per cent, $50,000 per annum shall be set aside out of the general fund, and said interest shall be paid to them annually per capita.

139.

INTEREST ON UTE 5 PER CENT FUND. APRIL 29, 1874, VOL. 18, P. 41.

This provides "that the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue, set apart, and hold as a perpetual fund, in trust," etc., enough 5 per cent bonds to yield $25,000 yearly interest, payable annually for their benefit, as the President may direct.

JUNE 15, 1880, VOL. 21, P. 199.

This seems to be a reaffirmation as to a fund to yield $25,000 a year—p. 201, "condition 5"—for per capita distribution.

140.

INTEREST ON SIOUX NATION FUND. MARCH 2, 1889, VOL. 25, P. 895.

This provides how the 5 per cent interest on the $3,000,000 fund shall be spent under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. A further provision relating to the principal is covered by the note on the fund itself. No. 133.

141.

INTEREST ON CHEYENNES AND ARAPAHOES IN OKLAHOMA FUND. MARCH 3, 1891, VOL. 26, P. 1025, SEC. 15.

This provides for 5 per cent on $1,000,000 to be paid to them per capita annually.

142.

INTEREST ON SISSETON AND WAHPETON FUND. MARCH 3, 1891, VOL. 26, P. 1038, SEC. 27.

The former citation (No. 135) of this law and section relates to the fund being subject to the approval by Congress or use by the President for the benefit of these Indians. This account relates to the interest, 5 per cent of which is subject to the same use by Congress or the President. The fund is $1,699,800, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay for certain lands.

143.

INTEREST ON CREEK GENERAL FUND. MARCH 1, 1889, VOL. 25, P. 758, SEC. 1.

The fund ($2,000,000), previously cited (No. 136), can be paid by Congress to said nation at any time; but until this is done 5 per cent interest thereon shall be paid to the treasurer of the nation.

144.

INTEREST ON SEMINOLE GENERAL FUND. MARCH 2, 1889, VOL. 25, P. 1004, SEC. 12.

This provides that 5 per cent interest shall be paid to the treasurer, semiannually, of said nation. While the fund is permanently set aside or appropriated, no provision is made for its ever being paid, as with the Creeks. In this case only the interest is to be paid or can be paid.

FULFILLING TREATIES WITH INDIANS, PROCEEDS OF LANDS.

145.

IOWAS. MAY 17, 1854, VOL. 10, P. 1069, SEC. 2.

This provides that the United States shall, out of the net proceeds of certain lands, discharge certain obligations and set aside the remainder, to be invested in stocks for them, by the President, the interest to be spent for them as he may deem best, but all funds, principal and interest, subject to Congress.

146.

KANSAS. MAY 8, 1872, VOL. 17, P. 86.

This provides (section 3) for the sale of certain lands ceded to the United States, the net proceeds to be applied to paying the debts of the Kansas and the balance to be given to them per capita.

Section 4 provides that they may have their other lands sold, the proceeds of improvements to go to each Indian so concerned, the balance to belong to the Kansas in common. Provision is made for one-half of this to remain in the Treasury for twenty years at 5 per cent interest, the interest to be given to them, and after that the principal to be given to them, the other one-half to be used for their benefit in case they go to the Indian Territory.

JUNE 23, 1874, VOL 18, P. 272.

This provides that certain proceeds of lands may be placed to their credit on the books of the Treasurer at 5 per cent interest, interest and principal to be used for their benefit as the President may direct.

JULY 5, 1876, VOL. 19, P. 76.

This simply changes some details about the sale of the same lands. It permits, all under the President, the net proceeds to be used for their benefit in the Indian Territory, etc., and any fund not used to draw 5 per cent interest; interest and principal to be used for them by order of the President.

MAY 16, 1880, VOL. 21, PP. 68, 69.

This is simply an act for the relief of settlers, purchasers of the foregoing lands, and not able to meet the earlier conditions.

147.

MENOMONEES. FEBRUARY 12, 1871, VOL. 16, P. 410.

This provides for the sale of certain of their lands in Wisconsin, the net proceeds to be paid to or funded for the benefit of said tribe in such manner as the President, with the assent of the chiefs and head men of said tribe, may determine.

MARCH 22, 1882, VOL. 22, P. 30.

This provides for the sale of certain logs cut by these Indians, the net proceeds to be placed to their credit in the Treasury to be expended for their benefit, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

148.

MIAMIS OF KANSAS. MARCH 3, 1873, VOL. 17, P. 633.

This provides in sections 4, 5, and 6, for the sale of certain lands, and the consolidation of all moneys and effects into a consolidated fund for an adjustment of relations with certain other Indians, and then for the payment of annuities as the now united Peorias and Miamis may agree upon, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. Nothing is here said as to interest, or of permanency of principal, or of any like matters. No fixed amounts are named.

JUNE 23, 1874, VOL. 18, P. 273.

This is a directory act, saying how payments shall be made by purchasers of the foregoing lands.

MAY 15, 1882, VOL. 22, P. 63.

This makes further provision for carrying out the purposes of the prior act.

149.

OMAHA'S INTEREST ON DEFERRED PAYMENTS FOR LANDS. AUGUST 19, 1890, VOL. 26, P. 329.

This extends the time for five payments to December 1, 1894, and the second and third payments are due one and two years thereafter. The principal shall be retained in the Treasury as heretofore provided, but the interest shall be paid to them per capita by the Secretary of the Interior.

150.

POTTAWATOMIES, FEBRUARY 27, 1867, VOL. 15, P. 531.

This provides for the removal of these Indians to the Indian Territory. In section 5 provision is made for the Government to pay certain individual Indians moneys that may be deposited as the proceeds of their personal property. In section 6 provision is made for those who so desire to receive their portion of all lands and funds and become citizens of the United States. After providing for certain specific payments, etc., provision is made for the sale of certain lands and "the interest on said purchase money shall be paid annually to the Secretary of the Interior for the use of said Indians." This is the only statement relating to a moneyed relation with the Government.

151.

SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSISSIPPI. FEBRUARY 18, 1867, VOL. 15, P. 495.

This provides for certain immediate expenditures, all looking to their removal, and that the net proceeds of certain lands shall be added to their invested funds, and 5 per cent interest thereon shall be expended in the "same manner as the interest of their present funds is now paid." Certain annuities are imposed upon this fund.

152.

SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSOURI. AUGUST 15, 1876, VOL. 19, P. 208.

Section 7 of this act provides that certain of their lands may be sold, with their consent, and the net proceeds be placed to their credit, to be used for the benefit of said tribe as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.

In the earlier part of this act similar provision is made about lands of the Otoe and Missouria tribes. There appears to be no account with them now, however.

153.

SHAWNEES, APRIL 7, 1869, VOL. 16, P. 53.

This provides for the sale of lands belonging to certain absentees of said tribe, the proceeds to be "applied according to the provisions of the treaty * * * proclaimed November 2, 1854."

JANUARY 11, 1875, VOL. 18, P. 395.

This is supplementary to the foregoing, correcting certain errors as to land improved.

MARCH 1, 1881, VOL. 22, P. 377.

There is nothing to be found under this citation. The volume contains several annual appropriations to carry out treaty stipulations as to annuities, etc., but nothing as to this.

PROCEEDS OF LANDS.

154.

CIVILIZATION FUND. SEPTEMBER 29, 1865, VOL. 14, P. 688, SEC. 1.

After providing for the establishment of a $300,000 fund for the benefit of the Great Little Osage Indians, the remainder of the net proceeds of the lands to be sold is ordered to be placed to the credit, in the Treasury, of the "civilization fund," which is "to be used under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the education and civilization of Indian tribes residing within the limits of the United States."

155.

PROCEEDS OF NEW YORK INDIAN LANDS IN KANSAS. FEBRUARY 19, 1873, VOL. 17, P. 466.

This provides that settlers upon these lands, previously allotted to certain of these Indians, may buy the same under certain rules and regulations, to be enforced by the Secretary of the Interior, and the proceeds shall be paid to the Indians or their heirs concerned. Any money not claimed in five years from date of the passage of this act shall be covered into the general fund of the Treasury.

156.

PROCEEDS OF SIOUX RESERVATIONS IN MINNESOTA AND DAKOTA. MARCH 3, 1863, VOL. 12, P. 819.

This provides for the removal of these Indians and for the sale of their lands in Minnesota and Dakota. The proceeds of the lands shall be "invested by the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of said Indians in their new homes." All is left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, with no specification as to interest or amount to be expended yearly.

157.

PROCEEDS OF FLATHEAD PATENTED LANDS, BITTER ROOT VALLEY, MONTANA. MARCH 2, 1889, VOL. 25, P. 872.

This provides that these lands may be sold and the proceeds paid to the Indians severally, as land was formerly allotted, or expended for their benefit, as the Secretary of the Interior may elect.

158.

INDIAN MONEYS, PROCEEDS OF LABOR. MARCH 3, 1883, VOL. 22, P. 590.

This provides that the proceeds of all pasturage and sales of timber, coal, or other product of any Indian reservation, except those of the five civilized tribes, and not the result of the labor of any member of an Indian tribe, shall be covered into the Treasury, for the benefit of such tribe, under * * * the Secretary of the Interior, etc. The balance relates only to his making regulations and reporting to Congress.

APPROPRIATIONS EXCEPTED.

159.

SINKING FUND. FEBRUARY 25, 1862, VOL. 12, P. 346.

Referring to the application of taxes paid on imported goods (section 5), it says they shall be applied "to the purchase or payment of 1 per cent of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year after the 1st day of July, 1862, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct."

JULY 14, 1870, VOL. 16, PP. 273, 274.

iis is the act to authorize the refunding of the national debt. Section 6 pro-
s that all "sinking-fund" bonds shall be made a matter of "record" and then
royed. And "any bonds hereafter applied to said sinking fund, and all other
ted States bonds redeemed or paid * * * by the United States shall also in
manner be redeemed and destroyed." * * * These "bonds of each class
* shall be deducted from the amount of each class of the outstanding debt of
United States."
In addition to other amounts that may be applied to the redemption or payment
he public debt, an amount equal to the interest on all bonds belonging to the
esaid sinking fund shall be applied, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from
to time direct, to the payment of the public debt as provided in section 5 of the
aforesaid" (section and act first cited).
ien a permanent appropriation is made "out of the receipts for duties on
orted goods" to carry into effect these requirements.

160.

INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT. FEBRUARY 9, 1847, VOL. 9, P. 123.

iis short act is as follows: "That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is
by, authorized and directed, to cause to be paid, out of any money in the Treas-
not otherwise appropriated, any interest falling due, or accruing on, any por-
of the public debt authorized by law."

161.

INTEREST ON PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS. JULY 1, 1862, VOL. 12, P. 492.

iis relates to the "Union Pacific Railroad," and section 5 provides that upon
bonds authorized "interest may be paid in United States Treasury notes or any
r money or currency which the United States have or shall declare lawful money
a legal tender."

162.

PREMIUM ON PURCHASE OF BONDS.

ie account is stated, but no citation is given.

163.

REFUNDING THE NATIONAL DEBT. JULY 14, 1870, VOL. 16, P. 273.

ie appropriating part of this act, as here referred to, is section 2. The Secre-
of the Treasury is authorized to apply the proceeds thereof, referring to the
ls he is authorized to prepare and sell, "to the redemption of any bonds of the
ted States outstanding, and known as 5-20 bonds," etc. One-half of 1 per cent
he amount of the new bonds authorized is appropriated to pay for the expense
dent to their issue.

JANUARY 20, 1871, VOL. 16, P. 399.

iis is a short act amendatory of the previous act, authorizing an increase of the
unt of the 5 per cent bonds that may be issued, but not to increase the total of
inds, and permitting the interest on all to be made payable quarterly.

JANUARY 14, 1875, VOL. 18, P. 296.

iis is the "resumption" act, commonly so called. After providing for the
mption in silver coin of the fractional currency and after some provisions in
tion to national-bank notes and the greenbacks, it says:
And on and after the first day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and
nty-nine, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the United States
l-tender notes then outstanding on their presentation for redemption, at the
e of the assistant treasurer of the United States in the city of New York, in sums

of not less than fifty dollars. And to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for the redemption in this act authorized or required, he is authorized to use any surplus revenues, from time to time, in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell, and dispose of, at not less than par, in coin, either of the descriptions of bonds of the United States described in the act of Congress, approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled 'An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt,' with like qualities, privileges, and exemptions, to the extent necessary to carry this act into full effect, and to use the proceeds thereof for the purposes aforesaid. And all the provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

Subsequent legislation restricting this to "resumption" rather than to "redemption" is not cited.

The character of bonds referred to is as follows: First, bonds redeemable after ten years, interest at 5 per cent; second, bonds payable after fifteen years, interest at 4½ per cent; third, bonds payable after thirty years, interest at 4 per cent. All bonds are to be sold "for coin," and they are "redeemable in coin of the (then) present standard of value."

164.

SINKING FUND FOR 3.65 BONDS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. MARCH 3, 1879, VOL. 20, P. 410.

This appropriates "annually," and hence permanently, "out of the proportional sum which the United States may contribute toward the expenses of the District of Columbia," etc., "such sums as will, with the interest thereon at the rate of 3.65 per cent per annum, be sufficient to pay the principal of the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia, issued under the act of Congress approved June 20, 1874, at maturity."

165.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON 3.65 BONDS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. JULY 31, 1876, VOL. 19, P. 106.

This provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may, in certain contingencies, pay the interest or any part of the interest on these bonds for the year beginning July 1, 1876, and reimburse the Government out of any future surplus of the revenues of the District.

166.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON 3.65 BONDS DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. ACT JUNE 11, 1878, AND JUNE 16, 1880, VOL. 21, P. 286.

This provides for the issue of bonds to meet certain judgments and accounts, the interest to be paid as provided in the act—section 7—of June 20, 1874, authorizing this class of bonds.

MAY 3, 1881, VOL. 21, P. 466.

This further provides for the issue and sale of bonds to meet District liabilities.

167.

POLICE RELIEF FUND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. FEBRUARY 25, 1885, VOL. 23, P. 316.

This provides for the retention of $1 a month from the pay of District policemen for the establishment of a fund for their relief, all under the direction of the Commissioners.

168.

FIREMEN'S RELIEF FUND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. FEBRUARY 25, 1885, VOL. 23, P. 317.

This provision is the same for firemen as the former is for policemen.

169.

COINAGE OF SILVER BULLION. ACT OF JULY 14, 1890, VOL. 26, P. 289.

Permanent and unlimited appropriation is made at the close of the first section "to carry into effect the provisions of this act." This is the "Sherman" silver bullion purchase act. No provision is made for holding the seigniorage as security for the Treasury notes issued for the purchase of the bullion, but it is to be covered into the Treasury.

170.

EXPENSE OF TREASURY NOTES, ACT JULY 14, 1890. JULY 14, 1890, VOL. 26, P. 289.

This is covered by the clause quoted in the former citation.

171.

STORAGE AND HANDLING OF SILVER BULLION, ACT JULY 14, 1890. JULY 14, 1890, VOL. 26, P. 289.

This is simply another division of the expenses of carrying into effect the provisions of that act, and is covered by the appropriations clause previously cited.

172.

EXPENSES OF SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, INTEREST ON TRUST FUND. AUGUST 10, 1846, VOL. 9, P. 102.

This provides that 6 per cent on $515,169, proceeds from the Smithson estate, shall be paid semiannually for the support of the institution, this being the amount over and above the sum set apart for buildings. These funds are construed as "loaned to the United States Treasury."

173.

REPAYMENT TO IMPORTERS EXCESS OF DEPOSITS. JUNE 30, 1864, VOL. 13, P. 215.

Section 16, making this provision, is as follows:

"That whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that, in any case of unascertained duties, or duties or other moneys paid under protest and appeal, as hereinbefore provided, more money has been paid to the collector, or person acting as such, than the law requires should have been paid, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to draw his warrant upon the Treasurer in favor of the person or persons entitled to the overpayment, directing the said Treasurer to refund the same out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

174.

DEBENTURES OR DRAWBACKS. MARCH 3, 1849, VOL. 9, P. 398.

This appropriates "so much money as may be necessary" to pay all "debentures or drawbacks, bounties, or allowances," makes the "collectors of the customs" the "disbursing agents" under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and all lawful debenture certificates are made receivable for customs dues.

175.

DEBENTURES OR OTHER CHARGES. OCTOBER 16, 1837, VOL. 5, P. 207.

In section 2 the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to use the general funds of the Government to pay "debentures and other charges," if necessary.

176.

UNCLAIMED MERCHANDISE. MARCH 3, 1799, VOL. 1, P. 670.

This provides that upon the sale of unclaimed imported merchandise the net proceeds shall be placed in the Treasury of the United States "for the use of the owner or owners," who shall receive the same upon "due proof."

177.

MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE. JUNE 26, 1884, VOL. 23, P. 57.

Section 15 provides that "the expense of maintaining the Marine-Hospital Service shall hereafter be borne by the United States, out of the receipts for duties on tonnage provided for by this act; and so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated for that purpose."

178.

REFUNDING TAXES ILLEGALLY COLLECTED. JUNE 30, 1864, VOL. 13, P. 239.

In section 44 the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, subject to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized to refund duties erroneously or illegally assessed or collected; and also to pay judgments of courts for such sums against collectors or deputy collectors; and also to "compromise such suits and all others relating to internal revenue."

179.

ALLOWANCE OR DRAWBACK. JULY 1, 1862, VOL. 12, P. 488.

Section 16 provided that there shall be a drawback upon exports of articles upon which the internal-revenue tax has been paid, equal to the amount of said tax, when the amount claimed is not less than $20, and except in the case of exports of raw cotton; but exports of cotton goods shall receive one-half a cent per pound if made of cotton which has paid the internal-revenue tax, all payable out of the receipts from internal-revenue taxes.

180.

SUPPORT OF SOLDIERS' HOME. MARCH 3, 1851, VOL. 9, P. 596.

This sets apart and appropriates certain funds, including $118,791.19, levied in Mexico; also certain forfeitures, deductions from pay, etc., for the erection and support of a "military asylum" (soldiers' home) for all soldiers, regular or volunteer, who have or may contribute as provided, and who are disabled, as specified in the act.

181.

SOLDIERS' HOME PERMANENT FUND. MARCH 3, 1883, VOL. 22, P. 565.

This is an act to "prescribe regulations for the Soldiers' Home, located at Washington," and "for other purposes." It is provided in section 8 that all surplus current funds of the home and the proceeds of all investments realized upon shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States at 3 per cent interest, payable quarterly to the treasurer of the home. On certain conditions the principal may be spent.

182.

SOLDIERS' HOME, INTEREST ON PERMANENT FUND. MARCH 3, 1883, VOL. 22, P. 565.

The provision for the interest is stated in the latter part of the former citation.

183.

NAVY PENSION FUND (INTEREST APPLIED TO PENSIONS). APRIL 23, 1800, VOL. 2, P. 52.

This act is for the better government of the Navy of the United States. Section 8 provides that "every officer, seaman, or marine, disabled in the line of his duty, shall be entitled to receive for life or during his disability, a pension from the United States according to the nature and degree of his disability, not exceeding one-half his monthly pay."

Proceeds of prizes are set apart for "pensions and half pay, should the same be hereafter granted." If this is not enough the public faith is pledged "to make up the deficiency," but if too much "the surplus shall be applied to the making of further provision for the comfort," etc., of "disabled officers, seamen, and marines," and for such as by bravery, merit, or long and faithful service merit the gratitude of their country. All is placed under the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of War, reports to be made to Congress, annually, and a majority of these Cabinet officers can direct all expenditures.

JULY 1, 1864, VOL. 13, P. 414.

This short act directs the Secretary of the Navy to invest the surplus moneys of this fund in the registered securities of the United States. Certain other directions are simply to fully carry out this policy.

JULY 23, 1868, VOL. 15, P. 170.

This is the pension bill for the year ending June 30, 1869. It provides for the payment of $350,000 to persons already pensionable, "to be paid from the Navy pension fund," and seems to have been unnecessary.

JULY 11, 1870, VOL. 16, P. 222.

This made appropriations "from the Navy fund" for current needs, while former laws make the appropriations permanent; but at the close of the act the Secretary of the Navy is required "annually to submit to Congress estimates of the claims and demands chargeable upon * * * the naval pension fund, and no payments shall be made therefrom except upon appropriations made by Congress."

This makes the appropriations no longer permanent, in the usual sense.

184.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS OF INDIAN TRIBES. APRIL 1, 1880, VOL. 21, P. 70.

This short act provides for the disposition of Indian funds as they exist or arise, in the following terms:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to deposit in the Treasury of the United States any and all sums now held by him, or which may hereafter be received by him, as Secretary of the Interior and trustee of various Indian tribes, on account of the redemption of United States bonds or other stocks and securities belonging to the Indian trust fund, and all sums received on account of sales of Indian trust lands and the sales of stocks lately purchased for temporary investment, whenever he is of the opinion that the best interest of the Indians will be promoted by such deposits, in lieu of investments; and the United States shall pay interest semiannually from the date of deposit of any and all such sums in the United States Treasury at the rate per annum stipulated by treaties or prescribed by law, and such payments shall be made in the usual manner, as each may become due, without further appropriation by Congress."

These funds are enumerated by the Treasury Department as follows:

(*Funds held by the United States in lieu of investment, act of April 1, 1880 (21 Stat., p. 70).*

"Cherokee asylum fund; Cherokee national fund; Cherokee school fund; Cherokee orphan fund; Chickasaw national fund; Chippewa and Christian Indian fund; Choctaw general fund; Choctaw school fund; Choctaw orphan fund; Delaware general fund; Delaware school fund; Eastern Shawnee fund; Iowa fund; Kansas school fund; Kaskaskia, Peoria, Wea, and Piankeshaw fund; Kaskaskia, Peoria, Wea, and Piankeshaw school fund; Kickapoo general fund; Kickapoo 4 per cent fund; L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Chippewa fund; Menomonee fund; Omaha fund; Osage fund; Osage school fund; Otoe and Missouria fund; Pawnee fund; Ponca fund; Pottawatomie education fund; Pottawatomie general fund; Pottawatomie mills fund; Santee Sioux fund; Sac and Fox of the Missouri fund; Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund; Seneca fund; Seneca (Tonawonda band) fund; Seneca and Shawnee fund; Shoshone and Bannock fund; Umatilla school fund; Umatilla general fund."

185.

INTEREST ON THE PRECEDING FUNDS.

This is covered by the provisions of the act just cited, and the Treasury Department states the accounts as follows:

Interest on such funds.

"Cherokee asylum fund; Cherokee national fund; Cherokee school fund; Cherokee orphan fund; Chickasaw national fund; Chippewa and Christian Indian fund; Choctaw general fund; Choctaw school fund; Choctaw orphan fund; Delaware general fund; Delaware school fund; Eastern Shawnee fund; Iowa fund; Kansas school fund; Kaskaskia, Peoria, Wea, and Piankeshaw fund; Kaskaskia, Peoria, Wea, and Piankeshaw school fund; Kickapoo general fund; Kickapoo 4 per cent fund; L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Chippewa fund; Menomonee fund; Omaha fund; Osage fund; Osage school fund; Otoe and Missouria fund; Pawnee fund; Ponca fund; Pottawatomie education fund; Pottawatomie general fund; Pottawatomie mills fund; Santee Sioux fund; Sac and Fox of the Missouri fund; Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund; Seneca fund; Seneca (Tonawanda band) fund; Seneca and Shawnee fund; Shoshone and Bannock fund; Umatilla school fund; Umatilla general fund."

The accounts treated of in the foregoing pages complete the list of such accounts furnished by the Treasury Department; and it is stated by the Treasury officials that this includes all the accounts or items of any kind that are in any way construed as authorized to be treated as covered by permanent and indefinite appropriations.

The following is the list of expenditures under the heads of these accounts for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1891, and June 30, 1892.

Expenditures for the fiscal years 1890 and 1891 from appropriations proposed to be repealed by House bill No. 448, Fifty-second Congress, first session.

Items.	Fiscal year 1890.	Fiscal year 1891.
Salaries, diplomatic officers, while receiving instructions and in transit	.....	$9,330.34
Salaries, consular officers, while receiving instructions and in transit	.....	18,426.45
Pay of consular officers for services to American vessels and seamen	$26,496.75	25,290.29
Refunding penalties or charges erroneously exacted	116.60	186.00
Contingent expenses, national currency (reimbursable), Treasurer's office	23,505.92	23,280.70
Coinage of the standard silver dollar	237,000.87	93,641.43
Parting and refining bullion	10,870.57	21,239.54
Redemption of stamps (internal revenue)	26,800.25	22,666.35
Refunding moneys erroneously received and covered (internal revenue)	6.00	4,005.92
Repayment of taxes on distilled spirits destroyed by casualty	.....	272.70
Refund of direct tax levied under act of August 5, 1861	.....	11,521,496.92
Rebate of tax on tobacco, act December 15, 1890	.....	770,082.39
Collecting the revenue from customs	6,859,986.09	6,964,284.71
Refunding moneys erroneously received and covered (customs)	133.54	403.75
Refunding penalties and charges erroneously exacted (customs)	14.00	25,198.19
Proceeds of goods seized and sold (customs)	319.57	1,054.23
Statistics relating to fur industries and natives of Alaska	.....	6,060.00
Services to American vessels (customs)	23,788.70	25,978.16
Extra pay to officers and men who served in the Mexican war (Revenue Marine)	84.00	96.00
Expenses of regulating immigration	241,362.52	170,597.88
Salaries, shipping service	59,761.10	50,543.48
Salaries, Steamboat Inspection Service (including $10,071.56 for 1890 and $10,094.04 for 1891 for the office of the Supervising Inspector-General)	216,571.56	230,594.04
Contingent expenses Steamboat Inspection Service	38,946.15	42,357.92
Salaries and expenses of special inspectors of foreign steam vessels	14,546.62	15,856.28
Trust fund interest for support of free schools in South Carolina	2,100.00	2,100.00
Payment for land sold for direct taxes	.....	43.61
Refunding to national banking associations excess of duty	.....	315.75
Purchase and management of Louisville and Portland Canal	.....	1,330.00
Payment of surplus proceeds of land sold for direct taxes	2,351.26	.....
Arming and equipping the militia	366,971.94	362,697.10
Transportation of the Army and its supplies, Pacific railroads	281,453.92	267,113.27
Claims of officers and men of the Army for destruction of private property	4,658.95	2,715.04
Trusses for disabled soldiers	10,003.00	10,003.00
Powder and projectiles, proceeds of sales	360.00	597.85
Ordnance material, proceeds of sales	74,547.19	15,309.45
Operating and care of canals and other works of navigation	707,594.58	753,567.34
Removing sunken vessels or craft obstructing or endangering navigation	43,254.68	48,061.60
Constructing jetties and other works at South Pass, Mississippi River	637,500.00	125,000.00
Removing obstructions in Mississippi River	85,000.00	94,089.17
Operating snag and dredge boats on Upper Mississippi River	25,000.00	25,000.00
Operating snag and dredge boats on Ohio River	.....	12,500.00
Examinations and surveys at South Pass, Mississippi River	10,000.00	10,000.00
Gauging the waters of Lower Mississippi and its tributaries	6,833.71	6,000.00
Pay of two and three year volunteers	95,013.99	756,837.94
Bounty under act of July 28, 1866	15,050.00	58,423.44

nditures for the fiscal years 1890 and 1891 from appropriations proposed to be repealed by House bill No. 448, etc.—Continued.

Items.	Fiscal year 1890.	Fiscal year 1891.
y to volunteers, their widows, and legal heirs	$80,100.00	$497,628.04
ıutation of rations to prisoners of war in rebel States and sol-		
s on furlough	14,000.00	49,169.74
pay to officers and men who served in the Mexican war (Army)		2,484.10
f the Navy, deposit fund		34,702.56
ınce material, proceeds of sale	32,883.61	35,837.14
of small arms	1,810.55	135.27
money to captors	4,705.41	6,491.89
hospital fund	60,975.20	67,483.30
pay to officers and men who served in the Mexican war (Navy)	11,250.00	2,287.50
ing and small-stores fund		261,247.28
ing	310,738.60	
stores	73,008.53	
ent of Japanese award		428.62
ınity for lost clothing	18,796.36	1,107.01
of sufferers by wreck of United States steamers at Apia, Samoa	69,171.96	122,706.77
of sufferers by wreck of United States steamer Huron		186.00
of persons impressed into the United States naval service	1,532.86	
ite by individuals for surveying public lands	84,874.77	94,896.84
rment for lands erroneously sold	57,632.48	49,354.20
ınity for swamp lands purchased by individuals	6,145.01	27,091.24
otion and improvement of Hot Springs, Ark	5,220.35	60,243.62
on certain Indian allotments		52.56
es for agriculture and the mechanic arts		1,081,000.00
, and 2 per cent funds of the net proceeds of sales of public lands		
he States	314,464.44	158,993.04
ues, Yellowstone National Park	376.22	1,116.48
land Institution for Instruction of the Blind	6,654.97	6,575.00
a moneys, proceeds of labor	38,691.15	62,817.63
ransportation, Pacific railroads	1,244,450.82	1,343,888.31
ency in postal revenues	6,875,036.91	4,741,772.08
or supervisors of elections	143,521.10	514,878.77
es, retired judges	45,623.60	39,932.14
es and expenses, reporter of the Supreme Court	7,500.00	7,500.00
Total expenditures from permanent and indefinite appropriations proposed to be repealed	19,657,149.33	31,875,273.26

nditures for the fiscal years 1890 and 1891 from appropriations proposed to be excepted by House bill No. 448, Fifty-second Congress, first session.

Items.	Fiscal year 1890.	Fiscal year 1891.
st on the public debt	$32,223,253.33	$32,138,264.25
st on bonds issued to Pacific railroads	3,876,030.72	5,408,871.12
um on purchase of bonds	20,304,224.06	10,401,220.61
g fund, Union Pacific Railroad	1,442,578.72	1,837,098.45
g fund, Central Pacific Railroad	399,268.30	481,191.25
ge of silver bullion, act July 14, 1890		210,893.14
ses of Treasury notes, act July 14, 1890		218,362.60
ance or drawback (internal revenue)	47,680.98	49,671.85
ding taxes illegally collected (internal revenue)	4,253.17	3,550.02
rment to importers, excess of deposits (customs)	8,888,704.19	6,989,845.78
tures or drawbacks, bounties or allowances (customs)	2,942,337.16	4,925,439.50
tures and other charges (customs)	170.42	897.67
imed merchandise (customs)	4,572.85	4,776.19
e-Hospital Service (including $27,289.12 for 1890 and $23,894.29 1891 for the office of the Supervising Surgeon-General)	532,425.62	560,739.50
ses of Smithsonian Institution	42,180.00	42,180.00
rt of Soldiers' Home	305,708.05	308,458.44
rs' Home, permanent fund	196,100.00	208,330.00
rs' Home, interest account	65,966.91	69,830.93
llaneous trust funds of Indian tribes	771,805.66	1,110,710.33
Total expenditures from permanent and indefinite appropriations proposed to be excepted	67,047,260.14	64,970,331.63

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 87.

[Report No. 386.]

LEASES ON THE WICHITA, KIOWA, AND APACHE RESERVATIONS.

FEBRUARY 8, 1894.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
January 30, 1894.

Mr. FLYNN submitted the following, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

Whereas on the 4th day of June, 1891, agreements were entered into between commissioners on the part of the United States and the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians and with the Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache bands of Indians, providing for the ceding of the surplus lands of said tribes of Indians, in Oklahoma Territory, to the United States; and

Whereas said agreements have been submitted by the President to Congress for ratification and are now pending; and

Whereas it is reported that applications are now pending in the Interior Department for the approval of leases of said lands for grazing purposes; and

Whereas the approval of said leases would result in postponing the opening of said lands to settlement: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to inform this House whether any leases of said lands have been approved or submitted to him for his approval; and, if so, he is hereby directed to withhold his approval of the same and to transmit to this House copies of said leases and all papers connected therewith.

Attest:

JAMES KERR,
Clerk.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 88.

[Report 406.]

HIRAM JOHNSON.

FEBRUARY 9, 1894.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ENLOE, from the Committee on War Claims, reported the following

RESOLUTION:

[As a substitute for H. R. 763.]

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 763) entitled "A bill for the relief of Hiram Johnson, of Madison County, Tennessee," now pending in the House of Representatives, together with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts, in pursuance of the provisions of the act of March 3, 1883, and generally known as the "Bowman Act," and the act of March 3, 1887, known as the "Tucker Act," and to find and report to the House of Representatives the facts bearing upon the merits of the claim, and all other facts contemplated by the provisions of said acts.

O

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 89.

[Report No. 407.]

PREMIUMS PAID TO CONTRACTORS FOR SPEED IN BUILDING WAR VESSELS FOR THE NAVY.

FEBRUARY 9, 1894.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
December 13, 1893.

Mr. Holman submitted the following, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Whereas it appears that sums amounting to more than $1,000,000 have been paid out of the public Treasury to contractors building war ships for the United States on account of premiums; and

Whereas the said ships were constructed in accordance with designs, specifications, and calculations made by the Navy Department; and

Whereas it is alleged that the extraordinary and exorbitant sums paid and claimed as premiums could not have been allowed under the statute or could accrue and the terms of the contracts for building said ships unless the speed requirements stipulated were intentionally named and fixed in the contract at a rate much less than the designs and the engine power would justify; and

Whereas it is alleged that the designs of the ships and the machinery were so made as to attain and secure a much higher speed than was required by the terms of the contract, thereby enabling and permitting the contractor easily and without risk to earn and claim extraordinary, exorbitant, and unjustifiable premiums; and

Whereas it is alleged that the contractors are permitted on the trial trips to resort to most extraordinary and unusual means to force the vessels up to speeds never attained in the service afterwards, and by straining the ship's machinery to make a record for speed upon which to claim extraordinary premiums; and

Whereas it is alleged that such trials so conducted result in no benefit to the Government, but are wholly artificial and injurious to the vessel and serve no purpose except to give exorbitant sums as premiums to the contractors: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs is hereby instructed to take into consideration all matters pertaining to this subject, and make a thorough and complete investigation thereof, and report to the House by bill or otherwise, and more especially whether the law and the terms of the contracts governing in these matters have been strictly complied with, whether any officer of the Government has through ignorance or collusion, aided and abetted contractors to earn and secure payment of large premiums, by designing and powering ships for speeds much higher than was justified by the requirements of the contracts, and what extraordinary and unusual means have

been resorted to and practiced by contractors on the trial trips, to attain the excessively high speeds for premiums.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to withhold further payments of any and all premiums for war ships until further directions of Congress, and that he inform the House in specific terms, in view of the fact that said vessels were to be constructed in exact conformity with the law, the terms of the several contracts, and the specifications prescribed by the Navy Department, upon what bases premiums have been paid, and also what amounts are now claimed to be due by contractors on account of such premiums and by whom such claim is made.

Attest:

JAMES KERR,
Clerk.

O

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 90.

[Report No. 391.]

REAR-ADMIRAL BENHAM.

FEBRUARY 8, 1894.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
February 3, 1894.

Mr. MONEY submitted the following, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the United States of America regards with pleasure and satisfaction the prompt and energetic action of Rear-Admiral Benham on the 27th ultimo, in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, in the performance of his duty "to protect Americans and the commerce of the United States."

Attest:

JAMES KERR,
Clerk.

By T. O. TOWLES,
Chief Clerk.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 91.

WILLIAM EBBS, DECEASED.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of William Ebbs, deceased, against the United States.

FEBRUARY 14, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 13, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 4027. William Ebbs v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that William Ebbs, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 22, 1889.

[Court of Claims. No. 4027. William G. Ebbs, administrator of William Ebbs, v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 20th day of April, 1888.

W. Penn Clark, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by John C. Chaney, his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 10th day of April, 1889, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 22d day of May, 1890. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

5 tierces rice, 3,527 pounds, at 15 cents	$529.05
40 bushels potatoes	80.00
10,000 pounds hay, at 2 cents	200.00
7 head of cows, at $50	350.00
1 mule	200.00
175 bushels corn, at $2	350.00
7 barrels flour, at $15	105.00
1,000 pounds meat, at 20 cents	200.00
1 horse	200.00
750 pounds tobacco, at $1	750.00
	2,964.05

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

A considerable quantity of the claimant's property above described was taken by military authority for the use of the Army in December, 1864, from his residence near Savannah, Ga., and used as quartermaster stores and commissary supplies, though not to the extent set forth in the petition, a portion of the loss being due to the depredations of the soldiers. The fair and reasonable value of so much of the property as was taken by military authority for the use of the Army was $1,252.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 3, 1890.
A true copy.
Test, this 13th day of February, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 92.

[Report No. 435.]

MERCHANDISE IN BOND, ETC.

FEBRUARY 15, 1894.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
September 12, 1893.

Mr. HEPBURN submitted the following, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the House of Representatives what amount of merchandise in bond, or duty paid, and products or manufactures of the United States, was transported from one port of the United States to another port therein over the territory of the Dominion of Canada, by railroad routes, or partly by railroad and partly by water routes, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

Attest:

JAMES KERR,
Clerk.
By T. O. TOWLES,
Chief Clerk.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 94.

JOHN BATEMAN.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of John Bateman against the United States.

FEBRUARY 21, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 20, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 8295. John Bateman v. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that said John Bateman, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 20, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case, No. 8295. John Bateman v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 2d day of March, 1891.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by John C. Chaney, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 20th day of October, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 9th day of March, 1893. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That during the late war of the rebellion there was taken from the claimant in Fayette County, Tenn., by proper military authority, the following stores and supplies and appropriated to the use of the U. S. Army, as follows:

1 serviceable horse and 1 serviceable mule	$285.00
150 bushels of corn	112.50
1,000 pounds of fodder	7.50
Wood, consisting of timber and rails	600.00
Flour and sugar	29.70
Aggregating	1,034.70

The court, upon the evidence, and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

I.

During the late war for the suppression of the rebellion there was taken from the claimant, in Fayette County, Tenn., by the military forces of the United States, and appropriated to Army use, stores and supplies, the reasonable value of which at the time and place was $682.

II.

It does not appear that any payment has been made for said claim.

Filed March 27, 1893.
A true copy.
Test, this 20th day of February, A. D. 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 95.

JAMES E. EVANS, ADMINISTRATOR OF COLEMAN WELLS, DECEASED.

Letter from the clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of James E. Evans, administrator of Coleman Wells, deceased, against the United States.

FEBRUARY 22, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 21, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3104. James E. Evans, administrator of Coleman Wells, deceased, v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Coleman Wells, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 17, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 3104. James E. Evans, administrator of Coleman Wells v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States, for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 6th day of March, 1888.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 17th day of April, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 15th day of February, 1894. C. D. Pennebaker, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General by C. C. Binney, esq., his assistant; and under his direction appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant, in his petition, makes the following allegations:

That he is the legal representative of Coleman Wells, deceased, formerly a citizen of the county of Nelson, in the State of Kentucky, and that as legal representative he has a claim against the United States for stores and supplies taken by or furnished to the Army or Navy of the United States for Army or Navy use, at or near decedent's residence at the times hereinafter stated, and by the officers named; said property being reasonably worth at the time and place the value here given, that is to say:

For sorrel horse, $150; taken July 20, 1863.

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

There was taken from Coleman Wells, of Nelson County, Ky., now deceased, during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, by military authority, for the use of the U. S. Army, one horse, then reasonably worth $130; and no payment appears to have been made therefor.

James E. Evans is the duly appointed administrator of the estate of said Coleman Wells, deceased.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 19,1894.
A true copy.
Test this 21st day of February, A. D. 1894.

[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 98.

A. T. SNEUFFER.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of A. T. Sneuffer against the United States.

FEBRUARY 28, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 27, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 843. A. T. Snouffer v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that A. T. Snouffer, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 25, 1889.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 843. A. T. Snouffer v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 14th day of May, 1886.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 25th day of February, 1889, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 21st day of February, 1894.

P. E. Dye, esq., appeared for the claimant, and the Attorney-General, by G. H. Gorman, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of Maryland, and that he resides in Frederick County; that he has a claim against the United States for supplies and stores taken from his farm in said Frederick County during the war of 1861 by and used for the benefit of the United States, as follows:

1862.

1.	For 24 tons hay in stack in the field and fed to the cavalry horses belonging to Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry, from 8th to 12th September, at $20	$480.00
2.	For 400 bushels oats in straw, taken by Capt. Saunders, between 9th and 10th of September, 1862, at 50 cents	200.00
3.	For 17½ barrels of corn taken from field, at $3	52.50
4.	For 14 acres of grass used and consumed by the animals belonging to Capt. Saunders's command	50.00
5.	For 230 panels post and rail fence, equal to 2,000 rails, or 20 cords, at $4.	80.00

1863.

6.	For 16 tons hay taken and fed by troops under the command of Gen. Meade, on their way to Gettysburg, at $20	320.00
7.	For 4 new sets wagon harness taken at the same time, at $13.50	56.00
8.	For 6 halters taken, at $1.50	9.00
9.	For 2 hogs, at $10	20.00
10.	For 14 barrels corn taken from corn house, same time, at $3	52.00

1864.

11.	For 5 tons hay, fed by different commands between 1st June, 1864, and 1st July, 1865, at $20	100.00
12.	For 6 tons of hay, weighed out for cavalry use, at $20	120.00

1863–'64.

13.	For hay and straw furnished to Capt. Faithful, U. S. Army, for Army use	31.00
	Total	1,570.50

The court upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

I.

There were taken from the claimant in Frederick County, Md., during the war for the suppression of the rebellion by military authority for the use of the U. S. Army, stores and supplies then reasonably worth the sum of $983, which does not appear to have been paid for.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 26, 1894.
A true copy.
Test, this 27th day of February, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 99.

CHARLES CROWELL.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Charles Crowell against the United States.

FEBRUARY 28, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 27, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 410. Charles Crowell v. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Charles Crowell, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. No. 410, Congressional. Charles Crowell v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the House Committee on War Claims on the 2d day of February, 1886.

J. W. Smith, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by C. W. Russell, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 27th day of March, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 1st day of November, 1893. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations: That the Federal Army, during the late war, took from him, from his place in Benton County, Ark., and applied to its support, stores and supplies of the kinds, quantities, and values following, viz:

1 bay mare, taken November, 1862	$200
40 bushels corn, taken March, 1863	80
500 pounds bacon, taken March, 1863	250
300 bundles of fodder, taken March, 1863	15
1 ton of hay, taken March, 1863	20
125 bushels of corn, taken December, 1862	250
1 yellow mare, taken September, 1863	200
1 dark bay horse, taken January, 1864	200
75 bushels corn, taken February, 1864	150
1 bay horse, taken April, 1863	175
150 pounds bacon, taken February, 1865	75
350 pounds flour, taken February, 1865	35
1 barrel molasses, taken February, 1865	60
Total	1,710

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT:

There were taken from the claimant's farm in Benton County, Ark., during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, by military authority, for the use of the Army, stores and supplies of the general kind above described, the reasonable value of which at the time and place of taking was $663.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 26, 1894.
A true copy.
Test this 27th day of February, A. D. 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 100.

F. B. STEWART.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of J. W. Stewart, deceased, against the United States.

FEBRUARY 28, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 27, 1894.

Sir: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 2731. Stewart *vs.* The United States.]

The case, being a claim for supplies or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Joseph W. Stewart (since deceased), the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 4, 1889.

[Court of Claims. No. 2731 Congressional. F. B. Stewart, administrator of Joseph W. Stewart, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled cause, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 13th day of March, 1888.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for the claimant, and the Attorney-General by W. L. Hill and John C. Chaney, his assistants and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 4th day of November, 1889, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 12th day of February, 1891. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That J. W. Stewart, the decedent, was a citizen of the United States and resided in Scott County, Miss. That at different times during the war of the rebellion there was taken from him by the United States forces the following stores and supplies:

250 bushels of corn	$250.00
1,500 pounds fodder	15.00
500 pounds hay	5.00
10 bushels pease	15.00
1,000 pounds bacon	125.00
2 yoke oxen	150.00
1 wagon	100.00
7 cows	70.00
60 hogs	160.00
1 mare, saddle, and bridle	150.00
50 pounds sugar	5.00
Total	1,065.00

That the claim was presented to the Commissioners of Claims under the act of March 3, 1871, and was disallowed by them on the grounds that "the widow and heirs were not loyal."

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

I.

The total value to the United States of so much of the stores and supplies set out in the claimant's petition as were taken from his decedent by the United States forces for the use of the army amounts to $682, none of which appears to have been paid for.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 24, 1891.
A true copy.
Test, this 27th of February, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 101.

ROBERT HAITZ.

Copy of the findings in the Court of Claims in the case of Robert Haitz against the United States.

MARCH 1, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 28, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 2758. Robert Haitz *v.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by, or furnished to, the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Robert Haitz, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 9, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional—Facts and loyalty—No. 2758. Robert Haitz v. United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by, or furnished to, the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, on the 6th day of March, 1888. C. D. Pennebaker, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Felix Brannigan, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 9th day of February, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits November, 1893. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of Louisville in the State of Kentucky, and that he has a claim against the United States for the value of certain stores and supplies which were taken from his premises, situate near said city, in September, 1862, by the United States troops under Gen. Buell, for their use, said claim being stated as follows:

For 400 bushels of corn, at $1	$400
For 80 bushels of oats, at 75 cents	60
For 4 tons of hay, at $25	100
	560

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

That during the month of September, 1862, the military forces of the United States under command of Gen. Buell, took from claimant as alleged in his petition and applied same to their use, stores and supplies which were at the time reasonably worth the sum of $215, and for which no payment has been made.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 26, 1894.
A true copy.
Test this 28th day of February, A. D. 1894.
[SEAL]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 102.

C. HOLMES, DECEASED, AND OTHERS.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the cases of the following-named persons against the United States: C. Holmes, deceased; R. Talbott, deceased; J. Arnold, deceased.

MARCH 1, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 28, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in each of the annexed causes, which causes were referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 5412. Calvin Holmes v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Calvin Holmes, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 16, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case, No. 5413. Mary E. Holmes, administratrix of Calvin Holmes, deceased, v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 1st day of August, 1888.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 16th day of January, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout the said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 15th day of February, 1894.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Felix Brannigan, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant, in her petition, makes the following allegations:

That she is a citizen of the United States, residing in Shelby County, State of Tennessee, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from decedent quartermaster stores of the value of $11,800 and appropriated the same to the use of the U. S. Army, as follows:

Two thousand cords of wood and lumber standing on lot No. 40, Kerr avenue, near the city of Memphis, Tenn., said wood and lumber being taken and used by Lieut. Col. W. B. McCord, Fifty-fifth Regiment U. S. Colored Troops, and used for building barracks and for firewood, $11,800.

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

The decedent, Calvin Holmes, died in the year 1875, in the State of Ohio. In the year 1859 and up to November, 1862, he resided in the State of Ohio. In November, 1862, he was appointed a paymaster in the U. S. Army, in which he served until July, 1869. The proceedings were commenced in this court, in the name of said decedent, and the claim was referred by Congress in the name of the decedent.

On January 9, 1893, a motion was made to substitute Mary E. Holmes, administratrix, which was allowed.

On December 9, 1892, the said administratrix petitioned the probate court of Shelby County, Tenn., for letters of administration on the estate of said Calvin Holmes.

It is alleged in said petition that "petitioner is the sister-in-law of said Calvin Holmes; that he died in 1875, in the State of Ohio, leaving as his heirs at law no children, but a brother in Chicago, who relinquishes in favor of petitioner; that there is no administrator of his estate, and nothing to administer except a claim of $11,000 against the U. S, Government." It does not appear that decedent left any other next of kin than as stated above.

Petitioner asks for letters of administration that she may present said claim to the Court of Claims. Upon said petition the said administratrix was appointed on the 4th day of January, 1893. It does not appear that the said decedent ever resided in said county of Shelby or State of Tennessee.

On the 26th day of April, 1855, John Kerr *et al.* made a deed in fee simple to said decedent in consideration of the sum of $2,000 to the land from which the timber was taken.

On the 8th day of November, 1856, the said decedent executed and delivered to Alfred A. Williams, of Baton Rouge, La., a mortgage in fee on the said land from which it is alleged the timber was taken to secure the sum of $14,919.68.

On the 18th day of November, 1859, said decedent made a mortgage on said land to Alford A. Williams, of Baton Rouge, La., to secure four promissory notes of said date amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $5,900.

In the chancery court of Memphis, Tenn., on the 6th day of August, 1866, a decree of foreclosure on said last-mentioned mortgage was entered in a proceeding against said Holmes brought by Mary A. Williams, *et al.* It provided in said decree as follows:

"* * * It is thereupon ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the defendant have until the 4th day of October, 1866, within which to pay said indebtedness into the master's office, and the further time of thirty (30) days within which to effect a private sale for the payment and satisfaction of said debt; and that if, at the expiration of said 30 days, payment has not been effected by such private sales, the clerk and master will proceed to make sale of said land, upon giving notice in some newspaper printed in the city of Memphis, to the highest bidder upon a credit of seven months, with interest from date, taking notes for purchase money with at least (2) two good securities; and the clerk and master shall have discretion to sell at his office in city of Memphis or on the premises and, if desired by deft., may cause said property to be subdivided for the purpose of sale; and if the deft. desires it, he may have the sale conducted at his own expense by a real-estate agent, but by consent of parties not so as to deprive the clerk and master of his commission and costs for making the sale. A lien is retained to secure payment of the purchase money in whatever manner the sale may be made. The clerk and master will take notes of the purchasers and report same, by consent if parties be entitled to his commission upon application, and at the request of complainant said sale is ordered on a credit of seven months; and the equity of redemption is expressly barred and the purchasers acquire an absolute title under the sale herein ordered."

It does not appear whether any sale was made under said decree.

In the year 1863 and 1864 the military forces of the United States, for the use of the Army, cut from said land timber and wood which was used for barracks and firewood by said Army, and which at the time of taking, was reasonably worth the sum of $2,000.

It does not appear that any payment has been made to any person for said timber and wood or any part of the same.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 26, 1894.
A true copy.
Test: This 28th day of February, A. D. 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 979. Estate of Ross Talbot, deceased, v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Ross Talbot, deceased, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 7, 1888.

[Court of Claims. Congressional Case, No. 979. G. M. Bowen, administrator Ross Talbott, deceased, v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States, for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 3rd day of June, 1886.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 3rd day of May, 1888, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United State throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 17th day of October, 1893.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant and the Attorney-General, by Wm. J. Rannells, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he resided in Jefferson County, Tenn., during the late war of the rebellion; that during said period there was taken from him by the military forces of the United States for their use the following stores and supplies, to wit:

450 bushels corn	$450.00
410 bushels wheat	820.00
3,900 pounds pork, 10 cents per pound	390.00
37 head of hogs, 130 pounds each, 6 cents	234.00
1 beef cow, 800 pounds	24.00
4,000 pounds hay	40.00
3 head horses	2,850.00
40 head of sheep	100.00
2 head horses	250.00
1 black mule	125.00
1 set blacksmith tools	75.00
300 pounds iron	30.00
38,000 fence rails	1,140.00
22,500 feet lumber, $10 per thousand	225.00
Total	4,428.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

The court finds that there were taken from the farm of the testator, Ross Talbott, in Jefferson County, Tenn., by military authority during the year 1864, quartermaster stores and commissary supplies, the fair and reasonable value of which, so far as the same is established by evidence, was $1,190.

The court also finds that stores and supplies in excess of those now allowed for were at the same time taken, but that the evidence is insufficient to establish the quantity and value of the same.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 26, 1894.
A true copy.
Test this 28th day of February, A. D. 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 6036. J. H. Vaught, administrator of Jeremiah Arnold, deceased, v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Jeremiah Arnold, deceased, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 16, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case, No. 6036. John H. Vaught, administrator Jeremiah Arnold deceased, v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 20th day of August, 1888.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 16th day of May, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 19th day of October, 1893.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by William J. Rannells, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That the said decedent was a citizen of the United States, residing in Jackson County, State of Alabama, where he resided during the late war of the rebellion.

That there was taken from him by the Federal forces for their use during the late war the following stores and supplies, to wit:

50 cattle, average 200 pounds each	$800.00
40 pork hogs, average 160 pounds each	448.00
20 stock hogs, average 80 pounds each	112.00
30 acres corn matured, 25 bushels per acre, 750 bushels	750.00
1 gray horse	125.00
Total	2,235.00

FINDINGS OF FACT.

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following findings of fact:

There were taken from claimant's decedent, from his place in Jackson County, Ala., during the late war of the rebellion, by military authority of the United States for the use of the Army, stores and supplies as above described, the reasonable value of which at the time and place of taking was $1,705.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 26, 1894.
A true copy.
Test, this 28th day of February, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 103.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, JANUARY 31, 1894.

MARCH 2, 1894.—Ordered to be printed.

THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION,
AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Chicago, February 11, 1894.

To the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition:

GENTLEMEN: I beg to present herewith my monthly report, giving the usual statement of receipts and disbursements of the various departments of your company from the date of its organization to the 31st January, 1894, including all entries applicable to that period up to the 11th February, 1894:

RECEIPTS.

Capital stock—			
2 per cent on 26,288 shares		$5,257.60	
20 per cent on 9,060 shares		18,120.00	
40 per cent on 3,593 shares		14,372.00	
60 per cent on 8,784 shares		52,704.00	
80 per cent on 1,854 shares		14,832.00	
100 per cent on 550,101 shares		5,501,010.00	
Installments in suspense		779.69	
			$5,607,075.29
City of Chicago—proceeds of appropriation			5,000,000.00
Souvenir coins			1,929,120.00
Premium on souvenir coins			517,556.43
Gate receipts—			
Preexposition period		282,449.51	
Exposition period—			
May	$583,031.25		
June	1,256,180.00		
July	1,325,376.75		
August	1,694,518.00		
September	2,263,038.25		
October	3,196,581.65		
		10,318,725.90	
			10,601,175.41
Concession receipts:			
Preexposition period		171,181.54	
Exposition period—			
May	74,696.15		
June	334,128.67		
July	598,540.56		
August	578,520.13		
September	843,240.31		
October	1,194,098.90		
		3,623,224.72	
			3,794,406.26
Interest—interest on deposits			68,090.50

Power and light receipts:			
Fuel oil furnished	$10,247.60		
Electric lighting	234,713.02		
Electric power furnished	36,071.98		
Steam power	19,740.87		
Compressed air service	6,674.01		
Machine-shop receipts	8,536.00		
		$315,983.48	
Water and sewerage receipts:			
Water service	11,898.36		
Plumbing receipts	16,041.40		
		27,939.76	
Transportation receipts:			
Switching	39,837.61		
Terminal receipts	71,890.50		
Transporting supplies	7,456.30		
Passenger earnings	91.75		
Pilot-service receipts	10,519.71		
Installing-exhibits receipts	16,958.72		
Removing-garbage receipts	10,078.89		
Warehouse handling	696.59		
Storage on exhibits	6,504.49		
Storage on empty packing cases	48,566.51		
Storage on construction material	93.12		
		212,694.19	
Agricultural Department receipts:			
Entrance fees for poultry	982.75		
Entrance fees for dogs	68.50		
Dairy receipts	6,984.68		
Forage receipts	14,336.54		
		22,372.47	
Miscellaneous receipts:			
Architectural service	2,279.99		
First aid for accidents	2,116.08		
Materials sold	6,841.85		
Police service receipts	13,936.68		
Forfeits on contracts	300.00		
Official guides	4,715.01		
Rents	647.50		
Gas connections	675.00		
Photographic receipts, net	87,629.97		
Rooming receipts	1,966.31		
Employés' passes and badges *	94,001.88		
Advertising privileges	1,000.00		
Traveling crane receipts	10,219.90		
World's Congress Auxiliary	2,130.37		
		228,460.54	
			807,450.44

RECEIPTS, POST-EXPOSITION PERIOD.

Gate receipts		$31,666.50	
Interest on deposits		1,560.09	
Transportation receipts:			
Switching	$2,988.73		
Terminal receipts	24,168.46		
		27,157.19	
Salvage receipts:			
Buildings sold (miscellaneous small buildings)	390.00		
Decorations sold	4,826.46		
Electrical material sold	5,461.99		
Engineering implements and tools sold	662.50		
Horses, wagons, and harness sold	4,294.15		
Miscellaneous material sold	8,479.21		
Mechanical material sold	1,557.31		
Plants sold	45.15		
Railroad material sold	3,000.00		

* A percentage of this amount will be returned to the men as they leave the service.

Salvage receipts—Continued.			
Souvenirs sold	$301.98		
Uniforms sold	4,830.15		
Water and sewerage material sold	14,592.99		
Waterfowl sold	325.04		
Furniture and fixtures sold	13,207.51		
		$61,974.44	
Miscellaneous receipts:			
Employés' passes and badges	14.00		
Machine-shop receipts	59.26		
Police-service receipts	1,218.50		
		1,291.76	
			$123,649.98

LIABILITIES.

Accounts payable		6,093.30	
Krupp pavilion		1,509.18	
Unclaimed wages		9,030.77	
			16,633.25

DISBURSEMENTS.

General and operating expenses:			
Accident insurance	41,618.81		
Archæological and ethnological examinations	129,917.13		
Advertising	89,210.99		
Attendants and laborers	154,513.84		
Badges	5,454.89		
Carriage hire	1,716.42		
Chemists	2,450.00		
Commissions	157,346.53		
Concession expenses	90,829.90		
Dairy expenses	19,535.96		
Dedication ceremonies	211,232.06		
Department superintendents	44,681.43		
Department inspectors	2,042.50		
Donations and charities	24,971.50		
Entertaining guests	9,957.82		
Exhibits purchased	32,881.44		
Exposition symphony orchestra	135,671.10		
Experts	13,966.96		
Freight and express	3,597.38		
Freight pilot service	8,147.46		
Fire protection	252,123.96		
Floricultural gardening	61,433.36		
Foreign agents	118,045.35		
Foreign agitation	38,123.17		
Freight on exhibits	14,574.05		
Forage for live stock	13,556.39		
Furniture and fixtures	67,318.90		
Gas	5,941.82		
Guides	6,543.50		
Gate expenses	341,139.75		
Heating offices and buildings	64,712.33		
Hire of launches and gondolas	495.00		
Horticultural gardening	2,133.89		
Ice	4,603.98		
Interpreters	550.00		
Inaugural ceremonies	8,883.12		
Incidental expenses	2,904.53		
Interest and exchange	12,251.54		
Interest on debenture bonds	200,980.77		
Insurance	122,565.80		
Insurance on exhibits	6,598.91		
Installing exhibits	313,129.61		
Janitor service	212,455.60		
Laundry work	3,768.12		
Legal expenses	72,172.03		

General and operating expenses—Cont'd.		
London agency	$13,062.98	
Medical and surgical attendance	45,256.44	
National agitation	65,116.63	
Newspapers	9,098.64	
New York agency	15,281.35	
Operating water and sewerage	50,210.16	
Operating laboratory	608.11	
Operating electric plant	126,031.96	
Operating launches	39,480.89	
Operating refrigerating plant	363.45	
Operating traveling cranes	522.10	
Organ and organ recitals	12,079.50	
Operating water supply	1,117.71	
Operating fountains	1,148.56	
Operating sewerage cleansing works	16,208.84	
Operating terminal station	21,602.58	
Operating power plant	415,195.15	
Operating railway	105,768.64	
Official catalogue	11,287.96	
Postage	61,490.71	
Photographical labor and material	6,128.87	
Pyrotechnical displays	103,141.13	
Premiums on live stock	116,657.20	
Premiums on employés' bonds	979.29	
Publications	21,592.40	
Police protection	1,046,341.00	
Personal injuries	14,265.29	
Public comfort expenses	29,863.44	
Removing débris	68,499.69	
Removing garbage	13,274.30	
Removing ice and snow	16,104.49	
Rent of offices	62,480.87	
Rent of grounds	47,068.98	
Repairing bridges	1,188.29	
Repairing statuary	1,076.80	
Repairing piers and breakwaters	4,769.72	
Repairing interior docking	6,903.57	
Repairing fences	2,936.55	
Repairing buildings	72,074.99	
Repairing viaducts	1,978.93	
Repairs and fittings for offices and buildings	3,400.77	
Salaries of clerks	405,620.07	
Salaries of officers	331,240.49	
Secret service	119,536.26	
Sheet music and musical instruments	10,287.40	
Shoe and leather exhibit	18,189.17	
Souvenir coin expenses	168,755.89	
Services of bands	172,896.25	
Superintending grounds and buildings	33,504.79	
Stationery and printing	88,068.79	
Subsistence allowance	17,148.98	
Supplies for offices and buildings	10,558.28	
Stable expenses	61,449.63	
Special legislation	7,323.58	
Special attractions	24,493.96	
Teaming	2,222.41	
Telegrams and cablegrams	11,021.68	
Telephones	25,725.11	
Typewriter repairs and supplies	1,564.33	
Traveling expenses	28,439.56	
Transportation concessionaires' supplies	7,565.53	
Uniforms	73,172.92	
Warehouse expenses	43,713.41	
Water fowl	2,656.48	
		$7,443,563.50
Preliminary organization expenses		90,674.97

ion expenditures:	
nting building	$36,199.61
opological building	87,612.02
nistration building	476,529.39
ultural building	699,316.75
uilding	758,781.98
stitute	200,000.00
tects' fees	39,298.57
of architects	137,351.40
ing implements and tools	7,132.62
le court	3,550.00
house	47,216.99
plant	192,462.93
stands	10,671.31
es	83,340.90
d warehouses	14,197.98
s and damages	316,173.24
nade and obelisk	101,495.36
tower	14,602.00
osing and stereotype building	2,114.66
ination booths	10,448.50
ren's pavilion	130.00
l building	89,271.79
ing and decorating	382,946.21
nter shop	12,487.39
building	27,054.80
ges to property	7,958.43
men's wages	179,707.62
men's materials	15,966.74
ing, filling, and excavating	615,254.36
barns	57,529.04
ations	121,026.93
ric lights and appliances	81,710.85
rical engineering	71,758.00
ricity building	447,761.84
ric plant	1,244,842.51
tion of Illinois Central tracks	250,150.00
neering expenses	61,094.48
neering implements and tools	5,864.22
ng (including ticket booths and nstiles)	92,934.07
lant	2,968.94
nd police houses	78,702.42
ries building	235,008.29
s	10,000.00
ing property	92,700.38
ains	140,080.76
try building	83,289.59
ht sheds	20,053.38
ture for buildings	121,733.64
ge crematory building	3,182.23
n implements and tools	4,680.43
l court pavilion	12,375.00
houses	963.10
ds and buildings office	102,092.21
ng and surveying	148,900.15
ng material	33,230.00
s, wagons, harness, etc	38,335.82
cultural implements and tools	813.97
cultural building	319,766.46
or docking	279,525.28
nural water transportation	751.49
en and storeroom	30,000.00
stock exhibit building	67,475.97
stock sheds	85,421.97
front improvement	11,949.68
scape office and tool house	464.16
scape gardening	492,983.08
scape architecture	23,064.27
inery building	1,235,982.89

Construction expenditures—Continued.		
Manufactures building		$1,812,691.64
Maps and plans		31,035.23
Marine café		15,000.00
Miscellaneous buildings		13,359.48
Mechanical engineering		50,394.49
Mechanical implements and tools		13,307.32
Music hall, casino, and peristyle (net)		318,012.88
Mines and mining building		292,947.47
Oil storehouse		598.08
Office building for mechanical and electrical departments		10,756.76
Oil plant		33,942.05
Paint shop		5,343.28
Piers and breakwaters		308,019.90
Public-comfort building		27,345.75
Police signal boxes		11,181.01
Perron and train sheds		55,153.04
Power plant		665,986.48
Propagating houses		19,132.19
Permanent power, operation during construction		36,433.90
Pumping station		52,966.33
Reproduction of the Convent La Rabida		24,771.61
Runways and cranes, machinery hall.		121,510.08
Railway tracks		409,179.42
Railway terminal station		234,877.84
Real estate		10,693.42
Right of way		51,592.00
Rockery, horticultural building		240.46
Roadways and sidewalks		378,888.62
Silo building		3,953.00
Sculpture modeling		383,707.08
Seats for grounds		14,868.07
Sewerage-cleansing works		57,674.58
Statues		230,672.28
Service stables		7,220.02
Storage building		10,848.46
Superintending construction		188,548.28
Surveying and examining sites		2,262.02
Storage houses for empty packing cases		61,978.20
Sawmill		21,794.00
Shoe and leather building		93,243.76
Ticket booths and turnstiles (lagoons)		26,503.49
Temporary buildings		58,933.46
Construction office	$10,096.34	
Stable	3,091.53	
Hospital	1,197.44	
Fire-engine houses	5,104.04	
Tool houses	917.27	
Police barracks	6,168.73	
Power house	9,278.92	
Staff houses	7,245.05	
Watchhouses	1,099.91	
Privies	6,137.19	
Miscellaneous	8,597.04	
Temporary sidewalks and roadways		17,567.52
Transportation building		554,770.80
Toilet buildings		8,208.83
Turkish mosque		2,758.93
Van Buren Street pier		6,426.52
Van Buren Street viaduct		18,136.00
Viaducts midway plaisance		19,522.70
Water and sewerage		944,020.03
Water supply		4,458.38
Woman's building		138,623.90
Woodlawn police station		25.95
		$18,562,528.04

osition expenditures:	
rtising	$4.65
æological and ethnological exam-	
tions	3,243.98
ndants and laborers	5,015.35
d of South Park Commissioners	
al settlement)	200,000.00
ling implements and tools	50.56
iage hire	2.00
ession expenses	6,029.20
ages to property	196.79
rtment superintendents	4,464.94
rtment inspectors	225.00
tsmen's wages	1,607.56
tsmen's material	.95
rts	562.50
l reports	21,419.81
protection	11,645.97
cultural gardening	2,345.42
ght and express	58.51
ght on exhibits returned	2,447.64
iture and fixtures	88.05
iture for buildings	571.94
	601.40
expenses	7,716.98
ing and surveying	944.12
ing material	3.50
ing offices and buildings	13,095.39
	1 ¼.24
ance on exhibits returned	102.25
ental expenses	6.00
or service	33,996.07
scape gardening	2,004.54
dry work	143.83
l expenses	1,460.96
and plans	163.16
anical implements and tools	1,302.42
cal and surgical attendance	2,478.05
papers	10.71
ating electric plant	14,175.80
ating launches	800.25
ating power plant	40,563.94
ating railway	16,926.21
ating sewerage-cleansing works.	51.30
ating terminal station	2,706.04
ating water and sewerage	9,091.69
ating water supply	614.25
nal injuries	155.65
e protection	119,262.72
age	976.02
iums on employés' bonds	116.50
rving and repairing property	3,521.76
ying tracks	3,009.86
oving buildings (miscellaneous	
all buildings)	971.04
oving débris	606.07
oving electric plant	24,660.66
oving exhibits	54,432.57
oving fences	314.36
oving garbage	2,761.64
oving power plant	56,172.21
oving ice and snow	291.60
oving water and sewerage plant	3,083.70
of grounds	6,724.14
of offices	2,626.80
iring bridges	201.87
iring buildings	13,647.55
iring fences	634.12
iring fountains	53.73
iring interior docking	647.62

Exposition expenditures—Cont'd.			
Repairing piers and breakwaters	$995.94		
Repairing statuary	2,649.23		
Repairing viaducts	201.87		
Repairs and fittings for offices and buildings	323.20		
Roadways and sidewalks	2,533.40		
Salaries of clerks	29,821.27		
Salaries of officers	13,295.65		
Secret service	9,564.81		
Salvage expenses	2,070.23		
Seats for grounds	72.02		
Stable expenses	10,402.04		
Stationery and printing	1,193.45		
Subsistence allowance	1,017.85		
Supplies for offices and buildings	968.34		
Superintending grounds and buildings	10,390.95		
Teaming	160.20		
Telegrams and cablegrams	81.96		
Telephones	152.45		
Temporary buildings	694.96		
Temporary sidewalks and roadways	22.02		
Traveling expenses	223.37		
Typewriter repairs and supplies	50.45		
Warehouse expenses	38,058.71		
Water fowl	52.50		
		$828,922.99	
			$26,925,689.50
Balance			1,539,468.06

The total expenditures to date have been $26,925,689.50.

Expenditures during the month applicable to construction work and administration (or operating) to close of Exposition, $66,495.94.

Expenditures during the month account of post-Exposition expenses, $112,773.07.

Total expenditures during the month, $179,269.01.

The World's Columbian Exposition 6 per cent debenture bonds *principal* is not shown in this report, it having been paid in full and account closed.

ASSETS.

Composed of the following:		
Immediately available—		
Cash in Chicago banks	$1,117,117.35	
Souvenir coins at par	158,341.50	
Postage stamps in treasury	365.75	
F. E. Bugbee, petty cash	7,000.00	
		$1,282,824.60
Available in the future—		
F. W. Putnam, cash advanced	384.29	
Letters of credit in hands of agents (to be accounted for)	1,239.06	
City of Chicago, account of waterworks	196,415.71	
City of Chicago, account of Hyde Park police station	47,684.00	
W. E. Curtis, cash advanced	5,000.00	
Blacksmith shop—stock on hand	2,102.15	
Accounts receivable	1,303.40	
World's Columbian Commission, their proportion of expenses	2,514.85	
		256,643.46
		1,539,468.06

Condensed balance sheet, 31st January, 1894.

Preliminary organization		$90,674.97	
General and operating expenses		7,443,563.50	
Construction expenditures		18,562,528.04	
Post-Exposition expenses		828,922.99	
Assets	$1,539,468.06		
Liabilities	16,633.25		
Net assets		1,522,834.81	
		28,448,524.31	

Capital stock	$5,607,075.29
City of Chicago	5,000,000.00
Souvenir coins and premium on same	2,446,676.43
Gate receipts	10,601,175.41
Concession receipts	3,794,406.26
Interest	68,090.50
General receipts	807,450.44
Post-Exposition receipts	123,649.98
	28,448,524.31

From the above sum of $1,522,834.81, shown as net assets, may be deducted the amount of estimated net liabilities ($97,992.97) shown on page 11 of this statement, which would leave a balance of assets to the amount of $1,424,841.84.

Expenditures to January 31, 1894, distributed by departments.

	Pre-Exposition and Exposition.	Post-Exposition.	Total.
Admissions	$347,470.00	$13,501.90	$360,971.90
Agriculture	84,646.66	6,535.50	91,182.16
Auditing	81,936.65	9,459.77	91,396.42
Ceremonies	315,392.65	127.80	315,520.45
Charities and corrections	4,852.95	79.17	4,932.12
Commissioner-at-large	5,682.43	.....	5,682.43
Collections	90,829.90	7,051.85	97,881.75
Council of administration	29,779.75	549.05	30,328.80
Construction	18,804,271.81	575.44	18,804,847.25
Director-General (office employés and expenses)	14,074.80	2,175.79	16,250.59
Electricity	42,661.44	3,677.74	46,339.18
Ethnology	129,917.13	5,361.88	135,279.01
Executive	124,394.00	2,052.14	126,446.14
Family Dormitory Association	290.89	.....	290.89
Functions	127,579.76	17.04	127,596.80
Fire	252,171.86	11,669.87	263,841.23
Finance committee	369,049.90	200,000.00	569,049.90
Fish and fisheries	30,129.18	3,125.85	33,255.01
Fine arts	99,446.92	13,882.33	113,329.23
Floriculture	70,973.61	2,408.10	73,381.75
Forestry	13,111.77	1,232.33	14,344.10
Foreign affairs	217,905.88	675.51	218,581.39
Grounds and buildings committee	12,864.01	.....	12,864.01
Horticulture	33,713.91	3,088.03	36,801.94
Hygiene and sanitation	2,926.82	514.06	3,440.88
Installation	337,317.72	399.98	337,717.70
Insurance auxiliary	166,184.96	247.53	166,432.49
Liberal arts	33,615.38	2,550.52	36,165.90
Live stock	154,355.23	1,725.46	156,080.69
Legal	43,877.69	1,501.51	45,379.20
Machinery	48,468.19	6,781.26	55,249.45
Manufactures	81,337.87	8,307.12	89,644.99
Marine	54,950.01	1,291.85	56,241.86
Medical	45,506.49	3,376.50	48,882.99
Mines and mining	61,574.23	5,454.55	67,028.78
Music	386,672.55	1,338.46	388,011.01
National and State exhibits	55,317.00	.....	55,317.00
Pomology	2,378.89	15.00	2,393.89
Police	1,207,108.44	144,640.48	1,351,748.92
Press and printing	11,902.11	.....	11,902.11
Publicity and promotion	188,652.31	744.96	189,397.27
Public comfort	29,863.44	150.55	30,013.99
Shoe and leather	23,853.26	492.35	24,345.61
Secretary	65,883.52	2,899.82	68,783.34
Transportation exhibits	69,144.84	5,337.71	74,482.55
Traffic manager	17,129.27	.....	17,129.27
Treasurer	120,414.89	6,660.09	127,074.98
United States agent	94.94	.....	94.94
Viticulture	3,309.82	209.58	3,519.40
Ways and means	180,966.20	1,831.74	182,797.94
Woman's	21,819.90	2,096.82	23,916.72
Woman's Dormitory Association	196.49	.....	196.49
World's Congress Auxiliary	76,370.79	660.00	77,030.79
Operating	1,122,822.03	.....	1,122,822.03
Guides	6,326.55	582.80	6,909.35
New York agency	15,283.45	.....	15,283.45
Terminative	.....	332,309.25	332,309.25
Miscellaneous	67,318.90	9,555.95	76,874.85
Preliminary organization expenses	90,674.97	.....	90,674.97
Total expenses	26,096,766.51	828,922.99	26,925,689.50

Comparative statement of force employed and compensation paid.

Departments.	December.		January.	
	Number.	Compensation.	Number.	Compensation.
EXECUTIVE.				
Treasurer	18	$2,287.66	15	$1,932.66
Secretary	12	1,031.55	12	1,026.50
Legal	3	352.50		
Auditor	29	2,419.92	26	2,238.13
Admissions	6	831.55	1	41.50
Collections	11	1,247.45	2	185.66
Council of administration	4	728.33	3	295.00
Ways and means	4	537.50	3	400.00
Woman's	5	350.00	2	130.00
Insurance auxiliary	2	70.00	1	30.00
DIRECTOR-GENERAL.				
Director-general's office	2	333.33	3	555.28
Agriculture	10	1,088.63	5	693.66
Electricity	6	783.33	3	475.00
Ethnology	11	1,344.99	8	966.66
Fine arts	32	3,526.85	17	2,152.81
Fish and fisheries	4	741.66	1	416.66
Foreign affairs	1	100.00	1	100.00
Forestry	1	244.16	1	238.33
Horticulture	5	652.83	2	530.08
Installation	2	175.00		
Liberal arts	6	908.32	3	640.29
Live stock	3	483.14	3	291.66
Machinery	9	1,201.36	4	688.47
Manufactures	9	1,147.52	6	821.66
Mines and mining	5	926.66	5	802.41
Music	1	300.00	1	305.00
Publicity and promotion	1	28.60		
Transportation exhibits	9	1,010.58	3	538.66
TERMINATIVE.				
Chiefs	1	600.00	1	600.00
Clerks and messengers	5	394.00	5	401.32
Fire protection	52	4,289.27	1	85.00
Floricultural gardening	7	445.82	2	165.00
Janitor service	178	8,506.70	99	4,830.55
Medical and surgical attendance	3	269.65		
Operating electric plant	41	3,420.40	33	2,757.19
Operating power plant	54	4,566.16	40	3,254.49
Operating railway	68	5,296.26	64	4,510.20
Operating terminal station	10	920.00	9	859.50
Operating water and sewerage	4	523.20	1	76.20
Photographical expenses	25	1,650.45	17	1,223.65
Police protection	445	28,334.65	220	14,067.70
Stable expenses (including teamsters)	39	2,348.30	40	2,139.48
Superintending grounds and buildings	46	4,229.47	18	2,226.52
Warehouse expenses	29	1,893.00	8	695.45
Buildings	36	2,560.43	26	1,936.70
Draftsmen's wages	2	275.00		
Grading and surveying	8	755.40		
Removing exhibits	16	1,274.12	17	1,304.12
Landscape gardening	7	727.06	1	58.70
Piers and bridges	4	322.78		
Sculpture modeling	7	794.40		
Removing electric plant	127	10,656.15	74	6,262.85
Removing power plant	351	25,529.95	165	11,858.75
Removing water and sewerage plant	19	1,333.15	18	1,262.49
Removing interior docking	1	166.65		
Final reports			39	3,254.72
Salvage expenses	12	837.60	18	1,021.75
Miscellaneous	41	2,598.88	49	3,423.55
Total	1,845	140,494.93	1,065	84,937.05

Average compensation per month, for December, $76.15; per day, $2.45.
Average compensation per month, for January, $78.28; per day, $2.53.

Estimated liabilities, February 11, 1894.

[Being exclusive of $16,633.25 liabilities shown on condensed balance sheet.]

Obligations under contracts	$52,702.51
Labor pay rolls for February, March, and April	75,000.00
Salaries of officers and appointed men, February, March, and April	40,159.80
Vouchers not audited	20,524.14
Purchasing agent's bills, being audited	5,500.00
Purchases by purchasing agent for February, March, and April	11,259.28
Construction accounts unadjusted	8,795.00
City of Chicago, water service	20,000.00
Live-stock premiums	14,768.00
Uniform refunds	3,826.90
Incidental and office expenses for February, March, and April	8,482.90
Claims	50,000.00
	311,018.53

Claims in the hands of Solicitor-General Walker for adjustment not considered in above statement.

A considerable reduction in the estimated amount for labor pay rolls, February, March, and April, has been made since the last monthly report, owing to the indications at present time being much more favorable for the speedy removal of the electrical, mechanical, and water and sewerage plants and disposition of the Exposition's property at Jackson Park; the item "Claims" has also been reduced for obvious reasons.

Estimated assets, February 11, 1894.

[Being exclusive of $1,539,468.06 assets shown on condensed balance sheet.]

Estimated salvage	$175,000.00	
Less sales	61,974.44	
		$113,025.56
Probable collections, account of outstanding concession and other accounts		100,000.00
		213,025.56

An increase of $45,000 in the salvage has been made since last monthly report, owing to the sales being much higher on certain property than estimated at that time.

Estimated liabilities	$311,018.53
Estimated assets	213,025.56
Estimated net liabilities	97,992.97

The estimated net liabilities shown above ($97,992.97) should be deducted from the net assets ($1,522,834.81) as shown in condensed balance sheet on page —, which would leave a balance of assets to the amount of $1,424,841.84.

Obligations on contracts, February 11, 1894.

Contracts let.	Amount of contract.	Paid to January 31st.	Balance payable.
Roadways and sidewalks	$17,500.00	.....	$17,500.00
Switch and signal system	1,052.37	$484.76	567.61
Rent of land	65,000.00	53,793.12	11,206.88
Electric motors	4,510.00	4,010.00	500.00
Runways and traveling cranes	142,368.73	132,368.73	10,000.00
Fuel oil for power plant	249,851.99	236,923.97	12,928.02
Total	480,283.09	427,580.58	52,702.51

Statement of receipts and expenses conducting the exposition, from May 1 to October 31, 1893.

Month.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Net.
May	$616,140.61	$593,757.20	$22,383.41
June	1,647,644.44	630,595.20	1,017,049.24
July	1,967,194.84	598,319.97	1,368,874.87
August	2,337,856.25	569,798.12	1,768,058.13
September	3,169,938.92	537,566.92	2,632,372.00
October	4,450,015.34	541,167.20	3,908,848.14
	14,188,790.40	3,471,204.61	10,717,585.79

Average receipts per day (exclusive of Sundays), $89,802.47.
Average expenses per day (exclusive of Sundays), $21,969.64.

In arriving at the foregoing result, no account of course has been taken of construction expenses, but only such charges as were applicable to the management of the exposition during the six months of its continuance were considered.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. V. BARRINGTON,
Acting Auditor.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 104.

WALTER ORME.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Walter Orme against the United States.

MARCH 8, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 7, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1728. Walter Orme v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Walter Orme, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 22, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 1728. Walter Orme v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 4th day of March, 1887.

On a preliminary inquiry, the court, on the 22d day of May, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 20th day of February, 1894.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Felix Brannigan, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Crawford County, Ark., where he resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces by proper authority took from him quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $3,325 and appropriated the same to the use of the U. S. Army as follows:

1 fine mare	$200.00
3 horses, $150 each	450.00
2 horses, $125 each	250.00
1 mule	125.00
14 sheep, $5 each	70.00
20 pork hogs, $12 each	240.00
13 head of cattle, $30 each	390.00
550 bushels corn, $2 per bushel	1,100.00
100 bushels wheat, $3 per bushel	300.00
100 bushels potatoes, $2 per bushel	200.00
Total	3,325.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT:

I.

There were taken from the claimant, Walter Orme, of Crawford County, Ark., during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, by military authority, for the use of the U. S. Army, stores and supplies then reasonably worth $1,596, which does not appear to have been paid.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 5, 1894.
A true copy.
Test, this 7th day of March, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

O

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 105.

[Report No. 572.]

O. H. PERRY.

MARCH 13, 1894.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

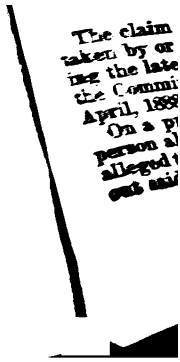
MR. MCLAURIN, from the Committee on War Claims, reported the following

RESOLUTION:

[As a substitute for H. R. 2121.]

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 2121) for the relief of O. H. Perry, administrator of the estate of George W. Perry, now pending in the House, together with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims, in pursuance of the provisions of an act approved March 3, 1887, entitled "An act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States," to find and report to the House the facts bearing upon the merits of the claim, and all other facts contemplated by the provisions of said act.

O



The claim
taken by or
ing the late
the Commi
April, 188
On a p
person al
alleged t
out said

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 106.

JOHN T. HICKS, ADMINISTRATOR.

MARCH 15, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of B. L. Branch, deceased, against the United States.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 14, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 5418. Benjamin L. Branch v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Benjamin L. Branch, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The finding of the quartermaster is overcome by the subsequent testimony in connection with the testimony previously taken.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 14, 1890.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, case No. 5418. John T. Hicks, administrator of Benjamin L. Branch deceased, v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 1st day of April, 1888.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 14th day of April, 1890, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 8th day of March, 1894 Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Conway Robinson, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in ———.

Decedent resided in Shelby County, Tenn., during the late war of the rebellion, and there was taken from him by the U. S. forces for their use the following quartermaster stores: 3 No. 1 mules, $200 each, $600, taken by Maj. Hays, commanding the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, April 12, 1863.

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

During the late war of the rebellion there were taken from said decedent, as alleged, by the military forces of the United States for the use of the Army 3 mules, which at the time were reasonably worth the $325.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 12, 1894.
A true copy.
Test, this 14th day of March, A. D. 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 108.

JAMES H. SHUMATE.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of J. H. Shumate against the United States.

MARCH 22, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 20, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 6976. James H. Shumate v. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that James H. Shumate, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 15, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, case No. 6976 and 8180. Jas. H. Shumate v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE:

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 28th day of February, 1889.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 15th day of May, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 13th day of March, 1894.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by James

H. Nixon, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States residing in Fauquier County, Va., where he resided during the late war of the rebellion. That there was taken from him by the Federal forces for their use the following stores and supplies, to wit:

30 barrels corn	$150.00
1 lot of fodder from same	8.00
100 pounds bacon	25.00
6 hogs, 600 pounds	60.00
25 hens	12.50
4 turkeys	6.00
1 heifer	30.00
100 cords standing wood	300.00
30 cords rails	90.00
4,000 pounds hay	40.00
1 ton hay	14.00
Total	735.50

FINDINGS OF FACT.

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, finds the facts to be as follows:

There were taken from the claimant in Fauquier County, Va., during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, by military authority for the use of the U. S. Army, stores and supplies consisting of corn, fodder, hay, bacon, one heifer, standing timber, and rails for fuel, then reasonably worth $318. No allowance is made for the poultry as it does not appear that they were taken for the use of the Army.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 19, 1894.

A true copy.

Test, this 20th day of March, 1894.

[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

O

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 109.

[Report No. 629.]

INVESTIGATION OF GAS QUESTION, ETC.

MARCH 23, 1894.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HEARD, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, submitted the following

RESOLUTION.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
October 13, 1893.

Whereas the contract with the Washington Gas Light and Coke Company for supplying the District of Columbia with gas expires on the 30th day of June, 1894; and

Whereas the gas furnished and supplied by the said company is of an inferior quality, and not equal to the standard of gas used in other cities; and

Whereas by the continuance of the present contract the residents of the District of Columbia will not receive a good and sufficient light for ordinary use; and

Whereas the eyesight of clerks employed in Government buildings is being impaired by this inferior gas supplied by the said company; and

Whereas in an act approved March 3, 1893, making appropriation for the expenses of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia were directed to investigate, ascertain, and report to the first session of the Fifty-third Congress what deduction may be made for gas and electric lighting, both for annual, five-year, and ten-year contracts, and that they be authorized to invite proposals for supplying said light at reduced rates; and

Whereas said report has not as yet been made: Therefore it is

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia of the House of Representatives be directed to investigate the workings of said company and report their findings to the House of Representatives before February 1, 1894; also report what amount of capital is employed in operating said company; what dividends, if any, are declared annually; what method is employed in manufacturing the gas supplied to the consumers; whether or not the gas is equal in quality to that used in other cities; whether it is of that quality as is reported by said company to be; what pressure is used in forcing the gas through the mains; what provision the said company has for a thorough inspection of their meters and pipes which transmit the gas, and also any other information that may be of any value to this House to determine whether or not the said company is in anywise violating the implied purpose of the franchise granted it.

Attest: JAMES KERR,
Clerk.
By T. O. TOWLES,
Chief Clerk.

O

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 110.

AUSTIN HOUGH.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Austin Hough against the United States.

MARCH 23, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 22, 1894,

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 2765. Austin Hough v. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Austin Hough, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 31, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 2765. Austin Hough v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 6th day of March, 1888.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 31st day of January, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 13th day of March, 1894. C. D. Pennebaker, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by F. Brannigan, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in the county of Bullitt, Ky., where he resided during the late war, and that he has a claim against the United States for stores and supplies taken from him at or near his residence in September, 1862, as follows:

100 bushels corn, at $1	$100.00
20 cords wood, at $3	60.00
500 horseshoes, at 50 cents	250.00
3,000 horseshoe nails	30.00

The court, upon the evidence, and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

At the time and place alleged in the petition there were taken from said claimant by the military forces of the United States for the use of the Army stores and supplies of the general kind alleged in said petition, which at the time of taking were reasonably worth the sum of $185.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 19, 1894.
A true copy.
Test, this 22d day of March, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

O

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 111.

ALPHONSE MEUILLON, ADMINISTRATOR.

Communication from the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Alphonse Meuillon, administrator of Susanne B. Meuillon, deceased, against the United States.

MARCH 29, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 28, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the resolution of the House of Representatives dated September 30, 1890.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 8090. Alphonse Meuillon, administrator of Susanne B. Meuillon, deceased, v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the resolution of the House of Representatives, on the 30th day of September, 1890.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 21st day of March, 1894. Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Samuel A. Putnam, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That the deceased claimant resided in St. Landry Parish, La., during the late war of the rebellion; that there was taken from her by the military forces of the United States, under proper authority, the following stores and supplies of the values stated, to wit:

900 bushels corn, 50 cents per bushel	$450
30 head horned cattle, at $25	750
10 head horses, at $50	500
150 sheep, at $3	450
26 hogs, at $5	130
5,000 fence rails	500
Total	$2,780

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

I.

At the time and place alleged in the petition there were taken from claimant's decedent by the military forces of the United States, for the use of the Army, stores and supplies of the general kind alleged in said petition, which, at the time of taking, were reasonably worth the sum of $1,767.

II.

The said decedent placed the claim in the hands of her nephew, Augustus Donato, who attended to her business. Augustus Donato placed the claim for collection in the hands of Henry Trent, a lawyer in the city in New Orleans, who died in a short time. After the death of Mr. Trent, Augustus Donato placed the claim for collection in the hands of Mr. Hawkins, who was an agent for Messrs. Ray & Richardson, attorneys at law, of New Orleans.

At the time the claim was placed in the hands of Messrs. Ray & Richardson the time for the presentation of the claim to the claims commission had expired. About that time Augustus Donato died. It does not appear at what time the claim was placed in the hands of Mr. Trent. It does not appear when Mrs. Susanne B. Meuillon, the decedent, died; nor whether she was loyal or disloyal.

This finding contains all the facts bearing upon the question whether there has been delay or laches in presenting said claim, and all the facts bearing upon the question whether the bar of any statute of limitation should be removed, or which are claimed to excuse the claimant for not having resorted to any established legal remedy.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 26, 1894.
A true copy.
Test this 28th day of March, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 112.

M. C. VINTON, ADMINISTRATOR.

Communication from the Court of Claims transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of M. C. Vinton, administrator, against the United States.

MARCH 29, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 28, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1427. Samuel S. Vinton's administrator v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Samuel S. Vinton (since deceased) the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 10, 1890.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, Case No. 1427. M. C. Vinton, administrator of Samuel S. Vinton, deceased, v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States, for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 16th day of February, 1887.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 10th day of November, 1890, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 11th day of December, 1893.

A. L. Merriman, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by J. H. Nixon, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant, in his petition, makes the following allegations:

That he was, during the late war of the rebellion, a citizen of the United States, residing in Springfield, Greene County, Mo. That at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from claimant stores and supplies for the use of the Army, as follows:

July and August, 1861:	
150 tons of hay, at $20	$3,000.00
3,000 bushels of corn, at 75 cents	2,500.00
2 horses, at $150 each	300.00
November, 1861:	
1,200 bushels of corn, at 30 cents	360.00
1862:	
20,000 pounds of iron, at 6 cents	1,200.00
5,000 pounds slab and spring steel, 15 cents	750.00
1,000 pounds cast steel, at 25 cents	250.00
2 two-horse wagons and harness	300.00
2 sets blacksmith tools	200.00
8,000 bushels of corn, at 75 cents	6,000.00
25 tons of hay, at $20	500.00
5 cavalry and artillery horses, at $150 each	750.00
150 cords of dry wood, at $3	450.00
Commissary supplies, of value of	5,000.00
Total	21,310.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

There was taken from the claimant's decedent, at Springfield, Greene County, Mo., during the years 1861 and 1862, by military authority for the use of the Army, stores and supplies as above described, the reasonable value of which at the time and place of taking was $7,335.

These stores and supplies were exclusive of others taken subsequently in the year 1862 and paid for.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 26, 1894.
A true copy.
Test, this 28th day of March, A. D. 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

O

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 113.

[Report No. 654.]

ISSUE OF CERTAIN TREASURY NOTES.

APRIL 4, 1894.—Reported with an amendment, referred to the House Calendar, and ordered to be printed.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
April 2, 1894.

Mr. BAILEY submitted the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, requested to communicate to the House of Representatives the amount of Treasury notes bearing interest at the rate of 7·3 per cent per annum, which were issued by the United States from June 30, 1861, to June 30, 1865; the dates on which they were issued, and the amount outstanding at the close of each fiscal year between the above-named dates and the date of their retirement.

Attest:

JAMES KERR,
Clerk.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

Strike out all after the word "Resolved" and insert the following:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, requested to communicate to the House of Representatives the amount of Treasury notes bearing interest at the rate of 7·3 per cent per annum issued by the United States from 1861 to 1870; the years when they were issued, the denominations in which they were issued, and the amount outstanding at the end of each fiscal year prior to 1870; the years when they were redeemed, and the manner in which they were redeemed. Also if the issues under each act could be distinguished from all other issues, and if so, how.

O

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 114.

GEORGE CASE, DECEASED.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of George Case, deceased, against the United States.

APRIL 5, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 4, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 575. Sarah Case, administratrix, v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that George Case (since deceased) the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 29, 1889.

[Court of Claims. No. 575. Sarah Case, administratrix of George Case, deceased, v. United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 4th day of March, 1886.

Mr. R. A. Berton, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Felix Brannigan, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 29th day of April, 1889, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 14th day of February, 1894. The claimant in her petition makes the following allegations:

That during the war there was taken from the intestate the following stores and supplies of the value stated and of which he was the owner, to wit:

1 mule	$150.00
2 mules	300.00
2 wagons	250.00
1 set double harness	40.00
1 platform scales	40.00
2 pairs counter scales	24.00
6 pairs harness hames	7.50

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

There were taken from the claimant's intestate, near Batesville, Ark., as alleged in the petition, during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, by military authority for the use of the Army, quartermaster stores, the reasonable value of which at the time and place of taking was $475.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 2, 1894.
A true copy.
Test this 4th day of April, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 115.

F. M. GADDY AND OTHERS.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the cases of the following-named persons against the United States: F. M. Gaddy, H. A. Gaddy, deceased, A. Graham, J. K. James, S. P. Woods, deceased.

APRIL 5, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 4, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings of the court filed in each of the annexed causes, which causes were referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 8035. Francis M. Gaddy v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Francis M. Gaddy, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 16, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 8035. Francis M. Gaddy v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives the 22d day of August, 1890.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 16th day of January, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits the 27th day of February, 1894.

Charles and William B. King, esqs., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Chas. W. Russell, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he was during the late war a resident of the State of Missouri.

That the following property belonging to Francis M. Gaddy was taken from him by the U. S. Army, the date, place, and command being particularly stated below:

In Phelps County, in the State of Missouri, on or about the dates and by the United States forces hereinafter specified, to wit:

August, 1861, by Gen. Sturgis and Maj. Woods commands, and Gen. Seigle's command on his return from the battle of Wilson's Creek, 500 bushels of corn, at 75 cents per bushel	$375.00
Spring of 1862, by unknown Federals, 2 horses worth $90 each	180.00
By Gen. Seigle's command and Asboth's command 11 head of hogs at $10 per head	110.00
Total	665.00

The court, upon the evidence, and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

There were taken from Francis M. Gaddy, of Phelps county, Missouri, during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, by military authority for the use of the United States, army stores and supplies, then reasonably worth $360, which do not appear to have been paid for.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 12, 1894.

A true copy,

Test this 4th day of April, 1894.

JOHN RANDOLPH,

[SEAL] *Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.*

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 7338. Martin F. Gaddy, administrator of H. A. Gaddy, deceased v. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, upon a preliminary inquiry, finds that H. A. Gaddy, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 15, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 7338. Martin F. Gaddy, administrator of the estate of H. A. Graddy, deceased, v. The United States.

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 17th day of February, 1880.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 15th day of May, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 27th day of February, 1894.

Charles and William B. King, esqs., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by C. W. Russell, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is the administrator of the estate of H. A. Gaddy, deceased, by due appointment.

That the decedent was, during the late war, a resident of the State of Missouri.

That the following property belonging to H. A. Gaddy was taken from him by the U. S. Army and used by the said Army, the date, place, and command being particularly stated below:

In Phelps County, in the State of Missouri, on or about the 1st of November, 1861, by the forces of the United States, namely: Quartermaster Schwartz, of Gen. Sigel's command:

795 cords of fuel, wood for use of post	$2,385.00
750 bushels of corn in shock, field, and crib	375.00
Total	2,760.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both side, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

I.

There were taken from H. A. Gaddy, of Phelps County, Mo., now deceased, during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, by military authority for the use of the U. S. Army, stores and supplies then reasonably worth the sum of $1,096, which does not appear to have been paid for.

II.

Martin F. Gaddy is the duly appointed administrator of the estate of the said H. A. Gaddy, deceased.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 5, 1894.
A true copy.
Test this 4th day of April, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 8052. Ambers Graham v. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Ambers Graham, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 31, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, case No. 8052. Ambers Graham v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States, for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 27th day of August, 1890.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 31st day of January, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 20th day of February, 1894.

Charles and William B. King, esqs., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by W. J. Rannells, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he was, during the late war, a resident of the State of Missouri. That the following property, belonging to the claimant, was taken from him by the U. S. Army and used by the said Army, the date, place, and command being particularly stated below. In Jackson County, in the State of Missouri, on or about the dates mentioned below.

1 horse, Capt. Pardee, in 1861	$150.00
2 horses, Cols. Pennick and Burris, January, 1862	250.00
1 mule, Capt. Pardee, in January, 1862	150.00
Beds and bedding, Col. Pennick, January, 1862	175.00
700 rations, Cols. Pennick, Burris, and others	210.00
6 tons of hay, Col. Pinger, 1862	72.00
400 bushels of corn	200.00
2,000 rails burned	100.00
1 horse, Capt. Vansickle, summer of 1862	100.00
2 cows, Capt. Vansickle, 1863	50.00
1,200 rations to Gen. Ewing	360.00
1,300 bushels of corn	650.00
12 tons of hay	144.00
4 head of cattle, 2,000 pounds	98.00
1 farm house, 18 by 34 feet, one story torn down for fortifications	400.00
1 horse	125.00
2 cows	50.00
1,500 rails	150.00
Total	3,734.00

That a claim for said property was presented to the Quartermaster-General and by him considered and partially allowed, the allowances being 1 horse, $100; 6 tons of hay, at $8, $48; 1,000 bushels of corn, at 30 cents, $300; total value allowed and paid was $448.

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

At the time and place alleged in the petition there were taken from said claimant by the military forces of the United States for the use of the Army, commissary stores and supplies of the general kind alleged in said petition, which, at the time of taking, were reasonably worth the sum of $256; said allowance is not included in said allowance of $448.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 12, 1894.
A true copy.
Attest this 4th day of April, 1894.
[SEAL]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 607. Isaac K. James, *v.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the claimant, Isaac K. James, being the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

And the court also finds that a certain bond given by the claimant to the Confederate government in 1864, to avoid military service was given under compulsion, and was not the voluntary act of the claimant.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 18, 1891.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 607. Isaac K. James v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 11th day of March, 1886.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 18th day of May, 1891, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 27th day of February, 1894.

George A. King, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Charles W. Russell, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he was during the late war a resident of South Carolina.

That the following property belonging to him was taken from him by the U. S. Army and used by the said Army, the date, place, and command being particularly stated below:

In Fairfield County, in the State of South Carolina, on or about the 21st and 22d days of February, 1865, by the forces of the United States, namely, General Sherman's command—

8,000 pounds of bacon, at 30 cents per pound	$2,400
5,000 pounds of flour, at 10 cents per pound	500
5,000 pounds of fodder	100
100 pounds of lard, at 30 cents per pound	30
600 bushels of corn, at $2 per bushel	1,200
150 bushels of pease, at $2 per bushel	300
150 gallons of molasses, at $1.50 per gallon	225
10 sacks salt, at $6 per sack	60
200 poultry, at 50 cents each	100
9 mules and 1 horse	2,000
2 sets of harness, 1 double and 1 single	100
Clothing, bed clothes, crockery, etc	350
Total	7,365

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

There were taken from claimant, as alleged, during the late war, by the military authority of the United States and appropriated to Army use, stores and supplies then reasonably worth the sum of $2,602.

This includes no allowance for poultry, clothing, bed clothes, and crockery.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 12, 1894.

A true copy.

Test this 4th day of April, 1894.

[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 8983. Maxwell, administrator of Woods, v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States, for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Samuel P. Woods (deceased), the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 17, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 8983. A. J. Maxwell, administrator of estate of S. P. Woods, deceased, v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 9th day of April, 1892.

On a preliminary inquiry the court found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case has been brought to a hearing on its merits.

Charles and William B. King, esqs., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Conway Robinson, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That the following property belonging to Andrew J. Maxwell, as such administrator, was taken from said decedent by the U. S. Army, and used by the said Army, the date, place, and command being particularly stated below:

In Benton County, in the State of Arkansas, on or about the dates and by the U. S. forces hereinafter specified, to wit:

October 31, 1862, by the army of the frontier:	
1 brown mare, 15 years old	$65.00
1 bay horse, 4 years old	95.00
1 bay filly, 3 years old	75.00
1 brown horse, 4 years old	95.00
1 bay horse, 3 years old	60.00
1 roan mare, 4 years old	65.00
1 mule, 8 years old	50.00
1 mule colt	75.00
8 acres of corn, 240 bushels, at 75 cents per bushel	180.00
Wagon load of oats, 60 bushels, at 75 cents per bushel	45.00
February, 1863, by an Indian brigade:	
1 bay horse, 6 years old	150.00
1 brown mare, 7 years old	125.00
Wagon and yoke of oxen	165.00
On the same date, by the First Arkansas Cavalry:	
1 gray mare, 5 years old	85.00
1 bay horse, 8 years old	100.00
150 bushels corn, at 75 cents per bushel	137.50
Total	1,567.50

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT:

There were taken from claimant's intestate, as alleged, during the late war, by the military authorities of the United States, and appropriated to Army use, stores and supplies then reasonably worth the sum of $1,185.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 12, 1894.
A true copy.
Test, this 4th day of April, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 116.

G. C. HARPER.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of G. C. Harper against the United States.

APRIL 5, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 4, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3712. George C. Harper v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that George C. Harper, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores or from whom the same or alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 23, 1892.

[In the Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 3712. George C. Harper v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 6th day of March, 1888.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 23d day of November, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case has been brought to a hearing on its merits.

P. E. Dye, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Conway Robinson, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant, in his petition, makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the State of Mississippi and a resident of Scott County, and that he resided at Harpersville, in said county and State, throughout the war of the rebellion; that he was at that time by occupation a merchant and miller, and that he owned and carried on at that place a steam grist mill and steam saw-mill, and also a tanyard, and was merchandising at the same time.

That he has a claim against the United States for stores and supplies taken from him at that place by the military forces of the United States for their use, as follows:

1.	4,500 pounds bacon at 15 cents per pound	$675.00
2.	700 pounds lard at 16 cents per pound	112.00
3.	31 hogs at $20 each	620.00
4.	43 head of sheep at $3 per head	129.00
5.	9 beef cows at $20 each	180.00
6.	1 yoke of oxen at $100	100.00
7.	1 wagon at $150	150.00
8.	350 bushels of wheat at $2.25 per bushel	787.50
9.	700 bushels of corn at $1.25 per pushel	875.00
10.	600 bushels of wheat bran at 50 cents per bushel	300.00
11.	11 pair of blankets at $8.50 per pair	88.00
12.	4 coverlets at $12.50 each	50.00
13.	32 boxes of tobacco, 100 pounds each, at $1 per pound	3,200.00
14.	1,700 pounds of clarified sugar at 18 cents per pound	306.00
15.	200 sacks of salt at $3.50 per sack	700.00
16.	4 mules at $200 each	800.00
17.	1 horse at $150	150.00
18.	2,000 rails and 6 cords wood, equal to 26 cords at $3 per cord	78.00
19.	30 sides of leather at $4 per side	120.00
20.	1 set of harness	20.00
21.	2 saddles at $15 each	30.00
22.	200 bushels of sweet potatoes at $1 per bushel	200.00
23.	1,500 pounds of fodder at $1.50 per 100	22.00
	Total	9,692.50

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, make the following

FINDING OF FACT:

There were taken from claimant, as alleged, during the late war, by the military authorities of the United States and appropriated to Army use, stores and supplies then reasonably worth the sum of $3,668.

No allowance is included herein for tobacco, blankets, and coverlets. Items 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23, also are not included, as they were not duly presented to the commissioners of claims as required by the second section of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1873 (17 Stat. L., 577), and are barred and therefore excluded from the jurisdiction of the court.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 2, 1894.
A true copy.
Test this 4th day of April, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims

O

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 117.

EXCISE BOARD FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE EXCISE BOARD FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TRANSMITTED IN COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 2, OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED MARCH 3, 1893.

APRIL 6, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

OFFICE EXCISE BOARD FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, April 5, 1894.

SIR: In compliance with section 2 of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1893, entitled "An act regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia," the excise board for the District of Columbia, composed of the three Commissioners thereof, as provided for by said law, have the honor to submit a report of the operations of said board from the date of the passage of said act to March 3, 1894.

Shortly after the passage of the act the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, deeming that the law was operative from that date and finding that licensed dealers were not inclined to comply with its provisions in filing the application required, caused a liquor dealer to be arrested, in order that the matter might be judicially tested. The case was tried in the police court and a decision was rendered sustaining the position taken—that the new law repealed the old one and all licenses issued under the act of the legislative assembly of August 23, 1871, were annulled. The case was taken on a writ of error to the supreme court of the District of Columbia by the defendant and transferred to the court of appeals by operation of law. This court, on June 6, 1893, rendered an opinion—the chief justice dissenting—in effect that all licenses issued under the old law were valid until November 1, 1893.

Pending the appeal, on May 3, 1893, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, acting as the executive officers thereof, sent to each licensed liquor dealer in the District of Columbia a circular letter calling upon him, in view of the position taken by the Commissioners and in accord with the decision of the police court, to file their applications under the new law, under penalty of prosecution for noncompliance, giving them twenty days within which to comply. This letter met with a ready response, for within said period there were filed with the excise board 540 applications for barroom licenses and 102 applications for wholesale liquor licenses. Of the 540 barroom licenses applied for 119 were allowed and 46 were rejected. Fifteen wholesale liquor licenses were granted and 9 disallowed. A great many of these applications were acted upon prior to the decision of the court of appeals. The court's opinion sustaining the validity of the old licenses caused the refundment of a major portion of the deposit money, leaving as licensed under the new law some few new places.

Since November 1, 1893, when the new license law when into effect, to March 3, 1894, 561 applications for barroom licenses have been granted, 36 rejected, and 1 license revoked; 107 applications for wholesale licenses have been favorably acted upon, and 5 have been disallowed; 64 persons have been convicted of violation of the new law. The total amount of fines imposed was $14,136.25, of which $4,009.31 has been collected, leaving $10,126.94 of said amount uncollected by reason of the large number of persons who serve out the workhouse sentence instead of paying the fine imposed.

Very respectfully,

GEO. TRUESDELL,
CHAS. F. POWELL,
JOHN W. ROSS,
Excise Board for the District of Columbia.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

O

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 118.

W. M. POWELL, DECEASED.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of W. M. Powell, deceased, against the United States.

APRIL 7, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 6, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3987. Estate of William M. Powell, deceased, v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that William M. Powell, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 24, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 3987. William L. Taylor, administrator of William M. Powell, deceased, v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 16th day of April, 1888.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 24th day of October, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 29th day of March, 1894.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Felix Brannigan, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Van Buren, State of Arkansas, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces by proper authority took from the decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $4,990 and appropriated the same to the use of the U. S. Army, as follows;

By Gen. Blunt, December 28, 1862:	
1 four-horse wagon and harness	$210
2 large mules, 16 hands high, 8 years old	300
1 chestnut sorrel stallion, 8 years old, 16 hands high, good fix, saddle, bridle, blankets, etc	200
10 mules, at $120	1,200
5 head of horses, at $100	500
1 bay mare, 4 years old, 16 hands high	150
By Col. Stewart, Tenth Illinois, February, 1863:	
1 black horse, 6 years old, 15 hands high	100
1 mule, good fix	150
By Maj. E. D. Ham, commanding post of Van Buren, September, 1863:	
1 sorrel mare, 4 years old, 15½ hands high	200
1 yellow mare, 6 years old, 15 hands high	100
5 head of beef cattle, at $20	100
By Col. T. M. Bowen, commanding post at Van Buren in 1863 and 1864:	
30 acres of standing corn, 50 bushels per acre, at $100	1,500
7 head of beef cattle, at $20	140
Mule and cart	150
Total	4,990

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

I.

There were taken from William M. Powell, of Crawford County, Ark., now deceased, during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, by military authority, for the use of the U. S. Army, stores and supplies then reasonably worth $2,865.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 2, 1894.
A true copy.
Test this 6th day of April, A. D. 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

O

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 124.

ANDREW McEVER AND M. R. WILLIAMS.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the cases of the following-named persons against the United States: Andrew McEver, deceased; M. R. Williams, deceased.

APRIL 17, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 11, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings of the court filed in each of the aforesaid causes, which causes were referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

HON. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 3984. Estate of A. M. McEver v. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that A. M. McEver, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 27, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional Case No. 3984. Andrew Nathanael McEver, administrator Andrew McEver, deceased, v. The United States.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States, for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 16th day of April, 1888.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 27th day of June, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies, or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United S tates throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 12th day of March, 1894.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by C. C. Binney, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That the decedent resided in Pope County, Ark., during the late war of the rebellion. That there was taken from him by the Federal forces for their use the following stores and supplies, to wit:

2 mules	$325
2 wagons	175
1 set harness	25
Total	525

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT:

There were taken from the decedent in Polk County, Ark., during the late war of the rebellion, by military authority for the use of the Army, the above property, the reasonable value of which at the time and place of taking was $350.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 9, 1894.
A true copy.
Test, this 11th day of April, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 8968. Nathan L. Williams, administrator of Martha R. Williams, deceased, v. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Martha R. Williams, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 9, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case, No. 8968. Nathan L. Williams, administrator of Martha R. Williams, deceased, v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim of the above-entitled case for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States, for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 7th day of April, 1892.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 9th day of January, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 21st day of February, 1894.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Charles W. Russell, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States residing in Madison County, state of Alabama, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $7,417.25, and appropriated the same to the use of the U. S. Army, as follows:

By Fourth Army Corps:	
980 posts (cedar), at 25 cents	$122.25
29,800 feet lumber	745.00
1,500 cords wood, at $3	4,500.00
Lumber used from 3 framed houses	2,000.00
3 brick chimneys	50.00
Total	7,417.25

The court upon the evidence, and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

I.

The court finds that the decedent, Martha A. Williams, was at the time the owner of a life estate on the farm from which the property was taken. The court therefore excludes from its consideration the items for standing timber attached to the freehold, and likewise the value of the houses as such.

II.

The court finds that the other property above described was taken for the use of the Army by military authority, and that the reasonable value thereof at the time and place of taking was $1,200.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 9, 1894.

A true copy.
Test, this 11th day of April, A. D. 1894:
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 125.

JOHN ANDERSON, DECEASED.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of John Anderson, deceased, against the United States.

APRIL 17, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 13, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

HON. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 2464. On new trial. Catherine Anderson, administratrix of John Anderson, deceased, v. The United States.

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that John Anderson, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 8, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional Case No. 2464. Catherine Anderson, administratrix of John Anderson, v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, on the 6th day of March, 1888.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 7th day of December, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 3d day of April, 1894. C. D. Pennebaker, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Samuel A. Putman, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in her petition makes the following allegations:

That she is a citizen of the United States, residing in the county of Nelson, in the State of Kentucky, and she is the legal representative of John Anderson, deceased, late a citizen of said county and State, and that as such she has a claim against the United States for the value of stores and supplies which were taken from said decedent during the late rebellion by the military forces of the United States for their use, said claim being stated as follows:

For 16 cords of wood, at $4	$64.00
For 25 bushels of corn, at 75 cents	18.75
For 20 bushels of corn, at 75 cents	15.00
For 75 bushels of corn, at $1	75.00
Total	172.75

The court upon the evidence, and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

That claimant is the administratrix of John Anderson, deceased, who was a citizen of Nelson County, Ky., and that during the late rebellion the military forces of the United States, acting under proper authority, took from said decedent for their use stores and supplies which were at the time and place reasonably worth the sum of $161, and for which no payment appears to have been made.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 9, 1894.
A true copy.
Test, this 13th day of April, A. D. 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 126.

[Report 704.]

SECTION 40 OF THE REVISED STATUTES.

APRIL 17, 1894.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WOLVERTON, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the following

RESOLUTION:

[As a substitute for Mis. Doc. —.]

Whereas the laws of the United States, section forty, chapter four, of the Revised Statutes, provide that the Sergeant-at-Arms shall deduct from the monthly payments of each member the amount of his salary for each day that he has been absent from the House, unless such member assigns as the reason for such absence the sickness of himself or of some member of his family; and

Whereas the provisions of said section forty have been disregarded for many years, and great abuses have grown out of such disregard of the law: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms strictly observe and enforce the provisions of said section forty, and report to the House monthly his proceedings thereunder, and each month's pay into the Treasury of the United States all sums deducted in the due observance and enforcement of the law as declared in said section.

[Original Resolution.]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
March 2, 1894.

Mr. Kilgore submitted the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Whereas, the laws of the United States, section 40, chapter 4, of the Revised Statutes, provide that when any member of the House of Representatives shall be absent for any cause, except that of sickness of himself or his family, it shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms to deduct from the monthly salary the amount due him each day he is so absent without such cause; and

Whereas, during the present session of Congress many members have been absent, as appears from the record, for causes other than those named in the statute; and

Whereas, the Sargeant-at-Arms has failed and refused to comply with and enforce said section 40, chapter 4, Revised Statutes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be required to report to this House, without delay, the names of such absentees, and why the law in such cases made and provided has not been by him complied with; and that, if it has not been so complied with, to report his reasons why he has been derelict in his duty in that regard.

Attest:

JAMES KERR,
Clerk.

O

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 127.

SAMUEL COFFMAN, DECEASED.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Samuel Coffman, deceased, against the United States.

APRIL 20, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 19, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 3197. William M. Coffman, administrator of Samuel Coffman, deceased, v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Samuel Coffman, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The court does not find that the vouchers mentioned in defendant's brief were signed by the claimant.

BY THE COURT.
WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON,
Chief Justice.

Filed February 19, 1894.

[In the Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 3197. William M. Coffman, administrator of Samuel Coffman, deceased, v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, on the 20th day of March, 1888.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 19th day of February, 1894, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were

alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 12th day of April, 1894.

P. E. Dye, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by James H. Nixon, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Greenbrier County, State of West Virginia; that the decedent resided during the war near Lewisburg, in said county and State, with post-office at Lewisburg, in said county; that he has a claim against the United States for supplies taken by or furnished to the Army of the United States by the decedent, Samuel Coffman, for their use near Lewisburg, in said county, during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, stated as follows:

For 15 head of 3-year-old cattle, at 1,100 pounds gross weight each, charged net each 400 pounds, equal to 6,000 pounds at 10 cents, $600.

For 500 pounds bacon, at 15 cents, $75.

Total, $675; and that he has never received any pay or compensation therefor.

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

That there were taken from Samuel Coffman, of Greenbrier County, W. Va., now deceased, during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, by military authority, for the use of the U. S. Army, stores and supplies as alleged in the petition, then reasonably worth the sum of $555, which do not appear to have been paid for.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 16, 1894.
A true copy.
Test this 19th day of April, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

O

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 128.

JOHN BRAY AND OTHERS.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the cases of the following named persons against the United States: John Bray, Jacob Grim, deceased, J. F. Pierce.

APRIL 23, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 21, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings of the court in each of the annexed causes, which causes were referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 2515. John Bray v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that John Bray, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 4, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case, No. 2515. John Bray v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 6th day of March, 1888.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 4th day of May, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 5th day of June, 1893.

G. W. Z. Black, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by James H. Nixon, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in the county of Kanawha, State of West Virginia, and that he has a claim against the United States for stores and supplies taken by or furnished to the Army of the United States for Army use, at or near Brownstown, Kanawha County, W. Va,, at the times hereinafter stated, and by the officers named, said property being reasonably worth at the time and place the value here given, that is to say:

1 bay mare	$125
75 bushels of corn, at $1 per bushel	75
Total	200

(Taken September 27, 1863, by Col. Franklin, of the Thirty-fourth Ohio Mounted Infantry.)

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

There were taken from and furnished by the claimant in Kanawha, W. Va., in September, 1863, stores and supplies as above set forth for the use of the Army, the fair and reasonable value of which at the time and place was $162.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 18, 1893.
A true copy.
Test this 21st day of April, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 1241. Jacob Grim's administrator v. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Jacob Grim, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 20, 1889.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 1241. Samuel Grim, administrator of Jacob Grim, deceased, v. the United States.)

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 17th day of December, 1886.

G. W. Z. Black, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by F. P. Dewees, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 20th day of May, 1889, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case has been brought to him on its merits.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That Jacob Grim, deceased, was the owner or possessor, at the times hereinafter stated, of the following stores or supplies taken for the use of the military forces of the United States at or near Brownsville, in the county of Washington and State of Maryland, that is to say:

1. 1,582 panels post-and-rail fence, at $1.50	$2,373.00
2. 2,984 rails, at $120 per cord	358.00
3. 3½ tons hay, at $20	370.00
4. 75¼ cords seasoned wood, at $4	02.00
5. 84 bushels corn, at $1	84.00
6. 39 acres—78 tons timothy, at $20	1,560.00
7. 12 acres—180 bushels wheat, at $2.50	450.00
8. Rent of farm from July, 1861, to November, 1865, four years and four months, at $500 per year	2,166.66
Total	7,363.74

(Taken by command of Gen. Banks, Gen. Burnside, and Maj. Gibson.)

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

There were taken from the decedent at the times and place alleged by military authority, and appropriated to the use of the U. S. Army, stores and supplies the reasonable value of which, at the time of taking, was $742.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 13, 1893.
A true copy.
Test, this 21st day of April, A. D. 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH.
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 4281. James F. Pierce v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that James F. Pierce, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 25, 1889.

[Court of Claims. Congressional—facts and loyalty. No. 4281. James F. Pierce v. United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 20th day of April, 1888. G. W. Z. Black, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Hon. John B. Cotton, his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a prelimnary inquiry the court, on the 25th day of March, 1889, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 3d day of June, 1890. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

25 acres corn, 1,000 bushels, at $1.50	$1,500
2 acres potatoes, 400 bushels, at $1.50	600
200 bushels oats, at $1; 100 bushels wheat, at $2	400
70 tons hay, at $35; 3 hogs, at $10	2,480
300 bushels corn, at $1.50; 1 steer $72	522
2,500 panels fence, at $1	2,500
40 acres clover seed, 80 bushels, at $8	640
Dwelling house occupied as hospital	500
Apples and pears	1,000
Farming implements	100
40 acres clover, 60 tons, at $30	1,800
	12,042

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

A large quantity of the claimant's property, above described, was taken from the claimant's farm in Montgomery County, Maryland, in September, 1862. The court has excluded from its consideration so much of the claim as was due to the depredations of soldiers. The court has also excluded from its consideration so much of the claim as includes commissary supplies, for the reason that the claim for such supplies was not presented to the commissary-general, and is barred by virtue of the provisions of the act 3d March, 1879 (20 Stat. L., p. 628, § 3). The court has also excluded from its consideration the claim for the occupation of a building for hospital purposes, it having been abandoned by the claimant's counsel. The fair and reasonable value of so much of the property as was taken by military authority for the use of the Army and consisted of quartermaster stores was $2,505.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 3, 1890.
A true copy.
Test this 21st day of April, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 129.

[Report No. 751.]

HOLMES SELLS, DECEASED, AND OTHERS.

APRIL 24, 1894.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GOLDZIER, from the Committee on War Claims, reported the following

RESOLUTION:

[As a substitute for H. R. 3860, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670.]

Resolved, That the following bills, H. R. 3860, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, for the relief of the estates of Holmes Sells, deceased, Omer Bandry, David and Barbette Carb, John R. Elliott, Joseph Knight, Pierre Garrott, and Louis V. Porche, together with all accompanying papers, be, and the same are hereby, referred to the Court of Claims, under the provisions of all existing laws providing for the findings of fact by said court in cases so referred, and to report the same to Congress.

O

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 131.

B. A. WOODS.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of B. A. Woods against the United States.

APRIL 25, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 24, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7633. Benjamin A. Woods v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Benjamin A. Woods, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 12, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 7633. Benjamin A. Woods v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 23d day of April, 1890.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 12th day of June, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 21st day of February, 1894.

Charles and William B. King, esqs., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Charles W. Russell, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant, in his petition, makes the following allegations:

That he was during the late war a resident of Missouri.

That the following property belonging to Benjamin A. Woods was taken from him by the U. S. Army and used by the said Army, the date, place, and command being particularly stated below:

In Newton County, in the State of Missouri, on or about the 31st day of March, 1862, by the forces of the United States, namely: John H. Butcher, sergeant of Company A, Fourteenth Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteers, to wit:

A 2-horse wagon and harness	$130.00
5 mules	525.00
1 sack of salt	25.00
1 barrel of sugar	37.00
A voucher issued and lost	37.00
Total	745.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT:

There were taken from the claimant in Newton County, Mo., in 1862, by military authority for the use of the Army, stores and supplies as above described the reasonable value of which at the time and place of taking was $605.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 2, 1894.
A true copy.
Test this 24th day of April, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 132.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of John Campbell against the United States.

APRIL 25, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 24, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 2539. John Campbell v. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that John Campbell, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 18, 1889.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case, No. 2539. John Campbell v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 6th day of March, 1888.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 18th day of November, 1889, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 8th day of March, 1894.

George A. King, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by J. H. Nixon, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant, in his petition, makes the following allegations:

That he was, during the late war, a resident of the State of Arkansas, and that the following property belonging to him was taken from him by the U. S. Army and used by said Army, the date, place, and command being particularly stated below:

In Benton County, State of Arkansas, in the spring of 1862, by Gen. Curtis's command, to-wit:

1 flat boat	$150.00
650 bushels of wheat	975.00
4,500 pounds bacon	540.00
500 pounds lard	60.00
150 pounds butter	37.50
120 bags	90.00
Total	1,852.50

The court, upon the evidence, and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT:

There were taken from the claimant, John Campbell, of Independence County, Ark., during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, by military authority for the use of the U. S. Army, stores and supplies then reasonably worth the sum of $1,165.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 26, 1894.
A true copy.
Test this 24th day of April, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

O

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 133.

[Report No. 763.]

JAMES RAITHER AND OTHERS.

APRIL 25, 1894.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HOUK, from the Committee on War Claims, reported the following

RESOLUTION:

[As a substitute for H. R. 860, 924, and 3638.]

Resolved, That the bills (H. R. 860, 924, and 3638) for the relief of James Raither, trustee of Holston Female College, of Jefferson County, Tenn., and Mary Jane Hubbard, now pending in the House of Representatives, together with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same are hereby, referred to the Court of Claims, in pursuance of the provisions of an act of March 3, 1883, and an act entitled "An act to provide for the bringing of suits against the United States," approved March 3, 1887, to find and report to the House of Representatives the facts bearing upon the merits of the claim, and all other facts contemplated by the provisions of said acts.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 134.

J. M. ENGLE AND OTHERS.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the cases of the following-named persons against the United States: J. M. Engle, J. Merritt, deceased, Geo. Show.

APRIL 27, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 26, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings of the court filed in each of the annexed causes, which causes were referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

HON. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7352. John M. Engle v. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on preliminary inquiry, finds that John M. Engle, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 14, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional (facts and loyalty), No. 7352. John M. Engle v. United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 20th day of February, 1890.

G. W. Z. Black, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by H. M. Foot, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 14th day of March, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were

alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 11th day of May, 1893. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he has a claim against the United States for stores and supplies taken by or furnished to the Army of the United States for Army use, at or near Uvilla, Jefferson County, W. Va., at the times hereinafter stated and by the officers named, said property being reasonably worth at the time and place the value here given, that is to say:

2 horses, at $150	$300
(Taken May 23, 1864, by Col. Thompson's Sixth Virginia Cavalry.)	
2 horses, at $150	300
(Taken in September, 1864, by Gen. Merritt's cavalry.)	
7,000 feet of plank, at $3 per 100	210
15 tons straw, at $6	90
(Taken in February, 1865, by Lieut. Col. Middleton's Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry.)	
Total	900

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

During the years 1864 and 1865 there were taken from the claimant as alleged, by the military forces of the United States and appropriated to Army use, stores and supplies reasonably worth the sum of $665.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 15, 1893.
A true copy.
Test, this 26th day of April, A. D. 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3904. Estate of Jacob Merritt v. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Jacob Merritt (since deceased), the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The vouchers produced from the Confederate archives by defendants appear not to have been signed by said Merritt but by others bearing the same name.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 21, 1891.

[Court of Claims. Congressional (facts and loyalty), No. 3904. J. Garland Hurst, administrator *de bonis non*, Jacob Merritt, deceased, v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 13th day of April, 1888.

G. W. Z. Black, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by John C. Chaney, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court on the 20th day of April, 1891, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 6th day of April, 1893. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That as a legal representative of Jacob Merritt, deceased, he has a claim against the United States for stores and supplies taken by or furnished to the Army of the United States, for army use, at or near Harpers Ferry, Jefferson County, W. Va., by Jacob Merritt, since deceased, at the times hereinafter stated and by the officers named, said property being reasonably worth at the time and place the value here given, that is to say:

1 four-horse load of hay, 1 ton	$20.00
(Taken by Gen. Banks's command in July, 1861.)	
2 horses, at $175 each	350.00
2 mules, at $200 each	400.00
1 horse	150.00
(Taken in August, 1864, by Gen. Merritt's command, and item three receipted for by Lieut. Whichen.)	
28 tons of hay, at $20 per ton	560.00
375 bushels of corn, at $1 per bushel	375.00
3 beeves, at $25 each	75.00
(Taken by Gen. Sheridan's command in the fall of 1864.)	
6 hogs, at $10 each	60.00
(Taken in the fall of 1864 by Col. Cole's cavalry.)	
132 cords of wood (11,000 rails), at $3 per cord	396.00
(Taken in the fall of 1864 by Gen. Sheridan's command.)	
Total	2,366.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

During the war for the suppression of the rebellion there was taken by the military forces of the United States, for the use of the Army, from claimant's intestate, at the place alleged, stores and supplies of the kind and quality alleged, amounting in value to the sum of $1,710.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 17, 1893.
A true copy.
Test, this 28th day of April, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3898. George Show v. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that George Show, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 9, 1892.

[Court of Claims. No. 3898. George Show v. United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 13th day of April, 1888.

G. W. Z. Black, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by H. M. Foote, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 9th day of May, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 15th day of May, 1893. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he has a claim against the United States for stores and supplies taken by or furnished to the Army of the United States by him for Army use, at or near Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, W. Va., at the times hereinafter stated and by the officers named, said property being reasonably worth at the time and place the value here given, that is to say:

3 horses, at $150 each	$450
(Taken July 15, 1863, by Lieut. Thomas Brannan, A. Q. M.)	
2,000 pounds of hay, at $1 per 100	20
9 tons of hay, at $20 per ton	180
(Taken October 1, 1862, by Charles Kusserow, First New York Artillery.)	
75 bushels of corn, at $1 per bushel	75
2,250 pounds of pork	270
500 pounds of beef	50
(Taken by unknown U. S. troops in 1863 or 1864.)	
Total	1,025

The court, upon the evidence, after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

There was taken from George Show, of Jefferson County, W. Va., during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, by proper military authority, for the use of the U. S. Army, stores and supplies amounting in value to $695, for which no payment appears to have been made.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 22, 1893.
A true copy.
Test this 26th day of April, A. D. 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 135.

WM. WOOSLEY, DECEASED.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Wm. Woosley deceased, against the United States.

APRIL 26, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 25, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 6643. Thomas B. Woosley, administrator of William Woosley, deceased, v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that William Woosley, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 21, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 6643. Thomas B. Woolsey, administrator of William Woolsey, deceased, v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 10th day of January, 1888.

On a preliminary inquiry the court found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case has been brought to a hearing on its merits.

G. W. Z. Black, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Felix Brannigan, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is the legal representative of William Woolsey, deceased, formerly a citizen of the county of Jackson, in the State of Alabama, and that the said decedent resided during the late war of 1861 in the county of Jackson and State of Alabama, and that as legal representative your petitioner has a claim against the United States for stores and supplies taken by or furnished to the Army of the United States for army use, at or near Scottsboro, Jackson County, Ala., at the times hereinafter stated, and by the officers named, said property being reasonably worth at the time and place the value here given, that is to say:

50 bushels wheat, at 85 cents	$42.50
(Taken August 18, 1863, by Capt. G. E. Winters.)	
250 bushels corn, at 75 cents	187.50
600 pounds bacon, at 20 cents	120.00
150 pounds lard, at 20 cents	30.00
5,000 binds of fodder, at $2 per 100	100.00
100 bushels sweet potatoes, at 75 cents	75.00
(Taken August 20, 1863, by Gen. Smith.)	
2 horses and 1 mule	301.00
(Taken November 5, 1863, by Gen. Smith.)	
1 bay mare	125.00
(Taken November 31, 1863, by Col. Oliver, of Fifteenth Michigan.)	
1,000 bushels corn, at 75 cents	750.00
(Taken December 25, 1863, by Fifteenth Army Corps.)	
65 hogs, 9,750 pounds, at 10 cents	975.00
20 head of sheep, at $2	40.00
(Taken by U. S. soldiers stationed at Larkinsville and Scottsboro, Ala., December 25, 1863.)	
5 bushels corn, at 75 cents, and 30 pounds salt pork, at 10 cents	8.00
(Taken December 29, 1863, by One hundred and third Illinois Volunteers.)	
630 pounds pork, at 10 cents	63.00
(Taken December 24, 1864, by Capt. W. B. Given, Eleventh Indiana Cavalry.)	
70 bushels corn, at 75 cents	52.50
(Taken December 24, 1864, by Lieut. J. S. Smith, Eleventh Indiana Cavalry.)	
Total	2,868.25

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

There were taken from the claimant's intestate as alleged, during the late war, by the military forces of the United States and appropriated to Army use, stores and supplies then reasonably worth the sum of $1,382.80.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 18, 1893.
A true copy.
Test, this 25th day of A. D. 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

O

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 136.

WILLIAM DELLINGER, DECEASED, AND OTHERS.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the following-named persons against the United States: William Dellinger, deceased, E. C. Engle, deceased, S. Kilham, deceased.

APRIL 26, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 25, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in each of the annexed causes, which cases were referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 4256. John F. Dellinger, administrator, v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that William Dellinger, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 9, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 4256. John F. Dellinger, administrator of William Dellinger, deceased, v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 20th day of April, 1888.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 9th day of May, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores or from whom they were alleged to have been taken was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 20th day of February, 1894.

G. W. Z. Black, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Charles W. Russell, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant, in his petition, makes the following allegations:

That said decedent resided during the late war of 1861, in the county of Washington and State of Maryland, and that, as legal representative, your petitioner has a claim against the United States for stores and supplies taken by or furnished to the Army of the United States for Army use, at or near Williamsport, Washington County, Md., at the times hereinafter stated, and by the officers named, said property being reasonably worth at the time and place the value here given—that is to say:

75 acres—750 bushels—wheat, at $1.25	$937.50
40 acres wheat in shock, cutting	55.00
50 acres of timothy, at $12	600.00
25 acres clover, at $8	200.00
10 tons clover hay, at $10	100.00
245 panels old board fence, at $1	245.00
259 panels good board fence, at $1.62½	420.87
7 acres oats, at $8	56.00
6,079 rails, at $5 per 100	300.95
1,368 stakes, at $4 per 100	45.72
Total	2,961.04

(Taken in 1862–'63 by officers under command of Gen. Crouch.)

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT:

At the time and place alleged in petition there were taken from the claimant's decedent by the military forces of the United States for the use of the Army, stores and supplies of the general kind alleged in said petition which at the time of taking were reasonably worth the sum of $1,775.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 26, 1894.
A true copy.
Test this 25th day of April, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1760. Edwin C. Engle v. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Edwin C. Engle, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 18, 1891.

[Court of Claims. No. 1760. Nancy A. Engle, executrix Edwin C. Engle, deceased, v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 27th day of February, 1887.

G. W. Z. Black, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Felix Brannigan, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 18th day of May, 1891, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 23d day of May, 1893. The claimant in her petition makes the following allegations:

That she, as legal representative of Edwin C. Engle, deceased, has a claim against the United States for stores and supplies taken by or furnished to the Army of the United States for Army use by Edwin C. Engle, since deceased, at or near Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, W. Va., at the times hereinafter stated and by the officers named, said property being reasonably worth at the time and place the value here given, that is to say:

Taken in August, 1864, by Gen. Sheridan's command:

1 horse	$150.00
5 tons of hay, at $20 per ton	100.00
50 bushels of corn, at $1 per bushel	50.00
2 cords of wood, at $4 per cord	8.00
Blacksmith tools	5.00
Total	313.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

There were taken from and furnished by the claimant's decedent in Jefferson County, W. Va., during the month of August, 1864, stores and supplies of the general kind set forth in the petition for the use of the Army, the fair and reasonable value of which at the time and place was $206.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 18, 1893.
A true copy.
Test, this 25th day of April, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7755. Jacob A. Miller, administrator of Samuel Kilham, v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Samuel Kilham, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 21, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 7755. Jacob A. Miller, administrator of Samuel Kilham, deceased, v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use, and for the use and occupation of real estate during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 4th day of June, 1890.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 21st day of November, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 24th day of May, 1893.

G. W. Z. Black, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Felix Brannigan, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in the county of Washington, State of Maryland, and that he is the legal representative of Samuel Kilhan,

deceased, formerly a citizen of the county of Washington, in the State of Maryland; that letters of administration were duly issued to him by the orphans' court of Washington County, Md., on the 31st day of May, 1864, and that a copy thereof is filed in office of the clerk of the Court of Claims; that said decedent resided during the late war of 1861 in the county of Washington and State of Maryland, and that as legal representative your petitioner has a claim against the United States for stores and supplies taken by or furnished to the Army of the United States for Army use at or near Sandy Hook, Washington County, Md., at the times hereinafter stated and by the officers named, said property being reasonably worth at the time and place the value here given; that is to say—

Taken during 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864 by Col. Geary's Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. Maulsby's First Maryland Regiment, Col. Webster's Seventh Maryland Regiment, and others:

45 acres timber, 1,125 cords wood, at $1	$1,125
Use and occupation of real estate for four years, 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, at $75 per annum	300
Total	1,425

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACTS:

There were taken from and furnished by the claimant's decedent in Washington County, Md., during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, a large quantity of wood for the use of the Army, the fair and reasonable value of which at the time and place was $1,125.

The claim for use and occupation of real estate is not sustained to the satisfaction of the court.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 18, 1893.
A true copy.
Test, this 25th day of April, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 137.

REPAIRS TO CERTAIN STREETS AND AVENUES, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Letter from the chairman of the District Commissioners, submitting an estimate of deficiency in the appropriation for repairs on sundry streets and avenues in the city of Washington.

APRIL 27, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, April 23, 1894.

SIR: The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have the honor to recommend that provision be made in the deficiency appropriation bill for the payment of $825.42, with interest thereon at 10 per centum per annum from August 11, 1893, to time of payment, and for $1,687.65, with interest thereon at same rate from August 21, 1893.

This obligation arose under the following circumstances. The appropriation of July 14, 1892 (U. S. Stats., vol. 27, p. 155), contained the following provision:

* * * * * * *

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

For work on sundry streets and avenues named in Appendix Cc, Book of Estimates, for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-three, two hundred and seventy thousand dollars, to be expended in the discretion of the Commissioners upon streets and avenues specified in the schedules named in said appendix and in the aggregate for each schedule as stated herein, namely:

Georgetown schedule, twenty-four thousand three hundred dollars.

* * * * * * *

Provided, That the streets and avenues shall be completed in the order in which they appear in said schedules, except High street, so far as the amount of money herein appropriated shall suffice for the work, and one-half of the cost of widening High street, named in the Georgetown schedule, shall be charged to the Georgetown and Tennallytown Railway Company of the District of Columbia and collected from said company in the same manner as the cost of laying down pavements, sewers, and other works, or repairing the same, lying between the exterior rails of the tracks of street railways and for a distance of two feet from and exterior to such track or tracks on each side thereof, are collectible under the provisions of section five of the act entitled "An act providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia, approved June eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight," and the act of August twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, entitled "An act to incorporate the Georgetown and Tennallytown Railway Company of the District of Columbia," is hereby altered and amended so as to authorize and require such charge and collection.

* * * * * * *

The schedule referred to in Appendix Cc, Book of Estimates, for the fiscal year 1893 is as follows:

GEORGETOWN.

Street.	From—	To—	Kind of improvement.	Estimated cost.
High (widened)	Tunlaw	Thirty-fifth	Pave	$26,540

Under the above appropriation the roadway of Thirty-fifth street was widened from 40 to 47 feet, and the entire width of 47 feet, except the space between the outer rails of the Georgetown and Tennallytown Railroad Company, was paved with granite blocks. In pursuance of advice from their attorney, certificates of indebtedness were issued against the Georgetown and Tennallytown Railway Company for one-half the cost of paving the 7 feet added to the original width of the roadway. Subsequently an appeal was made by the railroad company from this construction of the law, and the matter was again referred to the attorney for the District. Upon reconsidering the matter he advised the Commissioners that said railroad company is not assessable under the above clause in the appropriation act for the paving of the widened portion of the roadway.

The conflict between these two opinions of the attorney was probably due to the fact that the first opinion related to the widening of the entire street, while the second one referred to the cost of the widening of the pavement of the roadway only.

Certificates of indebtedness were issued against said railroad company for the cost of the amount chargeable to said company under the first opinion, and included the cost of paving the additional 7 feet, for which, according to the second opinion, the company was not liable. The Commissioners therefore recommend the appropriation herein referred to in order to take up the amount embraced in said certificates, which represents such erroneous charge against said railroad company. As the certificates are probably in the hands of third parties, and are interest-bearing securities, provision should be made for the interest as well as the principal.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. ROSS,
President Board of Commissioners, D. C.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

O

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 138.

GREEN LUTTRELL, DECEASED.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Green Luttrell, deceased, against The United States.

APRIL 28, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 27, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3222. Green Luttrell's estate v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Green Luttrell, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 13, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 3222. John W. Luttrell, administrator of the estate of Green Luttrell, deceased, v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 27th day of March, 1888.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 13th day of October, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 5th day of April, 1894.

George A. King, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by C. C. Binney, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

(1) That he is administrator of the estate of Green Luttrell, deceased, and that decedent was, during the late war, a resident of Missouri.

(2) That the following property belonging to Green Luttrell was taken from him by the U. S. Army and used by the said Army, the date, place, and command being particularly stated below:

In Polk County, in the State of Missouri, on or about the 21st day of October, 1861, by the forces of the United States, namely: Lieut. Clark, second brigade, third division, Gen. Sigel's command, to wit:

10 head of mules, at $130 per head	$1,300.00
10 head of horses, at $125 per head	1,250.00
10 head of horses, at $135 per head	1,350.00
2 sets of two-horse wagon harness	36.00
Total	2,936.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING TO FACT:

There were taken from the claimant's intestate as alleged during the war of the rebellion, by the military authorities of the United States, and appropriated to Army use, stores and supplies then reasonably worth the sum of $1,620.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 16, 1894.
A true copy.
Test, this 27th day of April, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 139.

[Report 809.]

ESTATE OF SYLVANUS SANDFORD, DECEASED.

May 1, 1894.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. COOPER, of Texas, from the Committee on War Claims, reported the following

RESOLUTION:

[As a substitute for H. R. 5215.]

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 5215) for the relief of the estate of Sylvanus Sandford, deceased, now pending in the House, together with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts, under the provisions of the acts of March 3, 1883, and March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Bowman and Tucker acts.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 140.

[Report No. 812.]

JOHN FOSTER.

MAY 1, 1894.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MCNAGNY, from the Committee on War Claims, reported the following

RESOLUTION:

[As a substitute for H. R. 588.]

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 588) entitled "A bill to pay John Foster, of Elizabeth, West Virginia, for ferrying United States soldiers during the late war," together with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims, in pursuance of the provisions of an act approved March 3, 1883, and an act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States, approved March 3, 1887, to find and report to the House the facts bearing upon the merits of the claim and all other facts contemplated by the provisions of said act.

O

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 141.

[Report No. 813.]

SIMEON AUSTIN.

MAY 1, 1894.—Read twice, committed to the Committee of the Whole House, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MCNAGNY, from the Committee on War Claims, reported the following

RESOLUTION:

[As a substitute for H. R. 3179.]

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 3179) entitled "A bill for the relief of Simeon Austin," now pending in the House of Representatives, together with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims, in pursuance of the provisions of an act of March 3, 1883, and an act entitled "An act to provide for the bringing of suits against the United States," approved March 3, 1887, to find and report to the House of Representatives the facts bearing upon the merits of the claim, including the loyalty of the claimant, and all other facts contemplated by the provisions of said acts.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 142.

[Report No. 814.]

WILLIAM CROW.

MAY 1, 1894.—Read twice, committed to the Committee of the Whole House, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MCNAGNY, from the Committee on War Claims, reported the following

RESOLUTION:

[As a substitute for H. R. 1128.]

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 1128) entitled "A bill for the relief of William Crow, of Okolona, Clark County, Ark.," now pending in the House of Representatives, together with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims, in pursuance of the provisions of the act of March 3, 1883, and an act entitled "An act to provide for the bringing of suits against the United States," approved March 3, 1887, to find and report to the House of Representatives the facts bearing upon the merits of the claim and all other facts contemplated by the provisions of said acts.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 143.

[Report No. 815.]

MRS. CATHARINE BARRY MEEHA.

MAY 1, 1894.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MCNAGNY, from the Committee on War Claims, reported the following

RESOLUTION:

[As a substitute for H. R. 2697.]

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 2697) for the relief of Mrs. Catharine Barry Meeha be referred to the Court of Claims for adjudication under the acts of March 3, 1883, and March 3, 1887, commonly known as the Bowman and Tucker acts, the findings of said court in the premises to be certified to the House.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 144.

[Report No. 816.]

STEAMER CLARA BELL.

MAY 1, 1894.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MCNAGNY, from the Committee on War Claims, reported the following

RESOLUTION:

[As a substitute for H. R. 2695.]

Resolved, That the claim embraced in the bill (H. R. 2695) be referred to the Court of Claims, the rights of all the parties involved in said bill to be determined by said court under existing statutes in such cases made and provided.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 145.

[Report No. 817.]

ST. CHARLES COLLEGE, ST. CHARLES, MO.

MAY 1, 1894.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. COOPER, of Texas, from the Committee on War Claims, reported the following

RESOLUTION:

[As a substitute for H. R. 2056.]

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 2056) for the relief of St. Charles College, St. Charles, Mo., now pending in the House, together with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts, under the provisions of the acts of March 3, 1883, and March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Bowman and Tucker acts.

O

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 146.

[Report No. 818.]

PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH AT NEWPORT, N. C., AND OTHERS.

MAY 1, 1894.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MCLAURIN, from the Committee on War Claims, submitted the following

RESOLUTION:

[As a substitute for H. R. 492, 493, 495, 497, 499, 500, 501, 502, 504, and 3210.]

Resolved, That the following bills (H. R. 492, 493, 495, 497, 499, 500, 501, 502, 504, and 3210) for the relief of the Primitive Baptist Church at Newport, N. C., heirs of John D. Priddy, Josiah L. Bell, O. F. Adams, John J. Tolson, administrator of Kilby Tolson, deceased; L. T. Oglesby, E. W. Pelliter, Zaddock Meadors, H. C. Nixon, and James L. Fowle, executor of Samuel R. Fowle, deceased, together with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same are hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the provisions of the acts of March 3, 1883, and of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Bowman and Tucker acts.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 147.

JESSE PIGGOTT AND G. E. STONEBAKER.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the cases of the following-named persons against the United States, Jesse Piggott and G. E. Stonebaker.

MAY 7, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 4, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid causes, which causes were referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

HON. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 4909. Jesse Piggott v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Jesse Piggott, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 11, 1892.

[Court of Claims. No. 4909. (Congressional—facts and loyalty.) Jesse Piggott v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 10th day of July, 1888.

G. W. Z. Black, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by F. P. Dewees, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 11th day of April, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 7th day of March, 1893. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States residing in the county of Loudoun, Va., and that he has a claim against the United States for stores and supplies taken by or furnished to the Army of the United States at or near Purcellville, Loudoun County, Va., as follows:

Taken July 17, 1864, by Capt. H. Chivington, of Gen. Crook's command, as per receipt:

2 horses, at $200	$400.00
3,600 pounds beef, at 15 cents	540.00
	940.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

There was taken from claimant, Jesse Piggott, of Loudoun County, Va., in the month of July, 1864, by proper military authority, for the use of the U. S. Army, stores and supplies amounting in value to $548.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 13, 1893.
A true copy.
Test, this 4th day of May, 1894.

[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1306. George E. Stonebaker v. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that George E. Stonebaker, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 4, 1888.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case, No. 1306. George E. Stonebaker v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims on the 24th day of January, 1887.

G. W. Z. Black, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by W. J. Rannells, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 4th day of June, 1888, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 11th day of February, 1891. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That in July, 1861, he was the owner of a tract of land containing about 33 acres situated on the heights of Maryland, in Washington County, on the mountain road leading from Sandy Hook; that at that time said tract was entirely covered with an excellent quality of growing timber; that during the war the military authorities of the United States cut and took from said place for the use of the Army of the United States 1,335 cords of wood, worth at least $4 per cord, and being of the value of $5,340.

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

There was taken from the claimant, at the place alleged in the petition, during the late war, by the military forces of the United States, and appropriated to their use, wood the reasonable value of which was $1,237.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 16, 1891.
A true copy.
Test, this 4th day of May, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 148.

WILLIAM REID, DECEASED.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of William Reid, deceased, against the United States.

MAY 7, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 5, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3340. Estate of William Reed v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that William Reed (since deceased), the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 20, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 3340. John E. Bull, administrator of the estate of William Reed, v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims on the 30th day of March, 1888.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 20th day of October, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 26th day of March, 1894.

C. A. Brandenburg, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by James H. Nixon, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That they are citizens of the United States, residing in Grundy County, State of Tennessee, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $2,070, and appropriated the same to the use of the U. S. Army, as follows:

50 bushels Irish potatoes	$50.00
1,000 pounds beef, 1 cow and 2 heifers	100.00
226 bushels potatoes, 3 acres at 75 bushels per acre	225.00
150 bushels corn, 7½ acres at 20 bushels per acre	150.00
150 bushels apples	150.00
2 wagon loads of hay, 2 tons	20.00
120 bushels corn, 6 acres at 20 bushels per acre	120.00
225 bushels potatoes, 3 acres at 75 bushels per acre	225.00
1,700 pounds of pork, 17 head hogs at 100 pounds per head	170.00
150 bushels apples	150.00
50 chickens, at 25 cents each	112.50
8 turkeys	8.00
3 beehives	25.00
100 bushels corn, 5 acres at 20 bushels per acre	100.00
300 bushels potatoes, 4 acres at 75 bushels per acre	300.00
150 bushels apples	150.00
750 pounds beef (1 cow and 1 yearling), at 10 cents	75.00
500 pounds pork, 5 head hogs at 100 pounds per head	50.00
Total	2,070.50

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

There were taken from William Reid, of Grundy county, Tenn., now deceased, during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, by military authority for the use of the U. S. Army, stores and supplies, consisting of potatoes, beef, cattle, corn, hay, and pork, then reasonably worth the sum of $698.

The other property described in the petition was not taken by military authority as stores and supplies for the use of the Army, but was a depredation.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 2, 1894.
A true copy.
Test this 5th day of May, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 149.

JACOB CRISER.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Jacob Criser against the United States.

MAY 7, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE.
Washington, May 5, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7690. Jacob Criser v. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Jacob Criser, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 29, 1894.

[Court of Claims. No. 7690. (Congressional, facts and loyalty.) Jacob Criser v. United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 28th day of April, 1890.

G. W. Z. Black, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Charles W. Russell, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry, the court, on the 29th day of May, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 12th day of April, 1894. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he has a claim against the United States for stores and supplies taken by or furnished to the Army of the United States for Army use at or near Charlestown, Jefferson County, W. Va., at the times hereinafter stated, and by the officers named, said property being reasonably worth at the time and place the value here given, that is to say:

Taken in August, 1864, by Col. Lowell, of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry:

12 head of cattle, at $50 each	$600.00
54 sheep, at $5 each	270.00
1,350 pounds of pork, at 12½ cents per pound	168.75
50 bushels of potatoes, at $1 per bushel	50.00
Total	1,088.75

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

The court finds that the above-described property was taken for the use of the Army and the reasonable value thereof at the time and place of taking was $938.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 23, 1894.
A true copy.
Test this 5th day of May, A. D. 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

O

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 150.

M. E. HENSELL, DECEASED AND W. M. LEMEN, DECEASED.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the cases of the following-named persons against the United States: M. E. Hensell, deceased, W. M. Lemen, deceased.

MAY 9, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 8, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the aforesaid causes, which causes were referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3572. B. F. Harrison, administrator of Mary E. Hensell, v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Mary E. Hensell, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout the said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 14, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional. Facts and loyalty. No. 3572. B. F. Harrison, administrator of Mary E. Hensell, deceased, v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 10th day of April, 1888.

G. W. Z. Black, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by F. P. Dewees, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 14th day of January, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 6th day of April, 1893. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That as legal representative of Mary E. Hensell, deceased, he has a claim against the United States for stores and supplies taken by or furnished to the Army of the United States by Mary E. Hensell, for Army use, at or near Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, W. Va., at the time hereinafter stated, and by the officers named; said property being reasonably worth at the time and place the value here given, that is to say:

Taken in August, 1864, near Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, W. Va., by Gen. Averill's command:

200 bushels wheat in straw, at $2 per bushel	$200.00
300 bushels of corn, at $1 per bushel	300.00
4 tons of hay, at $20 per ton	80.00
30 bushels of rye, at $1.25 per bushel	37.50
60 bushels of oats, at 80 cents per bushel	48.00
1 horse	95.00
Total	960.50

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

During August, 1864, there were taken from claimant's decedent, at or near Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, W. Va., by the military forces of the United States, for the use of the Army, stores and supplies, the reasonable value of which at the time and place of taking was the sum of $620.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 10, 1893.
A true copy.
Test this 8th day of May, 1894.

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 4703. J. Baker Kearfoot, administrator of William M. Lemen deceased, v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that William M. Lemen, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 16, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional. Facts and loyalty. No. 4703. J. Baker Kearfoot, administrator of William M. Lemen, deceased, v. The United States.]

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 14th day of June, 1888.

G. W. Z. Black, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by W. J. Rannells, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interest of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 16th day of Februrary, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That, as legal representative, your petitioner has a claim against the United States for stores and supplies taken by or furnished to the Army of the United States by

William M. Lemen for Army use, at or near Kearneysville, Jefferson County, W. Va., at the times hereinafter stated, and by the officers named; said property being reasonably worth at the time and place the value here given below, that is to say:

1 horse, saddle, and bridle (taken in July, 1863, by Gen. Gregg's command)..	$160.00
5 horses, at $110 each, (taken in August by Gen. Meredith's command).....	550.00
Total.....	710.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

There was taken from the claimant, as alleged in his petition, by and for the use of the Army, stores and supplies of the value of $500, which do not appear to have been paid for.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 20, 1893.
A true copy.
Test this 8th day of May, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 151.

JOHN SMITH, DECEASED.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of John Smith, deceased, against The United States.

MAY 11, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 10, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

HON. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3955. John Smith v. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that John Smith, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case, No. 3955. James M. Smith, administrator of John Smith, deceased, v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 10th day of April, 1888.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 27th day of March, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 18th day of April, 1894.

Charles F. Benjamin, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Jerome W. Coombs, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant, in his petition, makes the following allegations:

That there were taken from his decedent, in Chattooga County, Ga., in the month of October, 1864, by troops under the command of Gen. W. T. Sherman, and appropriated to Army use, property amounting to $622.50, consisting of horses, mules, hogs, sheep, fodder, etc.

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT:

At the time and place alleged in the petition there were taken from claimant's decedent by the military forces of the United States for the use of the Army, stores and supplies of the general kind alleged in said petition, which, at the time of taking, were reasonably worth the sum of $460.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 23, 1894.
A true copy.
Test this 10th day of May, A. D. 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 152.

[Report No. 878.]

CERTAIN CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

MAY 11, 1894.—Reported, referred to the House Calendar, and ordered to be printed.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
May 4, 1894.

Mr. CRAIN submitted the following, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be requested to communicate to the House of Representatives, if not incompatible with the public interest, copies of all correspondence between the Government of the United States and the Republic of Mexico, upon the subject of reciprocal commercial relations and the abolition of the *zona libre* in Mexico.

Attest:

JAMES KERR,
Clerk.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 153.

MARY POWELL, DECEASED.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Mary Powell, deceased, against the United States.

MAY 14, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 12, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3880. Mary Powell v. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Mary Powell, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 6, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, case No. 3880. A. J. Conklin, administrator of Mary Powell, deceased, v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 6th day of March, 1888.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 5th day of November, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 17th day of April, 1894.

S. P. Knut, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by F. Brannigan, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant, in his petition, makes the following allegations:

That his decedent was a citizen of the United States, and that, during the war of the rebellion, she resided in Warren County, Miss., where, in the month of May, 1863, the United States forces, under the command of Gen. Grant, took from her and appropriated to Army use the following property, to wit:

5 mules, at $150	$750.00
50 hogs, at $15	750.00
10 head of cattle, at $20	200.00
20 sheep, at $4	80.00
1,200 bushels corn, at $1	1,200.00
1 wagon	100.00
1 cart	30.00
2,000 bundles fodder, at 25 cents each dozen	41.66
1,500 pounds bacon, at 20 cents	300.00
50 cords wood, at $4	200.00
Total	3,651.66

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

There were taken from Mary Powell, of Warren County, Miss., now deceased, during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, by military authority, for the use of the U. S. Army, stores and supplies then reasonably worth the sum of $1,835.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 23, 1894.
A true copy.
Test, this 12th day of May, A. D. 1894.
SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 154.

E. M. HALE, DECEASED.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of E. M. Hale, deceased, against the United States.

MAY 14, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 12, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1724. Elijah M. Hale v. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Elijah M. Hale, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 30, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, case No. 1724. William C. Hale, administrator of Elijah M. Hale, deceased, v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 13th day of April, 1887.

On a preliminary inquiry the court found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case has been brought to a hearing on its merits.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by James H. Nixon, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That the deceased claimant resided in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tenn., during the late war of the rebellion. That at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from him quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $9,268.50, and appropriated the same to the use of the U. S. Army, as follows:

130 acres corn	$6,500.00
60 acres pease	600.00
3 wagons	250.00
15 hogs	150.00
2 cows	65.00
2 yearlings	16.00
2 two-year old mules	150.00
2 three-year old horse colts	150.00
1 yearling colt	30.00
1 mare	100.00
5 bedsteads	50.00
1 set blacksmith tools	50.00
7 plows	35.00
15 plows	37.50
10 sets plow gears	30.00
Chains	15.00
1 mule	150.00
4 cattle	120.00
2 mules	300.00
Rent of building, 21 months	420.00
1 frame house, destroyed	50.00
Total	9,268.50

The court, upon the evidence, and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

There were taken from claimant's intestate, as alleged, during the late war, by the military authorities of the United States, and appropriated to Army use, stores and supplies then reasonably worth the sum of $3,605.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 7, 1894.
A true copy.
Test this 12th day of May, A. D., 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 155.

A. B. AND WILLIAM SHUMATE AND T. O. TERRY.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the cases of the following-named persons against the United States: A. B. and William Shumate, and T. O. Terry.

MAY 14, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 12, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid causes, which causes were referred to the court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3023. Ada B. Shumate and William Shumate v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Ada B. Shumate and William Shumate, the persons alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same were alleged to have been taken, were loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 31, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 3023. Ada B. Shumate and William C. Shumate v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 6th day of March, 1888.

G. W. Z. Black, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by F. P. Dewees, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interest of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 31st day of May, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 27th day of April, 1893. The claimants in their petition make the following allegations:

That they were the owners or possessors, at the times hereinafter stated, of the following stores or supplies taken for the military use of the United States at or near Bealeton, in the county of Fauquier and State of Virginia, that is to say:

20 acres of wood, 600 cords, and 15 acres of wood, 600 cords (1,200 cords wood, at $2 per cord)	$2,400.00
22,000 rails (220 cords of wood, at $3 per cord)	660.00
Lumber in dwelling, store, smokehouse, kitchen, and stable	1,500.00
Total	4,560.00

Taken in 1863 and 1864 by the Army of the Potomac.

The court upon the evidence, and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

During the war for the suppression of the rebellion there was taken, by proper military authority for the use of the U. S. Army, from the farm of the claimants, as the owners in fee simple remainder and the mother as owner of the life estate, stores and supplies consisting of standing timber, rails, and lumber from old buildings of the aggregate value of $1,690, of which the standing timber and lumber from old buildings of the value of $1,190 belonged to the claimants herein.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 8, 1893.
A true copy.
Test this 12th day of May, A. D. 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3050. Thomas O. Terry v. The United States.

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Thomas O. Terry, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 31, 1893.

[Court of Claims. (Congressional—Facts and loyalty.) No. 3050, Congressional. Thomas O. Terry v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 6th day of March, 1888.

G. W. Z. Black, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by F. P. Dewees, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout the said war.

The case has been brought to a hearing on its merits. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in the county of Fayette, State of West Virginia, and that he has a claim against the United States for stores and supplies taken by or furnished to the Army of the United States for Army use at or near Mountain Cove, Fayette County, W. Va., at the times hereinafter stated and by

the officers named, said property being reasonably worth at the time and place the value here given, that is to say:

Taken in the fall of 1861 by Gen. Benham's command:

5,000 rails (62½ cords wood, at $3.50 per cord)	$218.75
300 bushels of corn, at $1 per bushel	300.00
Total	518.75

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT:

There were taken from the claimant, as alleged, during the late war, by the military authorities of the United States and appropriated to Army use, stores and supplies then reasonably worth the sum of $300.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 22, 1892.
A true copy.
Test this 12th day of May, A. D. 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 156.

J. D. COPELAND.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of J. D. Copeland against the United States.

MAY 18, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 17, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims, Congressional No. 4874. James D. Copeland v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the Court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that James D. Copeland, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 17, 1890.

[Court of Claims, Congressional case No. 4874. Jas. D. Copeland v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 10th day of July, 1888.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 17th day of February, 1890, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 1st day of May, 1894.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by J. W. Coombs, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Wayne County, Tenn., where he resided during the late war of the rebellion; that there was taken from him by the United States forces, under proper authority, the following quartermaster stores of the value stated, to wit:

150 bushels corn	$150
1,500 bundles fodder	30
7,000 rails	105
Total	285

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT:

There were taken from the claimant in Wayne County, Tenn., during the late war of the rebellion, by military authority for the use of the Army stores and supplies as above described, the reasonable value of which at the time and place of taking was $285.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 7, 1894.
A true copy.
Test this 17th day of May, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 157.

ROBERT CALDWELL.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Robert Caldwell against the United States.

MAY 21, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 18, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

HON. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1558. Robert Caldwell v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Robert Caldwell, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 5, 1888.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 1558. Bowman Act—Facts and Loyalty. Robert Caldwell v. The United States.]

FINDINGS OF FACT.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 4th day of March, 1887.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by W. I. Hill, his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 5th day of March, 1888, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

March 10, 1889, the claimant filed the following petition:

Your petitioner, Robert Caldwell, respectfully represents: That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Jefferson County, State of Tennessee, where he resided during the war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from him quartermaster stores of the value of $365 and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows:

Taken January 10, 1864, by William M. Simpson, lieutenant and regimental quartermaster Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry, 365 bushels corn, at $1 per bushel, $365.

Your petitioner further states that his claim for compensation for said stores was presented to the Quartermaster-General, under the act of Congress approved July 4, 1864, and was by said officer disallowed about November 7, 1881, on the ground that he was not convinced of the justice of the claim.

The case having been brought to a hearing on its merits on the 31st day of January, 1889, the court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, finds the facts to be as follows:

I.

The total value of so much of the corn set forth in the above petition as was taken from the claimant by United States forces for the use of the Army amounts to $300. No payment appears to have been made thereon.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 11, 1889.
A true copy.
Test, this 18th day of May, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 158.

MARY J. DUNN, DECEASED.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Mary J. Dunn, deceased, against the United States.

MAY 22, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 21, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1723. John W. Thomas, executor of Mary J. Dunn, deceased, v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Mary J. Dunn, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war. This finding is based upon evidence not before the Southern Claims Commission.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 20, 1889.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 1723. J. W. Thomas, executor of Mary J. Dunn, deceased, v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 24th day of February, 1887.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 20th day of May, 1889, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 9th day of May, 1894.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by S. A. Putnam, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Lee County, State of Mississippi, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the U. S. forces by proper authority took from the decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $1,780 and appropriated the same to the use of the U. S. Army, as follows:

December, 1864, by Col. Dickey, Eleventh Illinois Regiment:

2 horses		$300.00
50 bushels corn		50.00
25 bushels sweet potatoes		25.00
3 mules		450.00
1 horse		150.00
1,000 pounds bacon		150.00
150 bushels corn		150.00
25 bushels sweet potatoes		25.00
1,500 pounds fodder		30.00
2 horses	$300.00	
150 bushels sweet potatoes	25.00	

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

There were taken from Mary J. Dunn, of Lee County, State of Mississippi, now deceased, during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, by military authority, for the use of the U. S. Army, stores and supplies then reasonably worth the sum of $1,335. No allowance is made for sweet potatoes.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 14, 1894.
A true copy.
Test, this 21st day of May, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 159.

O. C. BROOKS, DECEASED.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of O. C. Brooks, deceased, against the United States.

MAY 23, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 22, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 3430. L. M. Lowenburg, administrator *d. b. n.* in place of Mary A. Brooks, former administrator of the estate of O. C. Brooks, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Mary A. Brooks (now deceased), the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 13, 1893.

[Court of Claims. No. 3430. Congressional. Facts and loyalty. L. M. Lowenburg, administrator, *d. b. n.* of O. C. Brooks, deceased, *v.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 6th day of March, 1888.

S. P. Knut, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by H. M. Foote, his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On preliminary inquiry the court found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case has been brought to a hearing on its merits. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is the duly appointed administrator *de bonis non* of the estate of O. C. Brooks, deceased, late of Warren County, State of Mississippi. That from a plantation belonging to the estate of the deceased, certain property hereinafter specified, also belonging to the said estate, was taken and used by the troops of the U. S. Army under the command of Gen. Sherman and Gen. Osterhaus and by direction of the officers thereof, about the month of May, 1863, and that no compensation was made therefor.

That the said property so taken and used and the value thereof was as follows:

30 mules, at $150	$4,500.00
6 horses, 4 at $150, 2 at $200	1,000.00
12 yoke of oxen, at $50 per yoke	600.00
20 milch cows, at $25	500.00
125 beef cattle, at $15	1,875.00
150 sheep, at $2	300.00
200 hogs, at $3	600.00
2,500 bushels corn, at $1	2,500.00
30 barrels pork, at $18 per barrel	540.00
300 acres fodder (unripe standing corn), at $10 per acre	3,000.00
1,000 pounds bacon, at 15 cents	150.00
1 hogshead sugar	300.00
5 barrels molasses, 31½ gallons per barrel, at 50 cents	78.50
3 wagons, at $100	300.00
100,000 feet lumber, at $20 per M	2,000.00
	18,243.50

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

There were taken from claimant's intestate as alleged, during the late war, by the military authorities of the United States and appropriated to Army use, stores and supplies then reasonably worth the sum of $8,825.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 7, 1894.
A true copy.
Test, this 22d day of May, A. D. 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 160.

[Report No. 950.]

NEW MINT AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MAY 23, 1894.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. O'NEIL, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

RESOLUTION:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, requested to inform the House of Representatives what steps have been taken toward securing a site and the construction of a new mint at Philadelphia, Pa., and also as to the advisability of executing and carrying out the provisions of the act authorizing the procurement of a site for and the construction of a new mint at Philadelphia, Pa.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 161.

SAMUEL HERD, DECEASED.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Samuel Herd, deceased, against The United States.

JUNE 7, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 6, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings of the court filed in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1767. Samuel Herd v. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Samuel Herd, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 24, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case, No. 1767. R. M. Johnston, administrator of Samuel Herd, deceased, v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 27th day of February, 1887.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 24th day of October, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 17th day of May, 1894.

Gilbert Meyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by James H. Nixon, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant, in his petition, makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Newton County, State of Mississippi, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from the decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $3,640, and appropriated the same to the use of the U. S. Army, as follows:

3 horses	$450
6 mules	1,200
6,000 pounds bacon	750
1,500 pounds pickled beef	120
75 hogs	375
1 jack	300
1 wagon	100
1 yoke oxen	75
1,000 pounds fodder	70
200 pounds lard	25
100 bushels corn	100
100 bushels potatoes	50
1 bull	25
Total	3,640

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

At the time and place alleged in the petition there was taken from said decedent, by the military forces of the United States for the use of the Army, stores and supplies of the general kind alleged in said petition, which at the time of taking were reasonably worth the sum of two thousand one hundred and five dollars ($2,105).

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 28, 1894.
A true copy.
Test, this 6th day of June, A. D. 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

O

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 162.

[Report 1037.]

VENTILATION AND ACOUSTICS.

JUNE 7, 1894.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. SHELL, from the Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics, reported the following

RESOLUTION:

Resolved, That the Architect of the Capitol is hereby authorized to employ for the balance of this session an assistant engineer, at the rate of $100 per month, and three additional laborers, at $60 per month each, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House; and the Clerk of the House is hereby directed to pay out of the contingent fund of the House the sum of $20 for incidental expenses of the Architect's Office and the sum of $400 for additional coal for the use of the same.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 163.

JEFFREY HOUGHTON, DECEASED, AND RILEY KINMAN, DECEASED.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the cases of the following-named persons against the United States: Jeffrey Houghton, deceased; Riley Kinman, deceased.

MAY 26, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 25, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in each of the aforesaid causes, which causes were referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1645. Jeffrey Houghton v. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Jeffrey Houghton, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 23, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional Case, No. 1645. Henry A. Houghton, administrator of Jeffrey Houghton, deceased, v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 20th day of February, 1887.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 23d day of October, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 16th day of May, 1894. Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by J. H.

Coombs, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That the deceased claimant, Jeffery Houghton, resided in Cross County, Ark., during the late war of the rebellion. That the United States forces, under proper authority, took from him the following quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value stated, to wit:

60 cords of wood, $3 per cord	$180.00
1,200 bushels corn, 50 cents per bushel	600.00
8,250 pounds pork, 8 cents per pound	660.00
50 bushels Irish potatoes	50.00
5 blankets, $2.50 each	12.50
8,750 pounds beef, 5 cents per pound	437.50
Total	1,940.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

The court finds that property, as above described, was taken from the farm of the decedent, Jeffrey A. Houghton, in Craighead County, Ark., on September 24, 1864, by military authority for the use of the Army, the reasonable value of which, so far as it is established by competent evidence to the satisfaction of the court, was ($643) six hundred and forty-three dollars.

Other property than that allowed for was also taken, but the quantity and value thereof have not been established by competent evidence.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 21, 1891.
A true copy.
Test, this 25th day of May, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 4864. Riley Kinman v. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Riley Kinman, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 28, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 4864. T. D. Kinman, administrator Riley Kinman, deceased, v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 10th day of July, 1888.

On a preliminary inquiry, the court on the 28th day of November, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 16th day of May, 1894.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for the claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Felix Brannigan, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Jackson County, State of Arkansas, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period, the U. S. forces, by proper authority, took from decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $1,590, and appropriated the same to the use of the U. S. Army, as follows:

87 hogs	$435.00
1 yoke oxen	100.00
18 cattle	180.00
250 pounds bacon	75.00
800 bushels corn	800.00
Total	1,590.00

The court upon the evidence, and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

There were taken from the farm of claimant's decedent, Riley Kinman, in Jackson County, Arkansas, during the late war of the rebellion, by military authority for the use of the Army, stores and supplies as above described, the reasonable value of which at the time and place of taking was ($860) eight hundred and sixty dollars.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 21, 1894.
A true copy.
Test this 25th day of May, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 164.

T. G. BARKER.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of T. G. Barker against the United States.

MAY 28, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 26, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

HON. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 2061. Thomas G. Barker v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Thomas G. Barker, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 30, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 2061. Thomas G. Barker v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 27th day of January, 1888.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 13th day of October, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 19th day of April, 1894.

Charles F. Benjamin, esq., appeared for the claimant, and the Attorney-General, by James H. Nixon, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That the following-described property was taken from him in Chattooga County, Ga., by troops under the command of Gen. W. T. Sherman, and appropriated to the use of the U. S. Army:

4,900 pounds pork, 10 cents	$490.00
60 gallons sirup, 40 cents	45.00
15 sheep, $2.50	37.50
7 goats, $1.50	10.50
2,000 bundles oats, 3 cents	60.00
1,200 bundles fodder, 2½ cents	30.00
80 pounds bacon, 15 cents	12.00
700 pounds beef, 7 cents	49.00
50 bushels corn, $1	50.00
75 bushels sweet potatoes	75.00
15 bushels Irish potatoes	15.00
	874.00

(Taken October 25, 1864.)

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

There were taken from claimant in Chattooga County, Ga., in the month of October, 1864, by military authority for the use of the Army, stores and supplies as above described, the reasonable value of which at the time and place of taking was $634.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 23, 1894.
A true copy.
Test, this 26th day of May, A. D. 1894.

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[SEAL.]

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 165.

A. M. WOOD, DECEASED.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of A. M. Wood, deceased, against The United States.

MAY 28, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 26, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 614. Branson L. Wood and A. D. Wood, administrators of Angus M. Wood, deceased, v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Angus M. Wood, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 5, 1892.

[In the U. S. Court of Claims. Congressional case, No. 614. Branson L. Wood and A. D. Wood, administrators of Angus M. Wood, deceased, v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States, for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 11th day of March, 1886.

On a preliminary inquiry the court found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case having been brought to a hearing on its merits, James Fullerton, esq., appeared for the claimants, and the Attorney-General, by Felix Brannigan, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimants in their petition make the following allegations:

That their decedent was a citizen of the United States and resided near Moorefield, Hardy County, W. Va., during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during that period the U. S. forces, by proper authority, took from him and appropriated to Army use the following property, to wit, 53 head of cattle, worth $67.50, $3,577.50.

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

There was taken from the claimant's intestate by the military forces of the United States, and appropriated to Army use at the time and place alleged, cattle then reasonably worth the sum of one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five dollars ($1,935).

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 7, 1894.
A true copy.
Test, this 26th day of May, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 166.

J. P. JOHNSTON.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of J. P. Johnston against the United States.

MAY 29, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 28, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 2073. James P. Johnston v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that James P. Johnston, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 31, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 2073. James P. Johnston v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 28th day of January, 1888.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 31st day of October, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 16th day of May, 1894.

Charles F. Benjamin, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Jerome W. Coombs, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant, in his petition, makes the following allegations:

That the claimant, James P. Johnston, a citizen of the United States, owned and possessed upon his farm in the county of Chattooga, State of Georgia, certain stores and supplies of horses, cows, hogs, wagon harness, buggy harness, doubletree and singletrees, breast chains, stay chains, and sundries from his house, and that, on or about October 18 and 19, 1864, the military forces of the United States, under the command of Gen. W. T. Sherman, seized for and appropriated to the public use the said stores and supplies, in quantities and amounts as stated in said petition, and of the actual value of $306.75, as by the bill of items in said petition alleged, for which seizure and appropriation no compensation has ever been made.

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT:

There were taken from the claimant's farm in Chattooga County, Ga., during the month of October, 1864, by military authority for the use of the Army, stores and supplies as above described, the reasonable value of which, at the time and place of taking, was ($254) two hundred and fifty-four dollars.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 21, 1894.
A true copy.
Test this 28th day of May, A. D. 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 167.

CASES DISMISSED FOR WANT OF FURTHER JURISDICTION.

LETTER FROM THE ASSISTANT CLERK OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS, TRANSMITTING A LIST OF CASES DISMISSED BY SAID COURT SINCE THE LAST FORMER RETURN, UNDER SECTION 4 OF THE BOWMAN ACT.

JUNE 8, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS,
Washington, D. C., June 7, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the Court of Claims I herewith transmit a list of cases (disposed of since the last former return) of claims for stores and supplies alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military or the naval forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, transmitted to the Court of Claims by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883, chapter 116, commonly called the "Bowman Act," in which the court, on a preliminary inquiry, has found upon the evidence that it does not appear that the person or persons alleged to have furnished stores and supplies, or from whom stores and supplies were alleged to have been taken, were loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and which have been dismissed for that cause, under section 4 of said act, for want of further jurisdiction.

I transmit also a copy of the finding and order filed by the court in each of said causes, being cases dismissed prior to December 4, 1893.

Very respectfully,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

List of cases under act of March 3, 1883, dismissed for want of further jurisdiction on the preliminary inquiry of loyalty.

Docket number of case.	Name of claimant.	Date of transmittal by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives.	Docket number of case.	Name of claimant.	Date of transmittal by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives.
1931	James Brown's administrators	Mar. 4, 1887	7513	James C. Muschett	Mar. 27, 1890
8662	Harriet B. Stokes' administrator	Mar. 2, 1892	1549	Benjamin Coleman's administrators	Feb. 24, 1887
6943	Thomas J. King	Feb. 21, 1889	2192	John C. Thomas' estate	Feb. 10, 1888
7487	James A. Mahan's administrator	Mar. 15, 1890	2729	Wiley A. Pullen	Mar. 13, 1888
8979	Prior L. Twenley	Apr. 8, 1892	5343	James Burres	Aug. 1, 1888
3364	John P. Madry	Mar. 30, 1888	8858	Lindsey Ashworth's estate	Mar. 26, 1892
7919	Robert Curtis	July 29, 1890	681	John Parham's executors	Mar. 13, 1886
8697	Jacob H. Campbell	Mar. 7, 1892	4844	Jordan Ham's estate	July 10, 1888
8916	John P. Smith	Mar. 31, 1892	3855	Francis A. Owens' estate	Mar. 6, 1888
1485	James W. Bridgeforth	Feb. 8, 1887	4855	Reuben Copeland	July 10, 1888
2228	John Price	Feb. 11, 1888	1691	James C. Shelby	Feb. 12, 1887
			9199	Washington Ivie	July 15, 1892
			7847	Alexander L. Anderson	June 7, 1890

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 1931. Lucinda B. Brown, administratrix of James Brown, deceased, v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Reynolds & Brown, the persons alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, were loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 3, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 8662. Joseph A. Hobbs, administrator of Harriet B. Stokes, deceased, v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Harriet B. Stokes, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 23, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 6943. Thomas J. King v. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Thomas J. King, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7487. V. C. Ramsey, administrator of James A. Mahan, deceased, v. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that James A. Mahan (now deceased), the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 12, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 8979. Prior L. Turnley v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Prior L. Turnley, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 12, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3364. John P. Madry v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that ——— ———, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, w—— loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 23, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7919. Robert Curtis v. The United States.]

This claim, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Robert Curtis, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 23, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 8697. Jacob H. Campbell v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Jacob H. Campbell, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 23, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 8916. John P. Smith v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that John P. Smith, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dimissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 23, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1485. James W. Bridgeforth v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that James W. Bridgeforth, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 30, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 2228. John Price v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that John Price, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 30, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7513. James C. Muschett v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that James C. Muschett, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 30, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1549. Juliet C. Coleman, administratrix of Benjamin Coleman deceased, v. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Benjamin Coleman (since deceased), the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 6, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 2192. Estate of John C. Thomas v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that John C. Thomas, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 6, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 2729. Wiley A. Pullen v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Wiley A. Pullen, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 6, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 2843. James Burress v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that James Burress, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 6, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 2858. Estate of Lindsey Ashworth, deceased, v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Lindsey Ashworth, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 6, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 681. W. R. and John Parham, executors of John Parham, deceased, v. the United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that John Parham the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 13, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 4844. Estate of Jordan Ham, deceased, v. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Jordan Ham, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 13, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3855. Estate of Francis A. Owens, deceased, v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Francis A. Owens, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 13, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 4855. Reuben Copeland v. the United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Reuben Copeland, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 13, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1691. James C. Shelby v. the United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that James C. Shelby, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 20, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 9199. Washington Ivie v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Washington Ivie, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war, and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 20, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7847. Alexander L. Anderson *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Alexander L. Anderson, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 27, 1893.

IN THE COURT OF CLAIMS,
Washington, D. C.

I certify that the foregoing are true transcripts of the findings and order of the court in each of said causes.

Test this 7th day of June, A. D. 1894.

[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 168.

A. J. DRUMWRIGHT.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of A. J. Drumwright against The United States.

JUNE 9, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 8, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 5168. Alexander J. Drumwright v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Alexander J. Drumwright, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 24, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 5168. Alexander J. Drumwright v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 10th day of July, 1888.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 24th day of October, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 17th day of May, 1894.

Charles F. Benjamin, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General by Jerome W. Coombs, esq., his assistant, and under his direction appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That the said claimant, Alexander J. Drumwright, a loyal citizen of the United States, was the owner and possessor, in the county of Rutherford, State of Tennessee, of certain stores or supplies, in amount, quantity, kind, and value as follows:

260,000 hard brick	$1,500
350 panels, plank fence, and posts	350
Total	1,850

That the said stores or supplies, about January 10, 1863, were taken for the use of the United States by a military force under or belonging to the command of Gen. Negley, and that the claim of the petitioner for the value of said stores or supplies had been duly prosecuted, but has never been assigned, transferred or discharged.

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACTS.

There were taken from the claimant, Alexander J. Drumwright, of Murfreesboro, Tenn., during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, by military authority, for the use of the U. S. Army, stores and supplies consisting of bricks for the construction of chimneys, bake ovens, and walks, and wood for fuel, all then reasonably worth eleven hundred and seventy-five dollars ($1,175).

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 28, 1894.
A true copy.
Test this 8th day of June, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 169.

LAWS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF UTAH.

Letter from the secretary of Utah transmitting two copies of the laws passed by the legislature of Utah, thirty-first session.

JUNE 12, 1894.—Ordered to be printed.

TERRITORY OF UTAH,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Salt Lake City, June 4, 1894.

SIR: In compliance with section 1844, Revised Statutes United States, I have the honor to hand you, under separate cover, two copies of the laws passed by Utah legislature, thirty-first session, 1894.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

CHARLES C. RICHARDS,
Secretary.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 170.

[Report No. 1083.]

ALICE UTZ.

JUNE 13, 1894.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MCNAGNY, from the Committee on War Claims, reported the following

RESOLUTION:

[As a substitute for H. R. 3691.]

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States of America, That the claim of Alice Utz, sole heir of Joshua Wiley, for compensation for the steamer *Argo*, alleged to have been unlawfully burned by order of Gen. Grant, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims under the provisions of the act of Congress commonly called the Tucker Act, and said court is hereby vested with adequate jurisdiction to examine said claim and to report to said House as provided in said act.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 171.

LUCY A. M. JONES.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of L. A. M. Jones against the United States.

JUNE 14, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 13, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 311. Lucy A. M. Jones v. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Lucy A. M. Jones was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 23, 1887.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 311. Lucy A. M. Jones v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to be taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 18th day of February, 1885.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 23d day of May, 1887, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 6th day of June, 1894.

J. W. Smith, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Charles C. Binney, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in her petition makes the following allegations:

That she is a citizen of the United States, residing in the county of Rappahannock, in the State of Virginia; that she resided during the period from 1861 to 1865 in the said county and State.

That the following stores and supplies were taken from her in the years 1862 to 1865, for the use of the United States Army:

July, 1862:	
15,000 pounds of hay	$750.00
Vegetables	150.00
5 horses	500.00
50 barrels corn	250.00
250 bushels oats	250.00
25 bushels rye	37.50
150 bushels wheat	300.00
2,000 pounds bacon	400.00
February, 1865:	
25 barrels corn	125.00
Household furniture	50.00
1 riding horse, saddle, and bridle	180.00
Total	2,892.50

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

There were taken from the claimant, Lucy A. M. Jones, of Rappahannock County, Va., during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, by military authority, for the use of the U. S. Army, stores and supplies then reasonably worth the sum of thirteen hundred and fifty-one dollars and fifty cents ($1,351.50).

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 11, 1894.
A true copy.
Test this 13th day of June 1894.

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 172.

GEORGE BLACK, DECEASED, AND OTHERS.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the cases of the following-named persons against the United States: George Black, deceased, H. A. Butler, and N. H. Knight, deceased.

JUNE 15, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 14, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in each of the annexed causes, which cases were referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 8057. G. W. Black, administrator of George Black, deceased, v. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that George Black (the decedent), the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 22, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case, No. 8057. George W. Black, administrator of George Black, deceased, v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 27th day of August, 1890.

On a preliminary inquiry the court found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case has been brought to a hearing on its merits.

A. J. Willard, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by S. A. Putnam, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That the following property, belonging to George Black, sr., deceased, was taken from him by the U. S. Army, and used by the said Army, the date, place, and command being particularly stated below:

In Reynolds County, in the State of Missouri, on or about the 10th day of March, 1863, by the forces of the United States, namely, Col. Livingston's First Nebraska Volunteers, of the command of Gen. Davison:

1 dry cow	$20.00
6 hogs	48.00
1 mule, 14½ hands high, four years old	100.00
75 bushels of corn	75.00
25 bushels of oats	18.75
500 binds of fodder	10.00
Total	261.75

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT:

There were taken from claimant's intestate, as alleged, during the late war, by the military authorities of the United States and appropriated to Army use, stores and supplies then reasonably worth the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars ($180).

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 28, 1894.

A true copy.
Test this 14th day of June, A. D. 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 4750. Henry A. Butler v. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Henry A. Butler, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 4, 1889.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 4750. Henry A. Butler v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use, and for use and occupation of real estate, during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 19th day of June, 1888.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 4th day of November, 1889, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 18th day of January, 1894. Charles and William B. King, esqs., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by James H. Nixon, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he was, during the late war, a resident of the State of Maryland.

That the following property belonging to him was taken from him by the U. S. Army, and used by the said Army, the date, place and command being particularly stated below:

In Prince George County, Md., and in the District of Columbia in the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, by the forces of the United States, namely: Sickles's brigade, and other United States troops, to wit:

For rent of one-half of the place for two years and all the place for two years, at $400 per year	$600.00
150 panels rail fence, worth, at least, 70 cents per panel	105.00
690 panels post-and-rail fence, at $1 per panel	690.00
30 acres of corn, 30 bushels per acre, at $1 per bushel	900.00
7½ acres of corn, 35 bushels per acre, at $1 per bushel	262.50
30 acres of rye, at 10 bushels per acre, at $1 per bushel	300.00
1 acre of potatoes, 50 bushels per acre, at $1 per bushel	50.00
2 acres of watermelons, worth $50 per acre	100.00
360 bushels of peaches, at $2 per bushel	720.00
Total, (three thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents)	$3,727.50

That the claim for said property was presented to the Quartermaster-General of the U. S. Army, and that official allowed the claim in part, as it was not considered that the claimant was entitled to remuneration in amount and a total in excess of the following:

311 panels rail fence	$119.73
110 panels post-and-rail fence	28.87
Total (one hundred and forty-eight dollars and sixty cents)	148.60

That the claimant now petitions for the payment of this petition in the amounts first specified in the petition, less the amounts itemized immediately heretofore, amounting in all to three thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents ($3,727.50), less one hundred and forty-eight dollars and sixty cents ($148.60).

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT:

The quartermaster stores, consisting of fencing, corn, and rye, alleged to have been taken from the claimant in Prince George County, Md., and the District of Columbia, during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, by military authority for the use of the U. S. Army, appear to have been paid for and are therefore barred by the last clause of section 3, act March 3, 1883 (22 Stat. L., 485).

II.

The items of commissary stores, consisting of potatoes, watermelons, and peaches, alleged to have been taken from said claimant during said period by military authority for the use of the U. S. Army, were not taken by military authority as stores and supplies for the use of the U. S. Army.

III.

During said war the claimant was the owner of 10 acres of land about 5 miles from Washington, D. C. He also rented about 60 acres of land lying partly in the District of Columbia and partly in Prince George County, Md., and was in the possession of all of said land, attempting to cultivate the same during said period. The land so owned and rented by the claimant was occupied by the U. S. military authorities from time to time during said period for the purposes of a camp and drill ground. The reasonable value of said lands for such use and occupation during said time was three hundred dollars ($300), and no payment appears to have been made therefor.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 30, 1894.
A true copy.
Test, this 14th day of June, A. D. 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 8519. Levi W. Knight, administrator of Nathan H. Knight, deceased v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Nathan H. Knight, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 8519. Levi W. Knight, administrator, etc., of Nathan H. Knight, deceased, v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 6th day of February, 1892.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 27th day of March, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 23d day of May, 189–. A. J. Willard, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by J. W. Coombs, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That the following property belonging to Nathan H. Knight, deceased, was taken from him by the U. S. Army and used by the said Army, the date, place, and command being particularly stated below:

In Laclede County, Mo., on or about the 9th day of February, 1862, by the forces of the United States, namely, Gen. Curtis' command, to wit:

3,500 bushels of corn, at 60 cents per bushel	$2,100
400 bushels of wheat, at $1 per bushel	400
200 shocks of corn, at $1	200
20 tons of hay, at $15 per ton	300
50 cords of wood, at $5 per cord	150
Total	3,150

The court, upon the evidence, and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT:

During the war of the rebellion there were taken from said decedent as alleged, by the military forces of the United States, for the use of the Army, stores and supplies of the general kind alleged in the petition which at the time were reasonably worth the sum of five hundred and eighteen dollars ($518).

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 28, 1894.
A true copy.
Test this 14th day of June, A. D. 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 174.

WILLIAM McADAMS.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of William McAdams against the United States.

JUNE 22, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 21, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 714. William McAdams, survivor of, etc., v. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that William Marks and William McAdams, the persons alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, were loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 23, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 714. William McAdams, who survived William Marks, now deceased, late partners under the firm name of Marks & McAdams, v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 1st day of April, 1886.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 23d day of October, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 5th day of February, 1894.

F. P. Dewees, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Felix

Brannigan, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant, in his petition, makes the following allegations:

First. On the 17th day of January, 1861, and on the 15th day of April, 1861, the said firm of Marks & McAdams shipped from Pittsburg, Pa., for the city of New Orleans, La., 3 boat loads of Youghiogheny coal, containing 24,715 barrels of coal, which duly arrived in the city of New Orleans.

Second. In the fall of 1861 certain unauthorized persons, pretending to represent Confederate authorities and rebel insurgents, made a pretended seizure of said coal, but the claimant still kept possession of said coal, notwithstanding said pretended seizure, and retained the possession thereof by their agent in that behalf up to the time of the restoration of the authority of the United States over the city of New Orleans in the spring of 1862.

Third. On the 19th day of May, 1862, the said Marks & McAdams, being the lawful owners of said coal and in the lawful possession thereof at the city of New Orleans aforesaid, and the said city of New Orleans then being in the possession and occupation of the U. S. Army, under the command of Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, the whole of the said coal belonging to Marks & McAdams, aforesaid, was taken possession of by the said Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler and his subordinates, and the said coal was all consumed in the fall and winter of 1862 and 1863 by the officers and soldiers, and for the use of the officers and soldiers of the U. S. Army and Navy.

Fourth. That at the time the said coal was so, as aforesaid, taken by the said Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler and his subordinates, for the use of the United States as aforesaid, the same was then and there worth and of the value of at least $1.65 per barrel; the whole value of the coal so, as aforesaid, taken and used, being then worth $40,779.75; and your petitioner claims the said sum of $40,779.75 for the said coal so taken and used.

Fifth. On December 9, 1863, the said Marks & McAdams presented their claim, for value of the coal so taken and used, in the Court of Claims at No. 1980; but the same was afterward dismissed because the court had no jurisdiction. On November 18, 1865, the said Marks & McAdams endeavored to obtain the necessary vouchers from the Quartermaster-General to establish their claim to compensation and payment for the said coal according to law and the Army Regulations, but were unable to do so, in consequence of the great irregularities that existed in the said Department at the time of said seizure, and for a period afterwards. On August 19, 1871, at No. 5385, the said Marks & McAdams presented their petition to the commissioners of claims, and the same was disallowed.

Sixth. A bill was introduced in the House of Representatives in reference to this claim, and on April 1, 1886, the claim was referred to this honorable court, in pursuance of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1883, and your petitioner attaches hereto a copy of the order of reference, which said copy is marked Exhibit A.

Seventh. Your petitioner, William McAdams, is the owner of and the only person interested in this claim, and his interest therein accrued by virtue of the fact that he is the only surviving partner of the said firm of Marks & McAdams, the owners of said coal at the time it was so taken and used; said firm at that time consisting of your petitioner and the said William Marks, now deceased; and no assignment or transfer of said claim, or any part thereof or interest therein, has been made except as above stated.

Eighth. The claimant is justly entitled to the said sum of $40,779.75 for and on account of said coal after allowing all just credits and offsets.

Ninth. The claimant is, and the said William Marks, deceased, was, in his lifetime, citizens of the United States, residing in the city of Pittsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, and they and each of them have at all times borne true allegiance to the Government of the United States, and have not in any way voluntarily aided, abetted, or given encouragement to the rebellion against the said Government, and were loyal throughout the war to the said Government.

FINDINGS OF FACT.

This case having been heard by the Court of Claims, the court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, finds the facts to be as follows:

I.

On the 17th day of January, 1861, and on the 15th day of April, 1861, the firm of Marks & McAdams shipped from Pittsburg, Pa., for the city of New Orleans, La., three boat loads of Youghiogheny coal, containing 24,715 barrels of coal, which duly arrived in said city.

II.

In the autumn of 1861 the said coal was seized by the Confederate authorities and taken into possession and thereafter unloaded in a separate heap in a coal yard established by and then under the control of the Confederate authorities, at Algiers, opposite New Orleans, where the same remained until seized by the Federal troops under command of Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, in the month of May, 1862, at which time said coal was taken possession of by Gen. Butler and his subordinates, and the same was consumed by military authority for the use of the U. S. Army.

III.

Said coal was worth at New Orleans at the time of its seizure by the Confederate forces about ($12,000) twelve thousand dollars, but in May, 1862, when the United States forces under Gen. Butler siezed said coal, in consequence of the shipment of coal down the Mississippi River being obstructed, the price had advanced so that for a time the United States military authorities paid $1.75 per barrel.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 4, 1894.
A true copy.
Test this 21st day of June, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 182.

D. T. WOOD.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of D. T. Wood against The United States.

JUNE 26, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 23, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

HON. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 322. Daniel T. Wood v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that said Daniel T. Wood was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 23, 1887.

Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 322. Daniel T. Wood v. The United States.

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States, for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 18th day of February, 1885.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 23d day of May, 1887, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits.

J. W. Smith, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Samuel A. Putnam, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegation:

That the following stores and supplies were taken from him in Frederick County, Va., in the years 1862 to 1865, by and for the use of the Army of the United States, viz:

1862.		
Mar. 12.	Item 1 and 2. 1 lot corn and hay	$40.00
Dec. 12.	Item 3. 3 cattle	75.00
1864.		
July 10.	Item 4. 15 barrels of flour	195.00
	Item 5. 50 bushels of wheat	100.00
	Item 6. 12 bushels of corn	12.00
	Item 7. 10 bushels of oats	5.00
	Item 8. 20 bags	8.00
July 22.	Item 9. 5,400 pounds beef	540.00
Aug. 5.	Item 10. 5 barrels of flour	65.00
	Item 11. 6 tons of hay	90.00
	Item 12. 1 cow	35.00
Sept. 9.	Item 13. 1 hog	27.50
	Item 14. 3 calves	30.00
	Item 15. 4 cords of wood	12.00
	Item 16. 1,000 feet of plank	20.00
	Item 17. 5 cords of wood	15.00
Dec. 13.	Item 18. 10 cords of wood	30.00
1865.		
Mar. 1.	Item 19. 2 acres of timber	50.00
	Item 20. 12,000 feet of plank	240.00
	Item 21. 10,000 brick	100.00
	Item 22. 15,000 fence rails	900.00
	Item 23. 1 cow	35.00
	Total	2,624.50

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

There were taken from the claimant, Daniel T. Wood, in Frederick County, Va., during the late war of the rebellion, by proper authority, for the use of the U. S. Army, stores and supplies, of the kind alleged in the petition, the reasonable value of which at the time and place was nine hundred and twenty-one ($921) dollars.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 21, 1894.
A true copy.
Test this 23d July, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 183.

JOHN W. ROWLETT.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of John W. Rowlett against The United States.

JUNE 26, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 23, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 2529. John W. Rowlett v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that John W. Rowlett, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 19, 1894.

[Court of Claims. (Congressional case No. 2529.) John W. Rowlett v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, on the 7th day of March, 1888.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 19th day of February, 1894, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 20th day of June, 1894. C. D. Pennebaker, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by James H. Nixon, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant, in his petition, makes the following allegations: That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, and that during the late rebellion he resided in Hart County, in said State, and he has a claim against the United States for the value of certain stores and supplies which were taken from him and from his farm by the military forces of the United States at different times during the rebellion and used by said forces, said claim being stated as follows:

300 cords wood (rails), at $3	$900.00
5 stacks unthrashed wheat, at $50	250.00
2 stacks unthrashed rye, at $30	60.00
150 bushels oats, at 50 cents	75.00
250 cords dry wood, at $4	1,000.00
250 cords green wood, at $1	250.00
2,300 bushels corn, at 50 cents	1,150.00
Total	3,660.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT:

That during the late rebellion the military forces of the United States took from claimant, for their use and by proper authority, stores and supplies of the kind charged for in the petition, which were at the time reasonably worth the sum of nine hundred and seventy dollars ($970).

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 21, 1894.
A true copy.
Test, this 23d day of June, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 185.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CENSUS OFFICE.

ROBERT P. PORTER,
Superintendent.
Appointed April 20, 1889; resigned July 31, 1893.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT,
Commissioner of Labor in charge.
Appointed October 5, 1893.

ABSTRACT

OF

THE ELEVENTH CENSUS: 1890.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1894.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.

Letter of transmittal of the Commissioner of Labor in charge to the Secretary of the Interior. vii

POPULATION.

Representatives of states in Congress under the Tenth and Eleventh Censuses, ratio of representation from 1789 to date, and population at each census 2

TABLE 1.—Aggregate population, with increase, by states and territories: 1870 to 1890 3

TABLE 2.—Population of states and territories by counties: 1880 and 1890 4–24

TABLE 3.—Population of cities, towns, villages, and boroughs having 8,000 inhabitants or more in 1890, with population for 1880 25–28

TABLE 4.—Male and female population, by states and territories: 1870 to 1890 29

TABLE 5.—Native and foreign born population, by states and territories: 1870 to 1890 30

TABLE 6.—White and negro population, by states and territories: 1870 to 1890 31

TABLE 7.—Native and foreign white population, by states and territories: 1880 and 1890 32

TABLE 8.—Chinese, Japanese, and civilized Indian population, by states and territories: 1870 to 1890 33

TABLE 9.—Population by sex, general nativity, and color, for cities having 25,000 inhabitants or more 34, 35

TABLE 10.—Foreign born population, distributed according to country of birth, by states and territories 36–39

TABLE 11.—Persons of foreign parentage, with per cent of total population, by states and territories: 1870 to 1890 ..... 40, 41

TABLE 12.—Persons of school, militia, and voting ages, by sex, general nativity, and color, by states and territories 42, 43

TABLE 13.—Conjugal condition of the aggregate population, classified by sex, by states and territories 44, 45

TABLE 14.—Illiterate population 10 years of age and over, classified by general nativity and color, by states and territories: 1880 and 1890 46–49

TABLE 15.—Illiterate population 10 years of age and over, classified by sex, by states and territories: 1880 and 1890 ..... 50, 51

TABLE 16.—Citizenship of foreign born males 21 years of age and over, by states and territories 52

TABLE 17.—Total dwellings and persons to a dwelling, by states and territories: 1870 to 1890 .. 53

TABLE 18.—Total families and persons to a family, by states and territories: 1870 to 1890 54

TABLE 19.—Indian population of the United States (exclusive of Alaska), classified by sex, by states and territories 55

TABLE 20.—Population of Alaska by sex, general nativity, and color, by districts 56

AGRICULTURE.

Introductory remarks 58, 59

TABLE 1.—Number and acreage of farms, including average number of acres in farms, and percentage of unimproved land, by states and territories: 1850 to 1890 60–63

TABLE 2.—Classification of farms by acreage and tenure, by states and territories: 1880 and 1890 ..... 64, 65

TABLE 3.—Farm valuations, by states and territories: 1850 to 1890 66–69

TABLE 4.—Live stock, by states and territories: 1850 to 1890 70–74

TABLE 5.—Live stock products, by states and territories: 1850 to 1890 75–79

PAGE.

TABLE 6.—Poultry and eggs, by states and territories: 1880 and 1890 ..... 80, 81
TABLE 7.—Acreage and production of cereals, by states and territories: 1850 to 1890 82–89
TABLE 8.—Fibers, by states and territories: 1850 to 1890 90–93
TABLE 9.—Sugar and molasses, by states and territories: 1850 to 1890 94–97
TABLE 10.—Hay, rice, and tobacco, by states and territories: 1850 to 1890 98–101
TABLE 11.—Potatoes, by states and territories: 1850 to 1890 ..... 102, 103
TABLE 12.—Orchard products, by states and territories 104

MANUFACTURES.

Introductory remarks 106–109
TABLE 1.—By states and territories: 1880 and 1890 ..... 110, 111
TABLE 2.—By specified industries: 1880 and 1890 112–126
TABLE 3.—By selected industries: 1880 and 1890 127–176

FISHERIES.

TABLE 1.—Statistics of, by states and territories: 1880 and 1889 178–181
TABLE 2.—Carp culture for the decade 1880 to 1890, by states and territories 182

MINERAL INDUSTRIES.

TABLE 1.—Total value of the mineral products of the United States, by states and territories. 184
TABLE 2.—Value of production, sum of operating expenses, and amount of capital invested in the principal mineral industries 184
TABLE 3.—Mineral products of the United States: 1880 and 1889 185
TABLE 4.—Production of iron ore, coal, gold, and silver, by states and territories: 1880 and 1889 186

WEALTH, DEBT, AND TAXATION.

Introductory remarks 188-191
TABLE 1.—True valuation of real and personal property in the United States (Alaska excluded), by states and territories 192, 193
TABLE 2.—True valuation of real and personal property in the United States (Alaska excluded), total and per capita, by states and territories: 1880 and 1890 194
TABLE 3.—Assessed valuation of real and personal property, and true valuation of real estate taxed, with ratio per cent of total assessed to total true valuation (Alaska, Indian territory, and Oklahoma excluded), by states and territories 195
TABLE 4.—Ad valorem taxation in the United States, total and per capita, the rate per $100 of assessed valuation, and the rate per $100 of true valuation (Alaska, Indian territory, and Oklahoma excluded), by states and territories: 1880 and 1890 196
TABLE 5.—Valuation of real and personal property in the United States, total and per capita, as assessed for taxation (Alaska, Indian territory, and Oklahoma excluded), by states and territories: 1880 and 1890 197
TABLE 6.—Ad valorem taxation of the United States in detail (Alaska, Indian territory, and Oklahoma excluded), by states and territories 198
TABLE 7.—Combined debt of the United States: 1880 and 1890 199
TABLE 8.—Debt of the national government, exclusive of Pacific railroad obligations: 1880 and 1890 199
TABLE 9.—State, county, municipal, and school district debts of the United States, less sinking fund, by states and territories: 1880 and 1890 ..... 200, 201
TABLE 10.—Cash and productive assets held by the several states and territories in 1880 and 1890 202
TABLE 11.—Average interest rate and per capita interest charge on the national and the combined state and local bonded debt of the United States, by states and territories: 1880 and 1890 203
TABLE 12.—Receipts and expenditures of the national, state, and local governments combined, postal service and schools included, arranged in order of amount 204

PAGE.

TABLE 13.—Receipts and expenditures of the national government, including postal service: 1880 and 1890 204

TABLE 14.—Receipts and expenditures of the several states, territories, and local governments 205, 206

TABLE 15.—Expenditures, state and local, including public schools, total and per capita, for 1890, and of expenditures for public schools, total and per capita of population and pupils enrolled, for 1880 and 1890, by states and territories 207

TABLE 16.—Receipts and expenditures, schools included, of cities having 50,000 or more population 208

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES.

Introductory remarks 210

TABLE 1.—Number and amount of real estate mortgages made: 1880 to 1889 211

TABLE 2.—Number of acres and lots covered by real estate mortgages made: 1880 to 1889 211

TABLE 3.—Number and amount of real estate mortgages in force January 1, 1890, by states and territories 212

TABLE 4.—Average amount of each real estate mortgage in force January 1, 1890, ratio of existing debt to value and population, and the increase of debt, by states and territories 213

TABLE 5.—Ratio of real estate mortgages in force January 1, 1890, to number of acres and lots, by states and territories 214

TABLE 6.—Annual interest charge and average rate of interest on the real estate mortgage debt in force January 1, 1890, by states and territories 215

TABLE 7.—Percentage of number and original amount of mortgages in force January 1, 1890, according to specified objects of indebtedness, as determined by personal inquiry: total for 102 selected counties 216

TRANSPORTATION.

TABLE 1.—Transportation on land—railroad mileage (single track) in the United States, by states and territories: 1880 and 1890 218

TABLE 2.—Transportation on land—income and expenditures, by groups 219

TABLE 3.—Transportation on land—traffic, by groups 220

TABLE 4.—Express companies—mileage operated June 30, 1890 221

TABLE 5.—Express companies—business done during the year ending June 30, 1890 221

TABLE 6.—Transportation by water—number, tonnage, value, and operations of all craft registered or owned on the Atlantic coast and Gulf of Mexico, by districts 222

TABLE 7.—Transportation by water—number, tonnage, value, and operations of all craft registered or owned on the Pacific coast, by districts 222

TABLE 8.—Transportation by water—number, tonnage, value, and operations of all craft owned on the rivers of the Mississippi valley, given for rivers and fluvial systems 223

TABLE 9.—Transportation by water—number, tonnage, value, and operations of all craft registered or owned on the Great Lakes, St. Lawrence river, and Lake Champlain 224

TABLE 10.—Transportation by water—state and corporation canals, showing miles operated, number of locks, cost of construction, freight traffic, income and expenditures, and equipment, by states 224

EDUCATION.

TABLE 1.—School enrollment—public, private, and parochial, by states and territories 226, 227

TABLE 2.—School enrollment—public common schools, by states and territories 228, 229

TABLE 3.—Enrollment in public schools additional to common schools, as derived from the reports of schools, by states and territories 230, 231

TABLE 4.—Enrollment of pupils in private and parochial schools, as derived from the reports of schools, by states and territories 232, 233

TABLE 5.—Finances of public common schools, by states and territories 234, 235

TABLE 6.—Apparent relation of public common school enrollment to population, by states and territories: 1880 and 1890 236

CHURCHES.

PAGE.

Introductory remarks 238, 239

TABLE 1.—Churches by denominational families 240

TABLE 2.—Number of communicants or members of denominational families having 500,000 or more, by states and territories 241

TABLE 3.—Number of organizations, edifices, and members, and value of church property, by states and territories 242

INSURANCE.

Introductory remarks 244

TABLE 1.—Fire, marine, and inland insurance—risks in force, by states and territories: 1879 and 1889 245

TABLE 2.—Fire, marine, and inland insurance—financial condition, by states and territories: 1879 and 1889 ..... 246, 247

TABLE 3.—Life insurance, Class A—financial condition, by states and territories: 1879 and 1889. 248, 249

TABLE 4.—Amount of risks in force December 31, 1879, and December 31, 1889, of the life insurance companies Class A—old-line companies, by states and territories 250

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CENSUS OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1894.

I have the honor to transmit herewith an Abstract of the Eleventh Census.

This Abstract is made in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for further urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and for other purposes", approved April 21, 1894.

Only the main features of the Eleventh Census, as represented by the totals now ready, are comprehended in this Abstract. It has been impossible at this time to make brief tables on vital statistics, the statistics of crime, and the classification of occupations that would be comprehensive enough for such a work as contemplated by the Congress, especially as the act referred to provides that the main facts shall be given for each state and in comparison with the Tenth Census. It may be well to add, for the information of those using this Abstract, that the complete reports of the Eleventh Census are embraced in 25 quarto volumes and a Compendum in 3 volumes, royal octavo.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CARROLL D. WRIGHT,
Commissioner of Labor in charge.

Hon. HOKE SMITH,
Secretary of the Interior.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

REPRESENTATIVES OF STATES IN CONGRESS.

UNDER ELEVENTH CENSUS.

[356 Members.]

Alabama (increase of 1) . 9	Maryland 6	Ohio 21
Arkansas (increase of 1) . 6	Massachusetts (increase	Oregon (increase of 1) . 2
California (increase of 1) 7	of 1) 13	Pennsylvania (increase
Colorado (increase of 1) . 2	Michigan (increase of 1) 12	of 2) 30
Connecticut 4	Minnesota (increase of 2) 7	Rhode Island 2
Delaware 1	Mississippi 7	South Carolina 7
Florida 2	Missouri (increase of 1) 15	South Dakota 2
Georgia (increase of 1) . 11	Montana 1	Tennessee 10
Idaho 1	Nebraska (increase of 3) 6	Texas (increase of 2) ... 13
Illinois (increase of 2) . 22	Nevada 1	Vermont 2
Indiana 13	New Hampshire 2	Virginia 10
Iowa 11	New Jersey (increase of	Washington 2
Kansas (increase of 1) . 8	1) 8	West Virginia 4
Kentucky 11	New York 34	Wisconsin (increase of
Louisiana 6	North Carolina 9	1) 10
Maine 4	North Dakota 1	Wyoming 1

UNDER TENTH CENSUS.

[325 Members.]

Alabama 8	Louisiana 6	North Carolina 9
Arkansas 5	Maine 4	Ohio 21
California 6	Maryland 6	Oregon 1
Colorado 1	Massachusetts 12	Pennsylvania 28
Connecticut 4	Michigan 11	Rhode Island 2
Delaware 1	Minnesota 5	South Carolina 7
Florida 2	Mississippi 7	Tennessee 10
Georgia 10	Missouri 14	Texas 11
Illinois 20	Nebraska 3	Vermont 2
Indiana 13	Nevada 1	Virginia 10
Iowa 11	New Hampshire 2	West Virginia 4
Kansas 7	New Jersey 7	Wisconsin 9
Kentucky 11	New York 34	

RATIO OF REPRESENTATION.

Constitution, 1789, ratio 30,000, whole number of Representatives	65
First Census, 1793, ratio 33,000, whole number of Representatives	105
Second Census, 1803, ratio 33,000, whole number of Representatives	141
Third Census, 1813, ratio 35,000, whole number of Representatives	181
Fourth Census, 1823, ratio 40,000, whole number of Representatives	213
Fifth Census, 1833, ratio 47,700, whole number of Representatives	240
Sixth Census, 1843, ratio 70,680, whole number of Representatives	223
Seventh Census, 1853, ratio 93,423, whole number of Representatives	233
Eighth Census, 1863, ratio 127,381, whole number of Representatives	243
Ninth Census, 1873, ratio 131,425, whole number of Representatives	293
Tenth Census, 1883, ratio 151,911, whole number of Representatives	325
Eleventh Census, 1893, ratio 173,901, whole number of Representatives	356

The population of the United States at each census was as follows:

1790 3,929,214	1830 12,866,020	1870 38,558,371
1800 5,308,483	1840 17,069,453	1880 50,155,783
1810 7,239,881	1850 23,191,876	1890 62,622,250
1820 9,633,822	1860 31,443,321	

TABLE 1.—AGGREGATE POPULATION, WITH INCREASE, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1870 TO 1890.

[The first column under each census year shows the order of the states and territories when arranged according to population.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	POPULATION.						INCREASE FROM 1880 TO 1890.		INCREASE FROM 1870 TO 1880.	
	1890		1880		1870		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
The United States	*a*62,622,250		50,155,783		38,558,371		12,466,467	24.86	11,597,412	30.08
North Atlantic division.		17,401,545		14,507,407		12,298,730	2,894,138	19.95	2,208,677	17.96
Maine	30	661,086	27	648,936	23	626,915	12,150	1.87	22,021	3.51
New Hampshire	33	376,530	31	346,991	31	318,300	29,539	8.51	28,691	9.01
Vermont	36	332,422	32	332,286	30	330,551	136	0.04	1,735	0.52
Massachusetts	6	2,238,943	7	1,783,085	7	1,457,351	455,858	25.57	325,734	22.35
Rhode Island	35	345,506	33	276,531	32	217,353	68,975	24.94	59,178	27.23
Connecticut	29	746,258	28	622,700	25	537,454	123,558	19.84	85,246	15.86
New York	1	5,997,853	1	5,082,871	1	4,382,759	914,982	18.00	700,112	15.97
New Jersey	18	1,444,933	19	1,131,116	17	906,096	313,817	27.74	225,020	24.83
Pennsylvania	2	5,258,014	2	4,282,801	2	3,521,951	975,123	22.77	760,940	21.61
South Atlantic division.		8,857,920		7,597,197		5,853,610	1,260,723	16.59	1,743,587	29.79
Delaware	42	168,493	38	146,608	35	125,015	21,885	14.93	21,593	17.27
Maryland	27	1,042,390	23	934,943	20	780,894	107,447	11.49	154,049	19.73
Dist. of Columbia	39	230,392	36	177,624	34	131,700	52,768	29.71	45,924	34.87
Virginia	15	1,655,980	14	1,512,565	10	1,225,163	143,415	9.48	287,402	23.46
West Virginia	28	762,794	29	618,457	27	442,014	144,337	23.34	176,443	39.92
North Carolina	10	1,617,947	15	1,399,750	14	1,071,361	218,197	15.59	328,389	30.65
South Carolina	23	1,151,149	21	995,577	22	705,606	155,572	15.63	289,971	41.10
Georgia	12	1,837,353	13	1,542,180	12	1,184,109	295,173	19.14	358,071	30.24
Florida	32	391,422	34	269,493	33	187,748	121,929	45.24	81,745	43.54
North Central division.		22,362,279		17,364,111		12,981,111	4,998,168	28.78	4,383,000	33.76
Ohio	4	3,672,316	3	3,198,062	3	2,665,260	474,254	14.83	532,802	19.99
Indiana	8	2,192,404	6	1,978,301	6	1,680,637	214,103	10.82	297,664	17.71
Illinois	3	3,826,351	4	3,077,871	4	2,539,891	748,480	24.32	537,980	21.18
Michigan	9	2,093,889	9	1,636,937	13	1,184,059	456,952	27.92	452,878	38.25
Wisconsin	14	1,686,880	16	1,315,497	15	1,054,670	371,383	28.23	260,827	24.73
Minnesota	20	1,301 826	26	780.773	28	439,706	521.053	66.74	341,067	77.57
Iowa	10	1,911,896	10	1,624,615	11	1,194,020	287,281	17.68	430,595	36.06
Missouri	5	2,679,184	5	2,168,380	5	1,721,295	510,804	23.56	447,085	25.97
North Dakota	41	182,719	40	*b*135,177	45	*b*14,181	*c*376,350	*c*278.41	*b*120,996	*b*853.23
South Dakota	37	328,808								
Nebraska	26	1,058,910	30	452,402	36	122,993	606,508	134.06	329,409	267.83
Kansas	19	1,427,096	20	996,096	29	364,399	431,000	43.27	631,697	173.35
South Central division.		10,972,893		8,919,371		6,434,410	2,053,522	23.02	2,484,961	38.62
Kentucky	11	1,858,635	8	1,648,690	8	1,321,011	209,945	12.73	327,679	24.81
Tennessee	13	1,767,518	12	1,542,359	9	1,258,520	225,159	14.60	283,839	22.55
Alabama	17	1,513,017	17	1,262,505	16	996,992	250,512	19.84	265,513	26.63
Mississippi	21	1,289,600	18	1,131,597	18	827,922	158,003	13.96	303,675	36.68
Louisiana	25	1,118,587	22	939,946	21	726,915	178,641	19.01	213,031	29.31
Texas	7	2,235,523	11	1,591,749	19	818,579	643,774	40.44	773,170	94.45
Oklahoma	46	*d*61,834					61,834			
Arkansas	24	1,128,179	25	802,525	26	484,471	325,654	40.58	318,054	65.65
Western division		3,027,613		1,767,997		990,510	1,259,916	71.27	777,187	78.46
Montana	44	132,159	45	39,159	43	20,595	93,000	237.49	18,564	90.14
Wyoming	47	60,705	47	20,789	47	9,118	39,916	192.01	11,671	128.00
Colorado	31	412,198	35	194,327	41	39,864	217,871	112.12	154,463	387.47
New Mexico	43	153,593	41	119,565	37	91,874	34,028	28.46	27,691	30.14
Arizona	48	59,620	44	40,440	46	9,658	19,180	47.43	30,782	318.72
Utah	40	207,905	39	143,963	39	86,786	63,942	44.42	57,177	65.88
Nevada	49	45,761	43	62,266	40	42,491	*e*16,505	*e*26.51	19,775	46.54
Idaho	45	84,385	46	32,610	44	14,999	51,775	158.77	17,611	117.41
Washington	34	349,390	42	75,116	42	23,955	274,274	365.13	51,161	213.57
Oregon	38	313,767	37	174,768	38	90,923	138,999	79.53	83,845	92.22
California	22	1,208,130	24	864,694	24	560,247	343,436	39.72	304,447	54.34

a Population June 1, 1890, of all the states and organized territories. Including persons in the Indian territory, on Indian reservations, and in Alaska, specially enumerated, the entire population of the country was 62,979,766.

b Dakota territory.

c North and South Dakota combined. Apportioning the population of Dakota territory in 1880, North Dakota (36,909 in 1880) increased 145,810, or 395.05 per cent, and South Dakota (98,268 in 1880) increased 230,540, or 234.60 per cent.

d Includes population of Greer county (5,338), in Indian territory (also claimed by Texas).

e Decrease.

TABLE 2.—POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES BY COUNTIES: 1880 AND 1890.

COUNTIES.	1890	1880
Alabama	1,513,017	1,262,505
Autauga	13,330	13,108
Baldwin	8,941	8,603
Barbour	34,898	33,979
Bibb	13,824	9,487
Blount	21,927	15,369
Bullock	27,063	29,066
Butler	21,641	19,649
Calhoun	33,835	19,591
Chambers	26,319	23,440
Cherokee	20,459	19,108
Chilton	14,549	10,793
Choctaw	17,526	15,731
Clarke	22,624	17,806
Clay	15,765	12,938
Cleburne	13,218	10,976
Coffee	12,170	8,119
Colbert	20,189	16,153
Conecuh	14,594	12,605
Coosa	15,906	15,113
Covington	7,536	5,639
Crenshaw	15,425	11,726
Cullman	13,439	6,355
Dale	17,225	12,677
Dallas	49,350	48,433
Dekalb	21,106	12,675
Elmore	21,732	17,502
Escambia	8,666	5,719
Etowah	21,926	15,398
Fayette	12,823	10,135
Franklin	10,681	9,155
Geneva	10,690	4,342
Greene	22,007	21,931
Hale	27,501	26,553
Henry	24,847	18,761
Jackson	28,026	25,114
Jefferson	88,501	23,272
Lamar	14,187	12,142
Lauderdale	23,739	21,035
Lawrence	20,725	21,392
Lee	28,094	27,262
Limestone	21,201	21,609
Lowndes	31,550	31,176
Macon	18,439	17,371
Madison	38,119	37,625
Marengo	33,095	30,890
Marion	11,347	9,364
Marshall	18,935	14,585
Mobile	51,587	48,653
Monroe	18,990	17,091
Montgomery	56,172	52,356
Morgan	24,089	16,428
Perry	29,332	30,741
Pickens	22,470	21,479
Pike	24,423	20,640
Randolph	17,219	16,575
Russell	24,093	24,837
St. Clair	17,353	14,462
Shelby	20,886	17,236
Sumter	29,574	28,728
Talladega	29,346	23,360
Tallapoosa	25,460	23,401
Tuscaloosa	30,352	24,957
Walker	16,078	9,479
Washington	7,935	4,538
Wilcox	30,816	31,828
Winston	6,552	4,253

COUNTIES.	1890	1880
Arizona	59,620	40,440
Apache	4,281	5,283
Cochise	6,938	.....
Gila	2,021	.....
Graham	5,670	.....
Maricopa	10,986	5,689
Mohave	1,444	1,190
Pima	12,673	17,006
Pinal	4,251	3,044
Yavapai	8,685	5,013
Yuma	2,071	3,215
Arkansas	1,128,179	802,525
Arkansas	11,432	8,038
Ashley	13,295	10,156
Baxter	8,527	6,004
Benton	27,716	20,328
Boone	15,816	12,146
Bradley	7,972	6,285
Calhoun	7,267	5,671
Carroll	17,288	13,337
Chicot	11,419	10,117
Clark	20,997	15,771
Clay	12,200	7,213
Cleburne	7,884	.....
Cleveland	11,362	8,370
Columbia	19,893	14,090
Conway	19,459	12,755
Craighead	12,025	7,037
Crawford	21,714	14,740
Crittenden	13,940	9,415
Cross	7,693	5,050
Dallas	9,296	6,505
Desha	10,324	8,973
Drew	17,352	12,231
Faulkner	18,342	12,786
Franklin	19,934	14,951
Fulton	10,984	6,720
Garland	15,328	9,023
Grant	7,786	6,185
Greene	12,908	7,480
Hempstead	22,796	19,015
Hot Spring	11,603	7,775
Howard	13,780	9,917
Independence	21,961	18,086
Izard	13,038	10,857
Jackson	15,179	10,877
Jefferson	40,881	22,386
Johnson	16,758	11,565
Lafayette	7,700	5,730
Lawrence	12,984	8,782
Lee	18,886	13,288
Lincoln	10,255	9,255
Little River	8,903	6,404
Logan	20,774	14,885
Lonoke	19,263	12,146
Madison	17,402	11,455
Marion	10,390	7,907
Miller	14,714	9,919
Mississippi	11,635	7,332
Monroe	15,336	9,574
Montgomery	7,923	5,729
Nevada	14,832	12,950
Newton	9,950	6,120
Ouachita	17,033	11,758
Perry	5,568	3,872
Phillips	25,341	21,262
Pike	8,537	6,345

TABLE 2.—POPULATION BY COUNTIES—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1890	1880
Arkansas—Continued.		
Poinsett	4,272	2,192
Polk	9,283	5,857
Pope	19,458	14,322
Prairie	11,374	8,435
Pulaski	47,329	32,616
Randolph	14,485	11,724
St. Francis	13,543	8,389
Saline	11,311	8,953
Scott	12,635	9,174
Searcy	9,664	7,278
Sebastian	33,200	19,566
Sevier	10,072	6,192
Sharp	10,418	9,047
Stone	7,043	5,089
Union	14,977	13,419
Van Buren	8,567	9,565
Washington	32,024	23,844
White	22,946	17,794
Woodruff	14,000	8,645
Yell	18,015	13,85[illegible]
California	1,208,130	864,694
Alameda	93,864	62,976
Alpine	667	539
Amador	10,320	11,384
Butte	17,939	18,721
Calaveras	8,882	9,094
Colusa	14,640	13,118
Contra Costa	13,515	12,525
Del Norte	2,592	2,584
Eldorado	9,232	10,683
Fresno	32,026	9,478
Humboldt	23,469	15,512
Inyo	3,544	2,928
Kern	9,808	5,601
Lake	7,101	6,596
Lassen	4,239	3,340
Los Angeles	101,454	33,381
Marin	13,072	11,324
Mariposa	3,787	4,339
Mendocino	17,612	12,800
Merced	8,085	5,656
Modoc	4,986	4,309
Mono	2,002	7,499
Monterey	18,637	11,302
Napa	16,411	13,235
Nevada	17,369	20,823
Orange	13,589	.....
Placer	15,101	14,232
Plumas	4,933	6,180
Sacramento	40,339	34,390
San Benito	6,412	5,584
San Bernardino	25,497	7,786
San Diego	34,987	8,618
San Francisco	298,997	233,959
San Joaquin	28,629	24,349
San Luis Obispo	16,072	9,142
San Mateo	10,087	8,669
Santa Barbara	15,754	9,513
Santa Clara	48,005	35,039
Santa Cruz	19,270	12,802
Shasta	12,133	9,492
Sierra	5,051	6,623
Siskiyou	12,163	8,610
Solano	20,946	18,475
Sonoma	32,721	25,926
Stanislaus	10,040	8,751
Sutter	5,469	5,159
Tehama	9,916	9,301
Trinity	3,719	4,999
Tulare	24,574	11,281
Tuolumne	6,082	7,848
Ventura	10,071	5,078
Yolo	12,684	11,772
Yuba	9,636	11,284
Colorado	412,198	194,327
Arapahoe	132,135	38,644
Archuleta	826	.....
Baca	1,479	.....
Bent	1,313	1,654
Boulder	14,082	9,723
Chaffee	6,612	6,512
Cheyenne	534	.....
Clear Creek	7,184	7,823
Conejos	7,193	5,605
Costilla	3,491	2,879
Custer	2,970	8,080
Delta	2,534	.....
Dolores	1,498	.....
Douglas	3,006	2,486
Eagle	3,725	.....
Elbert	1,856	1,708
El Paso	21,239	7,949
Fremont	9,156	4,735
Garfield	4,478	.....
Gilpin	5,807	6,489
Grand	604	417
Gunnison	4,350	8,235
Hinsdale	862	1,487
Huerfano	6,882	4,124
Jefferson	8,450	6,804
Kiowa	1,243	.....
Kit Carson	2,472	.....
Lake	14,663	23,563
La Plata	5,509	1,110
Larimer	9,712	4,892
Las Animas	17,208	8,903
Lincoln	689	.....
Logan	3,070	.....
Mesa	4,260	.....
Montezuma	1,529	.....
Montrose	3,980	.....
Morgan	1,601	.....
Otero	4,192	.....
Ouray	6,510	2,669
Park	3,548	3,970
Phillips	2,642	.....
Pitkin	8,929	.....
Prowers	1,969	.....
Pueblo	31,491	7,617
Rio Blanco	1,200	.....
Rio Grande	3,451	1,944
Routt	2,369	140
Saguache	3,313	1,973
San Juan	1,572	1,087
San Miguel	2,909	.....
Sedgwick	1,293	.....
Summit	1,906	5,459
Washington	2,301	.....
Weld	11,736	5,646
Yuma	2,596	.....

TABLE 2.—POPULATION BY COUNTIES—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1890	1880
Connecticut	746,258	622,700
Fairfield	150,081	112,042
Hartford	147,180	125,382
Litchfield	53,542	52,044
Middlesex	39,524	35,589
New Haven	209,058	156,523
New London	76,634	73,152
Tolland	25,081	24,112
Windham	45,158	43,856
Delaware	168,493	146,608
Kent	32,664	32,874
Newcastle	97,182	77,716
Sussex	38,647	36,018
District of Columbia	230,392	177,624
The District	230,392	177,624
Florida	391,422	269,493
Alachua	22,934	16,462
Baker	3,333	2,303
Bradford	7,516	6,112
Brevard	3,401	1,478
Calhoun	1,681	1,580
Citrus	2,394	.....
Clay	5,154	2,838
Columbia	12,877	9,589
Dade	861	257
De Soto	4,944	.....
Duval	26,800	19,431
Escambia	20,188	12,156
Franklin	3,308	1,791
Gadsden	11,894	12,169
Hamilton	8,507	6,790
Hernando	2,476	4,248
Hillsboro	14,941	5,814
Holmes	4,336	2,170
Jackson	17,544	14,372
Jefferson	15,757	16,065
Lafayette	3,686	2,441
Lake	8,034	.....
Lee	1,414	.....
Leon	17,752	19,662
Levy	6,586	5,767
Liberty	1,452	1,362
Madison	14,316	14,798
Manatee	2,895	3,544
Marion	20,796	13,046
Monroe	18,786	10,940
Nassau	8,294	6,635
Orange	12,584	6,618
Osceola	3,133	.....
Pasco	4,249	.....
Polk	7,965	3,181
Putnam	11,186	6,261
St. John	8,712	4,535
Santa Rosa	7,961	6,645
Sumter	5,363	4,686
Suwannee	10,524	7,161
Taylor	2,122	2,279
Volusia	8,467	3,294
Wakulla	3,117	2,723
Walton	4,816	4,201
Washington	6,426	4,089
Georgia	1,837,353	1,542,180
Appling	8,676	5,276
Baker	6,144	7,307
Baldwin	14,608	13,806
Banks	8,562	7,337
Bartow	20,616	18,690
Berrien	10,694	6,619
Bibb	42,370	27,147
Brooks	13,979	11,727
Bryan	5,520	4,929
Bulloch	13,712	8,053
Burke	28,501	27,128
Butts	10,565	8,311
Calhoun	8,438	7,024
Camden	6,178	6,183
Campbell	9,115	9,970
Carroll	22,301	16,901
Catoosa	5,431	4,739
Charlton	3,335	2,154
Chatham	57,740	45,023
Chattahoochee	4,902	5,670
Chattooga	11,202	10,021
Cherokee	15,412	14,325
Clarke	15,186	11,702
Clay	7,817	6,650
Clayton	8,295	8,027
Clinch	6,652	4,138
Cobb	22,286	20,748
Coffee	10,483	5,070
Colquitt	4,794	2,527
Columbia	11,281	10,465
Coweta	22,354	21,109
Crawford	9,315	8,656
Dade	5,707	4,702
Dawson	5,612	5,837
Decatur	19,949	19,072
Dekalb	17,189	14,497
Dodge	11,452	5,358
Dooly	18,146	12,420
Dougherty	12,206	12,622
Douglas	7,794	6,934
Early	9,792	7,611
Echols	3,079	2,553
Effingham	5,599	5,979
Elbert	15,376	12,957
Emanuel	14,703	9,759
Fannin	8,724	7,245
Fayette	8,728	8,605
Floyd	28,391	24,418
Forsyth	11,155	10,559
Franklin	14,670	11,453
Fulton	84,655	49,137
Gilmer	9,074	8,386
Glascock	3,720	3,577
Glynn	13,420	6,497
Gordon	12,758	11,171
Greene	17,051	17,547
Gwinnett	19,899	19,551
Habersham	11,573	8,718
Hall	18,047	15,298
Hancock	17,149	16,989
Haralson	11,316	5,974
Harris	16,797	15,758
Hart	10,887	9,094
Heard	9,557	8,769
Henry	16,220	14,193
Houston	21,613	22,414
Irwin	6,316	2,696
Jackson	19,176	16,297
Jasper	13,879	11,851
Jefferson	17,213	15,671

TABLE 2.—POPULATION BY COUNTIES—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1890	1880
Georgia—Continued.		
Johnson	6,129	4,800
Jones	12,709	11,613
Laurens	13,747	10,053
Lee	9,074	10,577
Liberty	12,887	10,649
Lincoln	6,146	6,412
Lowndes	15,102	11,049
Lumpkin	6,887	6,526
McDuffie	8,789	9,449
McIntosh	6,470	6,241
Macon	13,183	11,675
Madison	11,024	7,978
Marion	7,728	8,598
Meriwether	20,749	17,651
Miller	4,275	3,720
Milton	6,208	6,261
Mitchell	10,906	9,392
Monroe	19,137	18,808
Montgomery	9,248	5,381
Morgan	16,041	14,032
Murray	8,461	8,269
Muscogee	27,761	19,322
Newton	14,310	13,623
Oconee	7,713	6,351
Oglethorpe	16,961	15,400
Paulding	11,948	10,887
Pickens	8,182	6,790
Pierce	6,379	4,538
Pike	16,300	15,849
Polk	14,945	11,952
Pulaski	16,559	14,058
Putnam	14,842	14,539
Quitman	4,471	4,392
Rabun	5,606	4,634
Randolph	15,267	13,341
Richmond	45,194	34,665
Rockdale	6,813	6,838
Sebley	5,443	5,302
Screven	14,424	12,786
Spalding	13,117	12,585
Stewart	15,682	13,998
Sumter	22,107	18,239
Talbot	13,258	14,115
Taliaferro	7,291	7,034
Tattnall	10,253	6,988
Taylor	8,666	8,597
Telfair	5,477	4,828
Terrell	14,563	10,451
Thomas	26,154	20,597
Towns	4,064	3,261
Troup	20,723	20,565
Twiggs	8,195	8,918
Union	7,749	6,431
Upson	12,188	12,400
Walker	13,282	11,056
Walton	17,467	15,622
Ware	8,811	4,159
Warren	10,957	10,885
Washington	25,237	21,964
Wayne	7,485	5,980
Webster	5,696	5,237
White	6,151	5,341
Whitfield	12,916	11,900
Wilcox	7,980	3,109
Wilkes	18,081	15,985
Wilkinson	10,781	12,061
Worth	10,048	5,892
Idaho	84,385	32,610
Ada	8,368	4,674
Alturas	2,629	1,693
Bear Lake	6,057	3,235
Bingham	13,575	.....
Boise	3,342	3,214
Cassia	3,143	1,312
Custer	2,176	.....
Elmore	1,870	.....
Idaho	2,955	2,031
Kootenai	4,108	518
Latah	9,173	.....
Lemhi	1,915	2,230
Logan	4,169	.....
Nez Perces	2,847	3,965
Oneida	6,819	6,964
Owyhee	2,021	1,426
Shoshone	5,382	469
Washington	3,836	879
Illinois	3,826,351	3,077,871
Adams	61,888	59,135
Alexander	16,563	14,808
Bond	14,550	14,866
Boone	12,203	11,508
Brown	11,951	13,041
Bureau	35,014	33,172
Calhoun	7,652	7,467
Carroll	18,320	16,976
Cass	15,063	14,493
Champaign	42,159	40,863
Christian	30,531	28,227
Clark	21,899	21,894
Clay	16,772	16,192
Clinton	17,411	18,714
Coles	30,093	27,042
Cook	1,191,922	607,524
Crawford	17,283	16,197
Cumberland	15,443	13,759
Dekalb	27,066	26,768
Dewitt	17,011	17,010
Douglas	17,669	15,853
Dupage	22,551	19,161
Edgar	26,787	25,499
Edwards	9,444	8,597
Effingham	19,358	18,920
Fayette	23,367	23,241
Ford	17,035	15,099
Franklin	17,138	16,129
Fulton	43,110	41,240
Gallatin	14,935	12,861
Greene	23,791	23,010
Grundy	21,024	16,732
Hamilton	17,800	16,712
Hancock	31,997	35,337
Hardin	7,234	6,024
Henderson	9,876	10,722
Henry	33,338	36,507
Iroquois	35,167	35,451
Jackson	27,809	22,505
Jasper	18,188	14,515
Jefferson	22,590	20,686
Jersey	14,810	15,542
Jo Daviess	25,101	27,528
Johnson	15,013	13,078
Kane	65,061	44,939

TABLE 2.—POPULATION BY COUNTIES—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1890	1880
Illinois—Continued.		
Kankakee	28,732	25,047
Kendall	12,106	13,083
Knox	38,752	38,344
Lake	24,235	21,296
Lasalle	80,798	70,403
Lawrence	14,693	13,663
Lee	26,187	27,491
Livingston	38,455	38,450
Logan	25,489	25,037
McDonough	27,467	27,970
McHenry	26,114	24,908
McLean	63,036	60,100
Macon	38,083	30,665
Macoupin	40,380	37,692
Madison	51,535	50,126
Marion	24,341	23,686
Marshall	13,653	15,055
Mason	16,057	16,242
Massac	11,313	10,443
Menard	13,120	13,024
Mercer	18,545	19,502
Monroe	12,948	13,682
Montgomery	30,003	28,078
Morgan	32,636	31,514
Moultrie	14,481	13,699
Ogle	28,710	29,937
Peoria	70,378	55,355
Perry	17,529	16,007
Piatt	17,062	15,583
Pike	31,000	33,751
Pope	14,016	13,256
Pulaski	11,355	9,507
Putnam	4,730	5,554
Randolph	25,049	25,690
Richland	15,019	15,545
Rock Island	41,917	38,302
St. Clair	66,571	61,806
Saline	19,342	15,940
Sangamon	61,195	52,894
Schuyler	16,013	16,249
Scott	10,304	10,741
Shelby	31,191	30,270
Stark	9,982	11,207
Stephenson	31,338	31,963
Tazewell	29,556	29,666
Union	21,549	18,102
Vermilion	49,905	41,588
Wabash	11,866	9,945
Warren	21,281	22,933
Washington	19,262	21,112
Wayne	23,806	21,291
White	25,005	23,087
Whiteside	30,854	30,885
Will	62,007	53,422
Williamson	22,226	19,324
Winnebago	39,938	30,505
Woodford	21,429	21,620
Indiana	2,192,404	1,978,301
Adams	20,181	15,385
Allen	66,689	54,763
Bartholomew	23,867	22,777
Benton	11,903	11,108
Blackford	10,461	8,020
Boone	26,572	25,922
Brown	10,308	10,264
Carroll	20,021	18,345
Cass	31,152	27,611
Clark	30,259	28,610

COUNTIES.	1890	1880
Indiana—Continued.		
Clay	30,536	25,854
Clinton	27,370	23,472
Crawford	13,941	12,356
Daviess	26,227	21,552
Dearborn	23,364	26,671
Decatur	19,277	19,779
Dekalb	24,307	20,225
Delaware	30,131	22,926
Dubois	20,253	15,992
Elkhart	39,201	33,454
Fayette	12,630	11,394
Floyd	29,458	24,580
Fountain	19,558	20,228
Franklin	18,366	20,092
Fulton	16,746	14,301
Gibson	24,920	22,742
Grant	31,493	23,618
Greene	24,379	22,996
Hamilton	26,123	21,801
Hancock	17,829	17,123
Harrison	20,786	21,326
Hendricks	21,498	22,981
Henry	23,879	24,016
Howard	26,186	19,584
Huntington	27,644	21,805
Jackson	24,139	23,050
Jasper	11,185	9,464
Jay	23,478	19,282
Jefferson	24,507	25,977
Jennings	14,608	16,453
Johnson	19,561	19,537
Knox	28,044	26,324
Kosciusko	28,645	26,494
Lagrange	15,615	15,630
Lake	23,886	15,091
Laporte	34,445	30,985
Lawrence	19,792	18,543
Madison	36,487	27,527
Marion	141,156	102,782
Marshall	23,818	23,414
Martin	13,973	13,475
Miami	25,823	24,083
Monroe	17,673	15,875
Montgomery	28,025	27,316
Morgan	18,643	18,900
Newton	8,803	8,167
Noble	23,359	22,956
Ohio	4,955	5,563
Orange	14,678	14,363
Owen	15,040	15,901
Parke	20,296	19,460
Perry	18,240	16,997
Pike	18,544	16,383
Porter	18,052	17,227
Posey	21,529	20,857
Pulaski	11,233	9,851
Putnam	22,335	22,501
Randolph	28,085	26,435
Ripley	19,350	21,627
Rush	19,034	19,238
St. Joseph	42,457	33,178
Scott	7,833	8,343
Shelby	25,454	25,257
Spencer	22,060	22,122
Starke	7,339	5,105
Steuben	14,478	14,645
Sullivan	21,877	20,336
Switzerland	12,514	13,336
Tippecanoe	35,078	35,966
Tipton	18,157	14,407

TABLE 2.—POPULATION BY COUNTIES—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1890	1880
Indiana—Continued.		
Union	7,006	7,673
Vanderburg	59,809	42,191
Vermillion	13,154	12,025
Vigo	50,195	45,658
Wabash	27,126	25,241
Warren	10,955	11,497
Warrick	21,161	20,162
Washington	18,619	18,955
Wayne	37,628	38,613
Wells	21,514	18,442
White	15,071	13,795
Whitley	17,768	16,941
Iowa	1,911,896	1,624,615
Adair	14,534	11,667
Adams	12,292	11,888
Allamakee	17,907	19,791
Appanoose	18,961	16,636
Audubon	12,412	7,448
Benton	24,178	24,888
Blackhawk	24,219	23,013
Boone	23,772	20,838
Bremer	14,630	14,081
Buchanan	18,997	18,546
Buena Vista	13,548	7,537
Butler	15,463	14,293
Calhoun	13,107	5,595
Carroll	18,828	12,351
Cass	19,645	16,943
Cedar	18,253	18,936
Cerro Gordo	14,864	11,461
Cherokee	15,659	8,240
Chickasaw	15,019	14,534
Clarke	11,332	11,513
Clay	9,309	4,248
Clayton	26,733	28,829
Clinton	41,199	36,763
Crawford	18,894	12,413
Dallas	20,479	18,746
Davis	15,258	16,468
Decatur	15,643	15,336
Delaware	17,349	17,050
Des Moines	35,324	33,099
Dickinson	4,328	1,901
Dubuque	49,848	42,996
Emmet	4,274	1,550
Fayette	23,141	22,258
Floyd	15,424	14,077
Franklin	12,871	10,249
Fremont	16,842	17,652
Greene	15,797	12,727
Grundy	13,215	12,639
Guthrie	17,380	14,394
Hamilton	15,319	11,252
Hancock	7,621	3,453
Hardin	19,003	17,807
Harrison	21,356	16,649
Henry	18,895	20,986
Howard	11,182	10,837
Humboldt	9,836	5,341
Ida	10,705	4,382
Iowa	18,270	19,221
Jackson	22,771	23,771
Jasper	24,943	25,963
Jefferson	15,184	17,460
Johnson	23,082	25,429
Jones	20,233	21,052
Keokuk	23,862	21,258
Kossuth	13,120	6,178
Iowa—Continued.		
Lee	37,715	34,859
Linn	45,303	37,237
Louisa	11,873	13,142
Lucas	14,563	14,530
Lyon	8,680	1,968
Madison	15,977	17,224
Mahaska	28,805	25,202
Marion	23,058	25,111
Marshall	25,842	23,752
Mills	14,548	11,137
Mitchell	13,299	14,363
Monona	14,515	9,055
Monroe	13,666	13,719
Montgomery	15,848	15,895
Muscatine	24,504	23,170
O'Brien	13,060	4,155
Osceola	5,574	2,219
Page	21,341	19,607
Palo Alto	9,318	4,131
Plymouth	19,568	8,566
Pocahontas	9,553	3,713
Polk	65,410	42,395
Pottawattamie	47,430	39,850
Poweshiek	18,394	18,936
Ringgold	13,556	12,085
Sac	14,522	8,774
Scott	43,164	41,266
Shelby	17,611	12,696
Sioux	18,370	5,426
Story	18,127	16,906
Tama	21,651	21,585
Taylor	16,384	15,635
Union	16,930	14,980
Van Buren	16,253	17,043
Wapello	30,426	25,285
Warren	18,269	19,578
Washington	18,468	20,374
Wayne	15,670	16,127
Webster	21,582	15,951
Winnebago	7,325	4,917
Winneshiek	22,528	23,938
Woodbury	55,632	14,996
Worth	9,247	7,953
Wright	12,057	5,062
Kansas	1,427,096	996,096
Allen	13,509	11,303
Anderson	14,203	9,057
Arapahoe		3
Atchison	26,758	26,668
Barber	7,973	2,661
Barton	13,172	10,318
Bourbon	28,575	19,591
Brown	20,319	12,817
Buffalo		191
Butler	24,055	18,586
Chase	8,233	6,081
Chautauqua	12,297	11,072
Cherokee	27,770	21,905
Cheyenne	4,401	37
Clark	2,357	163
Clay	16,146	12,320
Cloud	19,295	15,343
Coffey	15,856	11,438
Comanche	2,549	372
Cowley	34,478	21,538
Crawford	30,286	16,851
Decatur	8,414	4,180
Dickinson	22,273	15,251
Doniphan	13,535	14,257
Douglas	23,961	21,700

TABLE 2.—POPULATION BY COUNTIES—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1890	1880
Kansas—Continued.		
Edwards	3,600	2,409
Elk	12,216	10,623
Ellis	7,942	6,179
Ellsworth	9,272	8,494
Finney	3,350	.....
Foote	.....	411
Ford	5,308	3,122
Franklin	20,279	16,797
Garfield	861	.....
Geary	10,423	6,994
Gove	2,994	1,196
Graham	5,029	4,258
Grant	1,308	9
Gray	2,415	.....
Greeley	1,264	3
Greenwood	16,309	10,548
Hamilton	2,027	168
Harper	13,266	4,133
Harvey	17,601	11,451
Haskell	1,077	.....
Hodgeman	2,395	1,704
Jackson	14,626	10,718
Jefferson	16,620	15,563
Jewell	19,349	17,475
Johnson	17,385	16,853
Kearny	1,571	159
Kingman	11,823	3,713
Kiowa	2,873	.....
Labette	27,586	22,735
Lane	2,060	601
Leavenworth	38,485	32,355
Lincoln	9,709	8,582
Linn	17,215	15,298
Logan	3,384	.....
Lyon	23,196	17,326
McPherson	21,614	17,143
Marion	20,559	12,453
Marshall	23,912	16,136
Meade	2,542	296
Miami	19,614	17,802
Mitchell	15,037	14,911
Montgomery	23,104	18,213
Morris	11,381	9,265
Morton	724	9
Nemaha	19,249	12,462
Neosho	18,561	15,121
Ness	4,944	3,722
Norton	10,617	6,998
Osage	25,062	19,642
Osborne	12,083	12,517
Ottawa	12,581	10,307
Pawnee	5,204	5,396
Phillips	13,061	12,014
Pottawatomie	17,722	16,350
Pratt	8,118	1,890
Rawlins	6,756	1,623
Reno	27,079	12,826
Republic	19,002	14,913
Rice	14,451	9,292
Riley	13,183	10,430
Rooks	8,018	8,112
Rush	5,204	5,490
Russell	7,333	7,351
Saline	17,442	13,808
Scott	1,262	43
Sedgwick	43,626	18,753
Sequoyah	.....	568
Seward	1,503	5
Shawnee	49,172	29,093
Sheridan	3,733	1,567
Sherman	5,261	13
Smith	15,613	13,883
Stafford	8,520	4,755
Stanton	1,031	5
Stevens	1,418	12
Sumner	30,271	20,812
Thomas	5,538	161
Trego	2,535	2,535
Wabaunsee	11,720	8,756
Wallace	2,468	686
Washington	22,894	14,910
Wichita	1,827	14
Wilson	15,286	13,775
Woodson	9,021	6,535
Wyandotte	54,407	19,143
Kentucky	1,858,635	1,648,690
Adair	13,721	13,078
Allen	13,692	12,089
Anderson	10,610	9,361
Ballard	8,390	14,378
Barren	21,490	22,321
Bath	12,813	11,982
Bell	10,312	6,055
Boone	12,246	11,996
Bourbon	16,976	15,956
Boyd	14,033	12,165
Boyle	12,948	11,930
Bracken	12,369	13,509
Breathitt	8,705	7,742
Breckinridge	18,976	17,486
Bullitt	8,291	8,521
Butler	13,956	12,181
Caldwell	13,186	11,282
Calloway	14,675	13,295
Campbell	44,208	37,440
Carlisle	7,612	.....
Carroll	9,286	8,953
Carter	17,204	12,345
Casey	11,848	10,983
Christian	34,118	31,682
Clark	15,434	12,115
Clay	12,447	10,222
Clinton	7,047	7,212
Crittenden	13,119	11,688
Cumberland	8,452	8,894
Daviess	33,120	27,730
Edmonson	8,005	7,222
Elliott	9,214	6,567
Estill	10,836	9,860
Fayette	35,698	29,023
Fleming	16,078	15,221
Floyd	11,256	10,176
Franklin	21,267	18,690
Fulton	10,005	7,977
Gallatin	4,611	4,832
Garrard	11,138	11,704
Grant	13,671	13,083
Graves	28,534	24,138
Grayson	18,688	15,784
Green	11,463	11,871
Greenup	11,911	13,371
Hancock	9,214	8,563
Hardin	21,304	22,564
Harlan	6,197	5,278
Harrison	16,914	16,504
Hart	16,439	17,133

TABLE 2.—POPULATION BY COUNTIES—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1890	1880
Kentucky—Continued.		
Henderson	29,536	24,515
Henry	14,164	14,492
Hickman	11,637	10,651
Hopkins	23,505	19,122
Jackson	8,261	6,678
Jefferson	188,598	146,010
Jessamine	11,248	10,864
Johnson	11,027	9,155
Kenton	54,161	43,983
Knott	5,438	.....
Knox	13,762	10,587
Larue	9,433	9,793
Laurel	13,747	9,131
Lawrence	17,702	13,262
Lee	6,205	4,254
Leslie	3,964	3,740
Letcher	6,920	6,601
Lewis	14,803	13,154
Lincoln	15,962	15,080
Livingston	9,474	9,165
Logan	23,812	24,358
Lyon	7,628	6,768
McCracken	21,051	16,262
McLean	9,887	9,293
Madison	24,348	22,052
Magoffin	9,196	6,944
Marion	15,648	14,693
Marshall	11,287	9,647
Martin	4,269	3,057
Mason	20,773	20,469
Meade	9,484	10,323
Menifee	4,466	3,755
Mercer	15,034	14,142
Metcalfe	9,871	9,423
Monroe	10,989	10,741
Montgomery	12,367	10,566
Morgan	11,249	8,455
Muhlenberg	17,955	15,098
Nelson	16,417	16,609
Nicholas	10,704	11,869
Ohio	22,946	19,669
Oldham	6,754	7,667
Owen	17,676	17,401
Owsley	5,975	4,942
Pendleton	16,346	16,702
Perry	6,331	5,607
Pike	17,378	13,001
Powell	4,698	3,639
Pulaski	25,731	21,318
Robertson	4,684	5,814
Rockcastle	9,841	9,670
Rowan	6,129	4,420
Russell	8,136	7,591
Scott	16,546	14,965
Shelby	16,521	16,813
Simpson	10,878	10,641
Spencer	6,760	7,040
Taylor	9,353	9,259
Todd	16,814	15,994
Trigg	13,902	14,489
Trimble	7,140	7,171
Union	18,229	17,809
Warren	30,158	27,531
Washington	13,622	14,419
Wayne	12,852	12,512
Webster	17,190	14,246
Whitley	17,590	12,000
Wolfe	7,180	5,638
Woodford	12,380	11,800

COUNTIES.	1890	1880
Louisiana	1,118,587	939,946
Acadia	13,231	.....
Ascension	19,545	16,895
Assumption	19,629	17,010
Avoyelles	25,112	16,747
Bienville	14,108	10,442
Bossier	20,330	16,042
Caddo	31,555	26,296
Calcasieu	20,176	12,484
Caldwell	5,814	5,707
Cameron	2,828	2,416
Catahoula	12,602	10,277
Claiborne	23,312	18,837
Concordia	14,871	14,914
De Soto	19,860	15,603
East Baton Rouge	25,922	19,966
East Carroll	12,362	12,134
East Feliciana	17,963	15,132
Franklin	6,900	6,495
Grant	8,270	6,188
Iberia	20,997	16,676
Iberville	21,848	17,544
Jackson	7,453	5,328
Jefferson	13,221	12,166
Lafayette	15,966	13,235
Lafourche	22,095	19,113
Lincoln	14,753	11,075
Livingston	5,769	5,258
Madison	14,135	13,906
Morehouse	16,786	14,206
Natchitoches	25,836	19,707
Orleans	242,039	216,090
Ouachita	17,985	14,685
Plaquemines	12,541	11,575
Pointe Coupee	19,613	17,785
Rapides	27,642	23,563
Red River	11,318	8,573
Richland	10,230	8,440
Sabine	9,390	7,344
St. Bernard	4,326	4,405
St. Charles	7,737	7,161
St. Helena	8,062	7,504
St. James	15,715	14,714
St. John the Baptist	11,359	9,686
St. Landry	40,250	40,004
St. Martin	14,884	12,663
St. Mary	22,416	19,891
St. Tammany	10,160	6,887
Tangipahoa	12,655	9,638
Tensas	16,647	17,815
Terrebonne	20,167	17,057
Union	17,304	13,526
Vermilion	14,234	8,728
Vernon	5,903	5,160
Washington	6,700	5,190
Webster	12,166	10,095
West Baton Rouge	8,363	7,667
West Carroll	3,748	2,776
West Feliciana	15,062	12,809
Winn	7,082	5,846
Maine	661,086	648,936
Androscoggin	48,968	45,042
Aroostook	49,589	41,700
Cumberland	90,949	86,359
Franklin	17,053	18,180
Hancock	37,312	38,129

TABLE 2.—POPULATION BY COUNTIES—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1890	1880
Maine—Continued.		
Kennebec	57,012	53,058
Knox	31,473	32,863
Lincoln	21,996	24,821
Oxford	30,586	32,627
Penobscot	72,865	70,476
Piscataquis	16,134	14,872
Sagadahoc	19,452	19,272
Somerset	32,627	32,333
Waldo	27,759	32,463
Washington	44,482	44,484
York	62,829	62,257
Maryland	1,042,390	934,943
Allegany	41,571	38,012
Anne Arundel	34,094	28,526
Baltimore	72,909	83,336
Baltimore city	434,439	332,313
Calvert	9,860	10,538
Caroline	13,903	13,766
Carroll	32,376	30,992
Cecil	25,851	27,108
Charles	15,191	18,548
Dorchester	24,843	23,110
Frederick	49,512	50,482
Garrett	14,213	12,175
Harford	28,993	28,042
Howard	16,269	16,140
Kent	17,471	17,605
Montgomery	27,185	24,759
Prince George	26,080	26,451
Queen Anne	18,461	19,257
St. Mary	15,819	16,934
Somerset	24,155	21,668
Talbot	19,736	19,065
Washington	39,782	38,561
Wicomico	19,930	18,016
Worcester	19,747	19,539
Massachusetts	2,238,943	1,783,085
Barnstable	29,172	31,897
Berkshire	81,108	69,032
Bristol	186,465	139,040
Dukes	4,369	4,300
Essex	299,995	244,535
Franklin	38,610	36,001
Hampden	135,713	104,142
Hampshire	51,859	47,232
Middlesex	431,167	317,830
Nantucket	3,268	3,727
Norfolk	118,950	96,507
Plymouth	92,700	74,018
Suffolk	484,780	387,927
Worcester	280,787	226,897
Michigan	2,093,889	1,636,937
Alcona	5,409	3,107
Alger	1,238	.....
Allegan	38,961	37,815
Alpena	15,581	8,789
Antrim	10,413	5,237
Arenac	5,683	.....
Baraga	3,036	1,804
Barry	23,783	25,317
Bay	56,412	38,081
Benzie	5,237	3,433

COUNTIES.	1890	1880
Michigan—Continued.		
Berrien	41,285	36,785
Branch	26,791	27,941
Calhoun	43,501	38,452
Cass	20,953	22,009
Charlevoix	9,686	5,115
Cheboygan	11,986	6,524
Chippewa	12,019	5,248
Clare	7,558	4,187
Clinton	26,509	28,100
Crawford	2,962	1,159
Delta	15,330	6,812
Eaton	32,094	31,225
Emmet	8,756	6,639
Genesee	39,430	39,220
Gladwin	4,208	1,127
Gogebic	13,166	.....
Grand Traverse	13,355	8,422
Gratiot	28,668	21,936
Hillsdale	30,660	32,723
Houghton	35,389	22,473
Huron	28,545	20,089
Ingham	37,666	33,676
Ionia	32,801	33,872
Iosco	15,224	6,873
Iron	4,432	.....
Isabella	18,784	12,159
Isle Royal	135	55
Jackson	45,031	42,031
Kalamazoo	39,273	34,342
Kalkaska	5,160	2,937
Kent	109,922	73,253
Keweenaw	2,894	4,270
Lake	6,505	3,233
Lapeer	29,213	30,138
Leelanaw	7,944	6,253
Lenawee	48,448	48,343
Livingston	20,858	22,251
Luce	2,455	.....
Mackinac	7,830	2,902
Macomb	31,813	31,627
Manistee	24,230	12,532
Manitou	860	1,334
Marquette	39,521	25,394
Mason	16,385	10,065
Mecosta	19,697	13,973
Menominee	33,639	11,987
Midland	10,657	6,893
Missaukee	5,048	1,553
Monroe	32,337	33,624
Montcalm	32,637	33,148
Montmorency	1,487	.....
Muskegon	40,013	26,586
Newaygo	20,476	14,688
Oakland	41,245	41,537
Oceana	15,698	11,699
Ogemaw	5,583	1,914
Ontonagon	3,756	2,565
Osceola	14,636	10,777
Oscoda	1,904	467
Otsego	4,272	1,974
Ottawa	35,358	33,126
Presque Isle	4,687	3,113
Roscommon	2,033	1,459
Saginaw	82,273	59,035
St. Clair	52,105	46,197
St. Joseph	25,356	26,626
Sanilac	32,589	26,341
Schoolcraft	5,818	1,575
Shiawassee	30,952	27,059
Tuscola	32,508	25,738

TABLE 2.—POPULATION BY COUNTIES—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1890	1880
Michigan—Continued.		
Van Buren	30,541	30,307
Washtenaw	42,210	41,848
Wayne	257,114	166,444
Wexford	11,278	6,815
Minnesota	1,301,826	780,773
Aitkin	2,462	366
Anoka	9,884	7,108
Becker	9,401	5,218
Beltrami	312	10
Benton	6,284	3,012
Bigstone	5,722	3,688
Blue Earth	29,210	22,889
Brown	15,817	12,018
Carlton	5,272	1,230
Carver	16,532	14,140
Cass	1,247	486
Chippewa	8,555	5,408
Chisago	10,359	7,982
Clay	11,517	5,887
Cook	98	65
Cottonwood	7,412	5,533
Crow Wing	8,852	2,319
Dakota	20,240	17,391
Dodge	10,864	11,344
Douglas	14,606	9,130
Faribault	16,708	13,016
Fillmore	25,966	28,162
Freeborn	17,962	16,069
Goodhue	28,806	29,651
Grant	6,875	3,004
Hennepin	185,294	67,013
Houston	14,653	16,332
Hubbard	1,412	.....
Isanti	7,607	5,063
Itasca	743	124
Jackson	8,924	4,806
Kanabec	1,579	505
Kandiyohi	13,997	10,159
Kittson	5,387	905
Lac qui Parle	10,382	4,891
Lake	1,299	106
Lesueur	19,057	16,103
Lincoln	5,691	2,945
Lyon	9,501	6,257
McLeod	17,026	12,342
Marshall	9,130	992
Martin	9,403	5,249
Meeker	15,456	11,739
Millelacs	2,845	1,501
Morrison	13,325	5,875
Mower	18,019	16,799
Murray	6,692	3,604
Nicollet	13,382	12,333
Nobles	7,058	4,435
Norman	10,618	.....
Olmsted	19,806	21,543
Ottertail	34,232	18,675
Pine	4,052	1,365
Pipestone	5,132	2,092
Polk	30,192	11,433
Pope	10,032	5,874
Ramsey	139,796	45,890
Redwood	9,386	5,375
Renville	17,099	10,791
Rice	23,968	22,481

COUNTIES.	1890	1880
Minnesota—Continued.		
Rock	6,817	3,669
St. Louis	44,862	4,504
Scott	13,831	13,516
Sherburne	5,908	3,855
Sibley	15,199	10,637
Stearns	34,844	21,956
Steele	13,232	12,460
Stevens	5,251	3,911
Swift	10,161	7,473
Todd	12,930	6,133
Traverse	4,516	1,507
Wabasha	16,972	18,206
Wadena	4,053	2,080
Waseca	13,313	12,385
Washington	25,992	19,563
Watonwan	7,746	5,104
Wilkin	4,346	1,906
Winona	33,797	27,197
Wright	24,164	18,104
Yellow Medicine	9,854	5,884
Mississippi	1,289,600	1,131,597
Adams	26,031	22,649
Alcorn	13,115	14,272
Amite	18,198	14,004
Attala	22,213	19,988
Benton	10,585	11,023
Bolivar	29,980	18,652
Calhoun	14,688	13,492
Carroll	18,773	17,795
Chickasaw	19,891	17,905
Choctaw	10,847	9,036
Claiborne	14,516	16,768
Clarke	15,826	15,021
Clay	18,607	17,367
Coahoma	18,342	13,568
Copiah	30,233	27,552
Covington	8,299	5,993
De Soto	24,183	22,924
Franklin	10,424	9,729
Greene	3,906	3,194
Grenada	14,974	12,071
Hancock	8,318	6,439
Harrison	12,481	7,895
Hinds	39,279	43,958
Holmes	30,970	27,164
Issaquena	12,318	10,004
Itawamba	11,708	10,663
Jackson	11,251	7,607
Jasper	14,785	12,126
Jefferson	18,947	17,314
Jones	8,333	3,828
Kemper	17,961	15,719
Lafayette	20,553	21,671
Lauderdale	29,661	21,501
Lawrence	12,318	9,420
Leake	14,803	13,146
Lee	20,040	20,470
Leflore	16,869	10,246
Lincoln	17,912	13,547
Lowndes	27,047	28,244
Madison	27,321	25,866
Marion	9,532	6,901
Marshall	26,043	29,330
Monroe	30,730	28,553
Montgomery	14,459	13,348
Neshoba	11,146	8,741

TABLE 3.—POPULATION BY COUNTIES—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1890	1880
Mississippi—Continued.		
Newton	16,625	13,436
Noxubee	27,338	29,874
Oktibbeha	17,694	15,978
Panola	26,977	28,352
Pearl River	2,957	.....
Perry	6,494	3,427
Pike	21,203	16,688
Pontotoc	14,940	13,858
Prentiss	13,679	12,158
Quitman	3,286	1,407
Rankin	17,922	16,752
Scott	11,740	10,845
Sharkey	8,382	6,306
Simpson	10,138	8,008
Smith	10,635	8,088
Sunflower	9,384	4,661
Tallahatchie	14,361	10,926
Tate	19,253	18,721
Tippah	12,951	12,867
Tishomingo	9,302	8,774
Tunica	12,158	8,461
Union	15,606	13,030
Warren	33,164	31,238
Washington	40,414	25,367
Wayne	9,817	8,741
Webster	12,060	9,534
Wilkinson	17,592	17,815
Winston	12,089	10,087
Yalobusha	16,629	15,649
Yazoo	36,394	33,845
Missouri	2,679,184	2,168,380
Adair	17,417	15,190
Andrew	16,000	16,318
Atchison	15,533	14,550
Audrain	22,074	19,732
Barry	22,943	14,405
Barton	18,504	10,332
Bates	32,223	25,381
Benton	14,973	12,396
Bollinger	13,121	11,130
Boone	26,048	25,422
Buchanan	70,100	49,792
Butler	10,164	6,011
Caldwell	15,152	13,646
Callaway	25,131	23,670
Camden	10,040	7,266
Cape Girardeau	22,060	20,998
Carroll	25,742	23,274
Carter	4,659	2,168
Cass	23,301	22,431
Cedar	15,620	10,741
Chariton	26,254	25,224
Christian	14,017	9,628
Clark	15,126	15,031
Clay	19,856	15,572
Clinton	17,128	16,073
Cole	17,281	15,515
Cooper	22,707	21,596
Crawford	11,961	10,756
Dade	17,526	12,557
Dallas	12,647	9,263
Daviess	20,456	19,145
Dekalb	14,539	13,334
Dent	12,149	10,646
Douglas	14,111	7,753
Dunklin	15,085	9,604
Franklin	28,056	26,534
Gasconade	11,706	11,153
Gentry	19,018	17,176
Greene	48,616	28,801
Grundy	17,876	15,185
Harrison	21,033	20,304
Henry	28,235	23,906
Hickory	9,453	7,387
Holt	15,469	15,509
Howard	17,371	18,428
Howell	18,618	8,614
Iron	9,119	8,183
Jackson	160,510	82,325
Jasper	50,500	32,019
Jefferson	22,484	18,736
Johnson	28,132	28,172
Knox	13,501	13,047
Laclede	14,701	11,524
Lafayette	30,184	25,710
Lawrence	26,228	17,583
Lewis	15,935	15,925
Lincoln	18,346	17,426
Linn	24,121	20,016
Livingston	20,669	20,196
McDonald	11,283	7,816
Macon	30,575	28,222
Madison	9,268	8,876
Maries	8,600	7,304
Marion	26,238	24,837
Mercer	14,581	14,673
Miller	14,162	9,805
Mississippi	10,134	9,270
Moniteau	15,630	14,346
Monroe	20,790	19,071
Montgomery	16,850	16,249
Morgan	12,311	10,132
New Madrid	9,317	7,694
Newton	22,108	18,947
Nodaway	30,914	29,544
Oregon	10,467	5,791
Osage	13,080	11,824
Ozark	9,795	5,618
Pemiscot	5,975	4,290
Perry	13,237	11,895
Pettis	31,151	27,271
Phelps	12,636	12,568
Pike	26,321	26,715
Platte	16,248	17,366
Polk	20,339	15,734
Pulaski	9,387	7,250
Putnam	15,365	13,555
Ralls	12,294	11,838
Randolph	24,803	22,751
Ray	24,215	20,190
Reynolds	6,803	5,722
Ripley	8,512	5,377
St. Charles	22,977	23,065
St. Clair	16,747	14,125
Ste. Genevieve	9,883	10,380
St. Francois	17,347	13,822
St. Louis	36,307	31,888
St. Louis city	451,770	350,518
Saline	33,762	29,911
Schuyler	11,249	10,470
Scotland	12,074	12,508
Scott	11,228	8,587
Shannon	8,898	3,441
Shelby	15,642	14,024
Stoddard	17,327	13,431
Stone	7,090	4,404

TABLE 2.—POPULATION BY COUNTIES—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1890	1880
Missouri—Continued.		
Sullivan	19,009	16,569
Taney	7,973	5,599
Texas	19,406	12,206
Vernon	31,505	19,369
Warren	9,913	10,806
Washington	13,153	12,896
Wayne	11,927	9,096
Webster	15,177	12,175
Worth	8,738	8,203
Wright	14,484	9,712
Montana	132,159	39,159
Beaverhead	4,655	2,712
Cascade	8,755	.....
Choteau	4,741	3,058
Custer	5,308	2,510
Dawson	2,056	180
Deerlodge	15,155	8,876
Fergus	3,514	.....
Gallatin	6,246	3,643
Jefferson	6,026	2,464
Lewis and Clarke	19,145	6,521
Madison	4,692	3,915
Meagher	4,749	2,743
Missoula	14,427	2,537
Park	6,881	.....
Silverbow	23,744	.....
Yellowstone	2,065	.....
Nebraska	1,058,910	452,402
Adams	24,303	10,235
Antelope	10,399	3,953
Arthur	91	.....
Banner	2,435	.....
Blaine	1,146	.....
Boone	8,683	4,170
Boxbuttle	5,494	.....
Boyd	695	.....
Brown	4,359	.....
Buffalo	22,102	7,531
Burt	11,069	6,937
Butler	15,454	9,194
Cass	24,080	16,683
Cedar	7,028	2,899
Chase	4,807	70
Cherry	6,428	.....
Cheyenne	5,693	1,558
Clay	16,310	11,294
Colfax	10,453	6,588
Cuming	12,265	5,569
Custer	21,677	2,211
Dakota	5,286	3,213
Dawes	9,722	.....
Dawson	10,129	2,909
Deuel	2,893	.....
Dixon	8,084	4,177
Dodge	19,260	11,263
Douglas	158,008	37,645
Dundy	4,012	37
Fillmore	16,022	10,204
Franklin	7,693	5,465
Frontier	8,497	934
Furnas	9,840	6,407
Gage	36,344	13,164
Garfield	1,659	.....
Nebraska—Continued.		
Gosper	4,816	1,673
Grant	458	.....
Greeley	4,869	1,461
Hall	16,513	8,572
Hamilton	14,096	8,267
Harlan	8,158	6,086
Hayes	3,953	119
Hitchcock	5,799	1,012
Holt	13,672	3,267
Hooker	426	.....
Howard	9,430	4,391
Jefferson	14,850	8,096
Johnson	10,333	7,595
Kearney	9,061	4,072
Keith	2,556	194
Keyapaha	3,920	.....
Kimball	959	.....
Knox	8,582	3,666
Lancaster	76,395	28,090
Lincoln	10,441	3,632
Logan	1,378	.....
Loup	1,662	.....
McPherson	401	.....
Madison	13,669	5,589
Merrick	8,758	5,341
Nance	5,773	1,212
Nemaha	12,930	10,451
Nuckolls	11,417	4,235
Otoe	25,403	15,727
Pawnee	10,340	6,920
Perkins	4,364	.....
Phelps	9,809	2,447
Pierce	4,864	1,202
Platte	15,437	9,511
Polk	10,817	6,846
Redwillow	8,837	3,044
Richardson	17,574	15,031
Rock	3,083	.....
Saline	20,097	14,491
Sarpy	6,875	4,481
Saunders	21,577	15,810
Scotts Bluff	1,868	.....
Seward	16,140	11,147
Sheridan	8,687	.....
Sherman	6,399	2,061
Sioux	2,452	699
Stanton	4,619	1,813
Thayer	12,738	6,113
Thomas	517	.....
Thurston	3,176	109
Valley	7,092	2,324
Washington	11,869	8,631
Wayne	6,169	813
Webster	11,210	7,104
Wheeler	1,683	644
York	17,279	11,170
Unorganized territory	.....	2,913
Nevada	45,761	62,266
Churchill	703	479
Douglas	1,551	1,581
Elko	4,794	5,716
Esmeralda	2,148	3,220
Eureka	3,275	7,080
Humboldt	3,434	3,480
Lander	2,266	3,624

TABLE 2.—POPULATION BY COUNTIES—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1890	1880
Nevada—Continued.		
Lincoln	2,466	2,637
Lyon	1,987	2,409
Nye	1,200	1,875
Ormsby	4,883	5,412
Roop	.....	286
Storey	8,806	16,115
Washoe	6,437	5,664
White Pine	1,721	2,682
New Hampshire	376,530	346,991
Belknap	20,321	17,948
Carroll	18,124	18,224
Cheshire	29,579	28,734
Coos	23,211	18,589
Grafton	37,217	38,788
Hillsboro	93,247	75,634
Merrimack	49,435	46,300
Rockingham	49,650	49,064
Strafford	38,442	35,558
Sullivan	17,304	18,161
New Jersey	1,444,933	1,131,116
Atlantic	28,836	18,704
Bergen	47,226	36,786
Burlington	58,528	55,402
Camden	87,687	62,942
Cape May	11,268	9,765
Cumberland	45,438	37,687
Essex	256,098	189,929
Gloucester	28,649	25,886
Hudson	275,126	187,944
Hunterdon	35,355	38,570
Mercer	79,978	58,061
Middlesex	61,754	52,286
Monmouth	69,128	55,538
Morris	54,101	50,861
Ocean	15,974	14,455
Passaic	105,046	68,860
Salem	25,151	24,579
Somerset	28,311	27,162
Sussex	22,259	23,539
Union	72,467	55,571
Warren	36,553	36,589
New Mexico	153,593	119,565
Bernalillo	20,913	17,225
Colfax	7,974	3,398
Donna Ana	9,191	7,612
Grant	9,657	4,539
Lincoln	7,081	2,513
Mora	10,618	9,751
Rio Arriba	11,534	11,023
San Juan	1,890	.....
San Miguel	24,204	20,638
Santa Fe	13,562	10,867
Sierra	3,630	.....
Socorro	9,595	7,875
Taos	9,868	11,029
Valencia	13,876	13,095
New York	5,997,853	5,082,871
Albany	164,555	154,890
Allegany	43,240	41,810
Broome	62,973	49,483
Cattaraugus	60,866	55,806
Cayuga	65,302	65,081

COUNTIES.	1890	1880
New York—Continued.		
Chautauqua	75,202	65,342
Chemung	48,265	43,065
Chenango	37,776	39,891
Clinton	46,457	50,897
Columbia	46,172	47,928
Cortland	28,657	25,825
Delaware	45,496	42,721
Dutchess	77,879	79,184
Erie	322,981	219,884
Essex	33,052	34,515
Franklin	38,110	32,390
Fulton	37,650	30,985
Genesee	33,265	32,806
Greene	31,598	32,695
Hamilton	4,762	3,923
Herkimer	45,608	42,669
Jefferson	68,806	66,103
Kings	838,547	599,495
Lewis	29,806	31,416
Livingston	37,801	39,562
Madison	42,892	44,112
Monroe	189,586	144,903
Montgomery	45,699	38,315
New York	1,515,301	1,206,299
Niagara	62,491	54,173
Oneida	122,922	115,475
Onondaga	146,247	117,893
Ontario	48,453	49,541
Orange	97,859	88,220
Orleans	30,803	30,128
Oswego	71,883	77,911
Otsego	50,861	51,397
Putnam	14,849	15,181
Queens	128,059	90,574
Rensselaer	124,511	115,328
Richmond	51,693	38,991
Rockland	35,162	27,690
St. Lawrence	85,048	85,997
Saratoga	57,663	55,156
Schenectady	29,797	23,538
Schoharie	29,164	32,910
Schuyler	16,711	18,842
Seneca	28,227	29,278
Steuben	81,473	77,586
Suffolk	62,491	53,888
Sullivan	31,031	32,491
Tioga	29,935	32,673
Tompkins	32,923	34,445
Ulster	87,062	85,838
Warren	27,866	25,179
Washington	45,690	47,871
Wayne	49,729	51,709
Westchester	146,772	108,988
Wyoming	31,193	30,907
Yates	21,001	21,087
North Carolina	1,617,947	1,399,750
Alamance	18,271	14,613
Alexander	9,430	8,355
Alleghany	6,523	5,465
Anson	20,027	17,994
Ashe	15,628	14,437
Beaufort	21,072	17,474
Bertie	19,176	16,399
Bladen	16,763	16,158
Brunswick	10,900	9,389
Buncombe	35,266	21,909

TABLE 2.—POPULATION BY COUNTIES—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1890	1880
North Carolina—Continued.		
Burke	14,939	12,809
Cabarrus	18,142	14,964
Caldwell	12,298	10,291
Camden	5,657	6,274
Carteret	10,825	9,784
Caswell	16,028	17,825
Catawba	18,689	14,946
Chatham	25,413	23,453
Cherokee	9,976	8,182
Chowan	9,167	7,900
Clay	4,197	3,316
Cleveland	20,394	16,571
Columbus	17,856	14,439
Craven	20,533	19,729
Cumberland	27,321	23,836
Currituck	6,747	6,476
Dare	3,768	3,243
Davidson	21,702	20,333
Davie	11,621	11,096
Duplin	18,690	18,773
Durham	18,041	.....
Edgecombe	24,113	26,181
Forsyth	28,434	18,070
Franklin	21,090	20,829
Gaston	17,764	14,254
Gates	10,252	8,897
Graham	3,313	2,335
Granville	24,484	31,286
Greene	10,039	10,037
Guilford	28,052	23,585
Halifax	28,908	30,300
Harnett	13,700	10,862
Haywood	13,346	10,271
Henderson	12,589	10,281
Hertford	13,851	11,843
Hyde	8,903	7,765
Iredell	25,462	22,675
Jackson	9,512	7,343
Johnston	27,239	28,461
Jones	7,403	7,491
Lenoir	14,879	15,344
Lincoln	12,586	11,061
McDowell	10,939	9,836
Macon	10,102	8,064
Madison	17,805	12,810
Martin	15,221	13,140
Mecklenburg	42,673	34,175
Mitchell	12,807	9,435
Montgomery	11,239	9,374
Moore	20,479	16,821
Nash	20,707	17,731
New Hanover	24,026	21,376
Northampton	21,242	20,032
Onslow	10,303	9,829
Orange	14,948	23,698
Pamlico	7,146	6,323
Pasquotank	10,748	10,369
Pender	12,514	12,468
Perquimans	9,293	9,466
Person	15,151	13,719
Pitt	25,519	21,794
Polk	5,902	5,062
Randolph	25,195	20,836
Richmond	23,948	18,245
Robeson	31,483	23,880
Rockingham	25,363	21,744
Rowan	24,123	19,965
Rutherford	18,770	15,198
Sampson	25,096	22,894
Stanly	12,136	10,505
Stokes	17,199	15,353
Surry	19,281	15,302
Swain	6,577	3,784
Transylvania	5,881	5,340
Tyrrell	4,225	4,545
Union	21,259	18,056
Vance	17,581	.....
Wake	49,207	47,939
Warren	19,360	22,619
Washington	10,200	8,928
Watauga	10,611	8,160
Wayne	26,100	24,951
Wilkes	22,675	19,181
Wilson	18,644	16,064
Yadkin	13,790	12,420
Yancey	9,490	7,694
North Dakota	182,719	a36,909
Alred	.....	.....
Barnes	7,045	1,585
Benson	2,460	.....
Billings	170	1,323
Bottineau	2,893	.....
Bowman	6	.....
Buford	803	.....
Burleigh	4,247	3,246
Cass	19,613	8,998
Cavalier	6,471	.....
Church	74	.....
De Smet	.....	.....
Dickey	5,573	.....
Dunn	159	.....
Eddy	1,377	.....
Emmons	1,971	38
Flannery	72	.....
Foster	1,210	37
Garfield	33	.....
Grand Forks	18,357	6,248
Griggs	2,817	.....
Hettinger	81	.....
Howard	.....	12
Kidder	1,211	89
Lamoure	3,187	20
Logan	597	.....
McHenry	1,584	.....
McIntosh	3,248	.....
McKenzie	3	.....
McLean	860	.....
Mercer	428	.....
Morton	4,728	200
Mountraille	122	13
Nelson	4,293	.....
Oliver	464	.....
Pembina	14,334	4,862
Pierce	905	.....
Ramsey	4,418	281
Ransom	5,393	537
Renville	99	.....

a Total population for Dakota territory in 1880, 135,177. The population of the remaining counties in 1880 is given under South Dakota.

TABLE 2.—POPULATION BY COUNTIES—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1890	1880
North Dakota—Continued.		
Richland	10,751	3,597
Rolette	2,427	.....
Sargent	5,076	.....
Sheridan	5	.....
Stark	2,304	.....
Steele	3,777	.....
Stevens	16	247
Stutsman	5,266	1,007
Towner	1,450	.....
Traill	10,217	4,123
Wallace	24	.....
Wallette	.....	432
Walsh	16,587	.....
Ward	1,681	.....
Wells	1,212	.....
Williams	109	14
Unorganized territory	511	.....
Ohio	3,672,316	3,198,062
Adams	26,093	21,005
Allen	40,644	31,314
Ashland	22,223	23,883
Ashtabula	43,655	37,139
Athens	35,194	28,411
Auglaize	28,100	25,444
Belmont	57,413	49,638
Brown	29,899	32,911
Butler	48,597	42,579
Carroll	17,566	16,416
Champaign	26,980	27,817
Clark	52,277	41,948
Clermont	33,553	36,713
Clinton	24,240	24,756
Columbiana	59,029	48,602
Coshocton	26,703	26,642
Crawford	31,927	30,583
Cuyahoga	309,970	196,943
Darke	42,961	40,496
Defiance	25,769	22,515
Delaware	27,189	27,381
Erie	35,462	32,640
Fairfield	33,939	34,284
Fayette	22,309	20,364
Franklin	124,087	86,797
Fulton	22,023	21,053
Gallia	27,005	28,124
Geauga	13,489	14,251
Greene	29,820	31,349
Guernsey	28,645	27,197
Hamilton	374,573	313,374
Hancock	42,563	27,784
Hardin	28,939	27,023
Harrison	20,830	20,456
Henry	25,080	20,585
Highland	29,048	30,281
Hocking	22,658	21,126
Holmes	21,139	20,776
Huron	31,949	31,609
Jackson	28,408	23,686
Jefferson	39,415	33,018
Knox	27,600	27,431
Lake	18,235	16,326
Lawrence	39,556	39,068
Licking	43,279	40,450
Logan	27,386	26,207
Lorain	40,295	35,526
Lucas	162,296	67,377
Madison	20,057	20,129
Mahoning	55,979	42,871
Marion	24,727	20,565
Medina	21,742	21,453
Meigs	29,813	32,325
Mercer	27,220	21,808
Miami	39,754	36,158
Monroe	25,175	26,496
Montgomery	100,852	78,550
Morgan	19,143	20,074
Morrow	18,120	19,672
Muskingum	51,210	49,774
Noble	20,753	21,138
Ottawa	21,974	19,762
Paulding	25,952	13,485
Perry	31,151	28,218
Pickaway	26,959	27,415
Pike	17,482	17,927
Portage	27,868	27,500
Preble	23,421	24,533
Putnam	30,188	23,713
Richland	38,072	36,306
Ross	39,454	40,307
Sandusky	30,617	32,057
Scioto	35,377	33,511
Seneca	40,869	36,947
Shelby	24,707	24,157
Stark	84,170	64,031
Summit	54,089	43,788
Trumbull	42,373	44,860
Tuscarawas	46,618	40,198
Union	22,860	22,375
Van Wert	29,671	23,028
Vinton	16,045	17,223
Warren	25,468	28,392
Washington	42,380	43,244
Wayne	39,005	40,076
Williams	24,897	23,821
Wood	44,392	34,022
Wyandot	21,722	22,395
Oklahoma (a)	61,834	.....
Beaver	2,674	.....
Canadian	7,158	.....
Cleveland	6,605	.....
Greer (a)	5,338	.....
Kingfisher	8,332	.....
Logan	12,770	.....
Oklahoma	11,742	.....
Payne	7,215	.....
Oregon	313,767	174,768
Baker	6,764	4,616
Benton	8,650	6,443
Clackamas	15,233	9,260
Clatsop	10,016	7,222
Columbia	5,191	3,042
Coos	8,874	4,834
Crook	3,244	.....

a Population of Greer county, in Indian territory (also claimed by Texas), included in that of Oklahoma territory for census purposes.

TABLE 2.—POPULATION BY COUNTIES—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1890	1880
Oregon—Continued.		
Curry	1,709	1,208
Douglas	11,864	9,596
Gilliam	3,600	.....
Grant	5,080	4,803
Harney	2,559	.....
Jackson	11,455	8,154
Josephine	4,878	2,485
Klamath	2,444	.....
Lake	2,604	2,804
Lane	15,198	9,411
Linn	16,265	12,676
Malheur	2,601	.....
Marion	22,934	14,576
Morrow	4,205	.....
Multnomah	74,884	25,203
Polk	7,858	6,601
Sherman	1,792	.....
Tillamook	2,982	970
Umatilla	13,381	9,607
Union	12,044	6,650
Wallowa	3,661	.....
Wasco	9,183	11,120
Washington	11,972	7,082
Yamhill	10,692	7,945
Pennsylvania	5,258,014	4,282,891
Adams	33,486	32,455
Allegheny	551,959	355,869
Armstrong	46,747	47,641
Beaver	50,077	39,605
Bedford	38,644	34,929
Berks	137,327	122,507
Blair	70,866	52,740
Bradford	59,233	58,541
Bucks	70,615	68,656
Butler	55,339	52,536
Cambria	66,375	46,811
Cameron	7,238	5,150
Carbon	38,624	31,923
Center	43,269	37,922
Chester	89,377	83,481
Clarion	36,802	40,328
Clearfield	69,565	43,408
Clinton	28,685	26,278
Columbia	36,832	32,409
Crawford	65,324	68,607
Cumberland	47,271	45,977
Dauphin	96,977	76,148
Delaware	74,683	56,101
Elk	22,239	12,800
Erie	86,074	74,068
Fayette	80,006	56,842
Forest	8,482	4,385
Franklin	51,433	49,855
Fulton	10,137	10,149
Greene	28,935	28,273
Huntingdon	35,751	33,954
Indiana	42,175	40,527
Jefferson	44,005	27,935
Juniata	16,655	18,227
Lackawanna	142,088	89,269
Lancaster	149,095	139,447
Lawrence	37,517	33,312
Lebanon	48,131	38,476
Lehigh	76,631	65,969
Luzerne	201,203	133,065
Lycoming	70,579	57,486
McKean	46,863	42,565
Mercer	55,744	56,161
Mifflin	19,996	19,577
Monroe	20,111	20,175
Montgomery	123,290	96,494
Pennsylvania—Continued.		
Montour	15,645	15,468
Northampton	84,220	70,312
Northumberland	74,698	53,123
Perry	26,276	27,522
Philadelphia	1,046,964	847,170
Pike	9,412	9,663
Potter	22,778	13,797
Schuylkill	154,163	129,974
Snyder	17,851	17,797
Somerset	37,317	33,110
Sullivan	11,620	8,073
Susquehanna	40,093	40,354
Tioga	52,313	45,814
Union	17,820	16,905
Venango	46,040	43,670
Warren	37,585	27,981
Washington	71,155	55,418
Wayne	31,010	33,513
Westmoreland	112,819	78,036
Wyoming	15,891	15,598
York	99,489	87,841
Rhode Island	345,506	276,531
Bristol	11,428	11,394
Kent	26,754	20,588
Newport	28,552	24,180
Providence	255,123	197,874
Washington	23,649	22,495
South Carolina	1,151,149	995,577
Abbeville	46,854	40,815
Aiken	31,822	28,112
Anderson	43,698	33,612
Barnwell	44,613	39,857
Beaufort	34,119	30,176
Berkeley	55,428	.....
Charleston	59,903	103,800
Chester	26,660	24,153
Chesterfield	18,458	16,345
Clarendon	23,233	19,190
Colleton	40,293	36,386
Darlington	29,134	34,485
Edgefield	40,259	45,844
Fairfield	28,599	27,765
Florence	25,027	.....
Georgetown	20,857	19,613
Greenville	44,310	37,496
Hampton	20,544	18,741
Horry	19,256	15,574
Kershaw	22,361	21,538
Lancaster	20,761	16,903
Laurens	31,610	29,444
Lexington	22,181	18,564
Marion	29,976	34,107
Marlboro	23,500	20,598
Newberry	26,434	26,497
Oconee	18,687	16,256
Orangeburg	49,393	41,395
Pickens	16,389	14,389
Richland	36,821	28,573
Spartanburg	55,385	40,409
Sumter	43,605	37,037
Union	25,363	24,080
Williamsburg	27,777	24,110
York	38,831	30,713
South Dakota	328,808	a98,268
Aurora	5,045	69
Beadle	9,586	1,290
Bonhomme	9,057	5,468

a Total population for Dakota territory in 1880, 135,177. The population of the remaining counties in 1880 is given under North Dakota.

TABLE 2.—POPULATION BY COUNTIES—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1890	1880
South Dakota—Continued.		
Boreman	.....	534
Brookings	10,132	4,945
Brown	16,855	353
Brule	6,737	238
Buffalo	993	63
Butte	1,037	.....
Campbell	3,510	50
Charles Mix	4,178	407
Choteau	8	.....
Clark	6,728	114
Clay	7,509	5,001
Codington	7,037	2,156
Custer	4,891	995
Davison	5,449	1,256
Day	9,168	97
Delano	40	.....
Deuel	4,574	2,302
Dewey	.....	46
Douglas	4,600	6
Edmunds	4,399	.....
Ewing	16	.....
Fall River	4,478	.....
Faulk	4,062	4
Grant	6,814	3,010
Gregory	295	.....
Hamlin	4,625	693
Hand	6,546	153
Hanson	4,267	1,301
Harding	167	.....
Hughes	5,044	268
Hutchinson	10,469	5,573
Hyde	1,860	.....
Jackson	30	.....
Jerauld	3,605	.....
Kingsbury	8,562	1,102
Lake	7,508	2,657
Lawrence	11,673	13,248
Lincoln	9,143	5,890
Lugenbeel	.....	.....
Lyman	233	124
McCook	6,448	1,283
McPherson	5,940	.....
Marshall	4,544	.....
Martin	7	.....
Meade	4,640	.....
Meyer	.....	115
Miner	5,165	363
Minnehaha	21,879	8,251
Moody	5,941	3,915
Nowlin	149	.....
Pennington	6,540	2,244
Potter	2,910	.....
Pratt	23	.....
Presho	181	.....
Pyatt	34	.....
Rinehart	.....	.....
Roberts	1,997	.....
Sanborn	4,610	.....
Schnasse	.....	.....
Scobey	32	.....
Shannon	.....	113
Spink	10,581	477
Stanley	1,028	793
Sterling	96	.....
Sully	2,412	296
Todd	188	203
Tripp	.....	.....
Turner	10,256	5,320
Union	9,130	6,813
Wagner	.....	.....
Walworth	2,153	46
Washabaugh	.....	.....
Washington	40	.....

COUNTIES.	1890	1880
South Dakota—Continued.		
Yankton	10,444	8,390
Ziebach	510	.....
Fort Sisseton	.....	134
Sisseton and Wahpeton Indian reservation.	.....	73
Tennessee	1,767,518	542,359
Anderson	15,128	10,820
Bedford	24,739	26,025
Benton	11,230	9,780
Bledsoe	6,134	5,617
Blount	17,589	15,985
Bradley	13,607	12,124
Campbell	13,486	10,005
Cannon	12,197	11,859
Carroll	23,639	22,103
Carter	13,389	10,019
Cheatham	8,845	7,956
Chester	9,069	.....
Claiborne	15,103	13,373
Clay	7,260	6,987
Cocke	16,523	14,808
Coffee	13,827	12,894
Crockett	15,146	14,109
Cumberland	5,376	4,538
Davidson	108,174	79,026
Decatur	8,995	8,498
Dekalb	15,650	14,813
Dickson	13,645	12,460
Dyer	19,878	15,118
Fayette	28,878	31,871
Fentress	5,226	5,941
Franklin	18,929	17,178
Gibson	35,859	32,685
Giles	34,957	36,014
Grainger	13,196	12,384
Greene	26,614	24,005
Grundy	6,345	4,592
Hamblen	11,418	10,187
Hamilton	53,482	23,642
Hancock	10,342	9,098
Hardeman	21,029	22,921
Hardin	17,698	14,793
Hawkins	22,246	20,610
Haywood	23,558	26,053
Henderson	16,336	17,430
Henry	21,070	22,142
Hickman	14,499	12,095
Houston	5,390	4,295
Humphreys	11,720	11,379
Jackson	13,325	12,008
James	4,903	5,187
Jefferson	16,478	15,846
Johnson	8,858	7,766
Knox	59,557	39,124
Lake	5,304	3,968
Lauderdale	18,756	14,918
Lawrence	12,286	10,383
Lewis	2,555	2,181
Lincoln	27,382	26,960
Loudon	9,273	9,148
McMinn	17,890	15,064
McNairy	15,510	17,271
Macon	10,878	9,321
Madison	30,497	30,874
Marion	15,411	10,910
Marshall	18,906	19,259
Maury	38,112	39,904
Meigs	6,930	7,117
Monroe	15,729	14,283
Montgomery	29,697	28,481
Moore	5,975	6,233

TABLE 2.—POPULATION BY COUNTIES—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1890	1880
Tennessee—Continued.		
Morgan	7,639	5,156
Obion	27,273	22,912
Overton	12,039	12,153
Perry	7,785	7,174
Pickett	4,736	.....
Polk	8,361	7,269
Putnam	13,683	11,501
Rhea	12,647	7,073
Roane	17,418	15,237
Robertson	20,078	18,861
Rutherford	35,097	36,741
Scott	9,794	6,021
Sequatchie	3,027	2,565
Sevier	18,761	15,541
Shelby	112,740	78,430
Smith	18,404	17,799
Stewart	12,193	12,690
Sullivan	20,879	18,321
Sumner	23,668	23,625
Tipton	24,271	21,033
Trousdale	5,850	6,646
Unicoi	4,619	3,645
Union	11,459	10,260
Van Buren	2,863	2,933
Warren	14,413	14,079
Washington	20,354	16,181
Wayne	11,471	11,301
Weakley	28,955	24,538
White	12,348	11,176
Williamson	26,321	28,313
Wilson	27,148	28,747
Texas	2,235,523	1,591,749
Anderson	20,923	17,395
Andrews	24	.....
Angelina	6,306	5,239
Aransas	1,824	996
Archer	2,101	596
Armstrong	944	31
Atascosa	6,459	4,217
Austin	17,859	14,429
Bailey	.....	.....
Bandera	3,795	2,158
Bastrop	20,736	17,215
Baylor	2,595	715
Bee	3,720	2,298
Bell	33,377	20,518
Bexar	49,266	30,470
Blanco	4,649	3,583
Borden	222	35
Bosque	14,224	11,217
Bowie	20,267	10,965
Brazoria	11,506	9,774
Brazos	16,650	13,576
Brewster	710	.....
Briscoe	.....	12
Brown	11,421	8,414
Buchel	298	.....
Burleson	13,001	9,243
Burnet	10,747	6,855
Caldwell	15,769	11,757
Calhoun	815	1,739
Callahan	5,457	3,453
Cameron	14,424	14,959
Camp	6,624	5,931
Carson	356	.....
Cass	22,554	16,724
Castro	9	.....
Chambers	2,241	2,187
Cherokee	22,975	16,723
Childress	1,175	25
Clay	7,503	5,045
Cochran	.....	.....

COUNTIES.	1890	1880
Texas—Continued.		
Coke	2,059	.....
Coleman	6,112	3,603
Collin	36,736	25,983
Collingsworth	357	6
Colorado	19,512	16,673
Comal	6,398	5,546
Comanche	15,608	8,608
Concho	1,065	800
Cooke	24,696	20,391
Coryell	16,873	10,924
Cottle	240	24
Crane	15	.....
Crockett	194	127
Crosby	346	82
Dallam	112	.....
Dallas	67,042	33,488
Dawson	29	24
Deaf Smith	179	38
Delta	9,117	5,597
Denton	21,280	18,143
Dewitt	14,307	10,082
Dickens	295	28
Dimmit	1,049	665
Donley	1,056	160
Duval	7,598	5,732
Eastland	10,373	4,855
Ector	224	.....
Edwards	1,970	266
Ellis	31,774	21,294
El Paso	15,678	3,845
Encinal	2,744	1,902
Erath	21,594	11,796
Falls	20,706	16,240
Fannin	38,709	25,501
Fayette	31,481	27,996
Fisher	2,996	136
Floyd	529	3
Foley	25	.....
Fort Bend	10,580	9,380
Franklin	6,481	5,280
Freestone	15,987	14,921
Frio	3,112	2,130
Gaines	68	8
Galveston	31,476	24,121
Garza	14	36
Gillespie	7,056	5,228
Glasscock	208	.....
Goliad	5,910	5,832
Gonzales	18,016	14,840
Gray	203	56
Grayson	53,211	38,108
Gregg	9,402	8,530
Grimes	21,312	18,603
Guadalupe	15,217	12,202
Hale	721	.....
Hall	703	36
Hamilton	9,313	6,365
Hansford	133	18
Hardeman	3,904	50
Hardin	3,956	1,870
Harris	37,249	27,985
Harrison	26,721	25,177
Hartley	252	100
Haskell	1,665	48
Hays	11,352	7,555
Hemphill	519	149
Henderson	12,285	9,735
Hidalgo	6,534	4,347
Hill	27,583	16,554
Hockley	.....	.....
Hood	7,614	6,125
Hopkins	20,572	15,461
Houston	19,360	16,702
Howard	1,210	50

TABLE 2.—POPULATION BY COUNTIES—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1890	1880
Texas—Continued.		
Hunt	31,885	17,230
Hutchinson	58	50
Irion	870	.....
Jack	9,740	6,626
Jackson	3,281	2,723
Jasper	5,592	5,779
Jeff Davis	1,394	.....
Jefferson	5,857	3,489
Johnson	22,313	17,911
Jones	3,797	546
Karnes	3,637	3,270
Kaufman	21,598	15,448
Kendall	3,826	2,763
Kent	324	92
Kerr	4,462	2,168
Kimble	2,243	1,343
King	173	40
Kinney	3,781	4,487
Knox	1,134	77
Lamar	37,302	27,193
Lamb	4	.....
Lampasas	7,584	5,421
Lasalle	2,139	789
Lavaca	21,867	13,641
Lee	11,952	8,937
Leon	13,841	12,817
Liberty	4,230	4,999
Limestone	21,678	16,246
Lipscomb	632	69
Live Oak	2,055	1,994
Llano	6,772	4,962
Loving	3	.....
Lubbock	33	25
Lynn	24	9
McCulloch	3,217	1,533
McLennan	39,204	26,934
McMullen	1,038	701
Madison	8,512	5,395
Marion	10,862	10,983
Martin	264	12
Mason	5,180	2,655
Matagorda	3,985	3,940
Maverick	3,698	2,967
Medina	5,730	4,492
Menard	1,215	1,239
Midland	1,033	.....
Milam	24,773	18,659
Mills	5,493	.....
Mitchell	2,059	117
Montague	18,863	11,257
Montgomery	11,765	10,154
Moore	15	.....
Morris	6,580	5,032
Motley	139	24
Nacogdoches	15,984	11,590
Navarro	26,373	21,702
Newton	4,650	4,359
Nolan	1,573	640
Nueces	8,093	7,673
Ochiltree	198	.....
Oldham	270	287
Orange	4,770	2,938
Palo Pinto	8,320	5,885
Panola	14,328	12,219
Parker	21,682	15,870
Parmer	7	.....
Pecos	1,326	1,807
Polk	10,332	7,189
Potter	849	28
Presidio	1,608	2,873
Rains	3,909	3,035
Randall	187	3
Red River	21,452	17,194
Reeves	1,247	.....
Refugio	1,239	1,585
Roberts	326	32
Robertson	26,506	22,383
Rockwall	5,972	2,984
Runnels	3,193	980
Rusk	18,559	18,936
Sabine	4,969	4,161
San Augustine	6,688	5,081
San Jacinto	7,360	6,186
San Patricio	1,312	1,010
San Saba	6,641	5,321
Schleicher	155	.....
Scurry	1,415	102
Shackelford	2,012	2,057
Shelby	14,365	9,523
Sherman	34	.....
Smith	28,324	21,863
Somervell	3,419	2,649
Starr	10,749	8,304
Stephens	4,926	4,725
Stonewall	1,024	101
Sutton	658	.....
Swisher	100	4
Tarrant	41,142	24,671
Taylor	6,957	1,736
Terry	21	.....
Throckmorton	902	711
Titus	8,190	5,959
Tom Green	5,152	3,615
Travis	36,322	27,028
Trinity	7,648	4,915
Tyler	10,877	5,825
Upshur	12,695	10,296
Upton	52	.....
Uvalde	3,804	2,541
Valverde	2,874	.....
Van Zandt	16,225	12,619
Victoria	8,737	6,289
Walker	12,874	12,024
Waller	10,888	9,024
Ward	77	.....
Washington	29,161	27,565
Webb	14,843	5,273
Wharton	7,584	4,549
Wheeler	778	502
Wichita	4,831	433
Wilbarger	7,093	123
Williamson	25,909	15,155
Wilson	10,655	7,118
Winkler	18	.....
Wise	24,134	16,601
Wood	13,932	11,212
Yoakum	4	.....
Young	5,049	4,736
Zapata	3,562	3,636
Zavalla	1,097	410
Utah	207,905	143,963
Beaver	3,340	3,918
Boxelder	7,642	6,761
Cache	15,509	12,562
Davis	6,751	5,279
Emery	5,976	556
Garfield	2,457	.....
Grand	541	.....
Iron	2,683	4,015
Juab	5,582	3,474
Kane	1,685	3,085
Millard	4,083	3,727
Morgan	1,780	1,783
Piute	2,842	1,651
Rich	1,527	1,263
Salt Lake	58,457	31,977

TABLE 2.—POPULATION BY COUNTIES—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1890	1880
Utah—Continued.		
San Juan	365	204
Sanpete	13,146	11,557
Sevier	6,199	4,457
Summit	7,733	4,921
Tooele	3,700	4,497
Uinta	2,762	799
Utah	23,768	17,973
Wasatch	3,595	2,927
Washington	4,009	4,235
Weber	22,723	12,344
Vermont	332,422	332,286
Addison	22,277	24,173
Bennington	20,448	21,950
Caledonia	23,436	23,607
Chittenden	35,389	32,792
Essex	9,511	7,931
Franklin	29,755	30,225
Grand Isle	3,843	4,124
Lamoille	12,831	12,684
Orange	19,575	23,525
Orleans	22,101	22,083
Rutland	45,307	41,829
Washington	29,606	25,404
Windham	26,547	26,763
Windsor	31,706	35,196
Virginia	1,655,980	1,512,565
Accomac	27,277	24,408
Albemarle	32,379	32,618
Alexandria	18,597	17,546
Alleghany	9,283	5,586
Amelia	9,068	10,377
Amherst	17,551	18,709
Appomattox	9,589	10,080
Augusta	37,005	35,710
Bath	4,587	4,482
Bedford	31,213	31,205
Bland	5,129	5,004
Botetourt	14,854	14,809
Brunswick	17,245	16,707
Buchanan	5,867	5,694
Buckingham	14,383	15,540
Campbell	41,087	36,250
Caroline	16,681	17,243
Carroll	15,497	13,323
Charles City	5,066	5,512
Charlotte	15,077	16,653
Chesterfield	26,211	25,085
Clarke	8,071	7,682
Craig	3,835	3,794
Culpeper	13,233	13,408
Cumberland	9,482	10,540
Dickenson	5,077	.....
Dinwiddie	13,515	32,870
Elizabeth City	16,168	10,689
Essex	10,047	11,032
Fairfax	16,655	16,025
Fauquier	22,590	22,993
Floyd	14,405	13,255
Fluvanna	9,508	10,802
Franklin	24,985	25,084
Frederick	17,880	17,553
Giles	9,090	8,794
Gloucester	11,653	11,876
Goochland	9,958	10,292
Grayson	14,394	13,068
Greene	5,023	5,830
Greenesville	8,230	8,407
Halifax	34,424	33,588
Hanover	17,402	18,588
Henrico	103,394	82,703
Henry	18,208	16,009
Highland	5,352	5,164
Isle of Wight	11,313	10,572
Virginia—Continued.		
James City	5,643	5,422
King and Queen	9,669	10,502
King George	6,641	6,397
King William	9,605	8,751
Lancaster	7,191	6,160
Lee	18,216	15,116
Loudoun	23,274	23,634
Louisa	16,997	18,942
Lunenburg	11,372	11,535
Madison	10,225	10,562
Mathews	7,584	7,501
Mecklenburg	25,359	24,610
Middlesex	7,458	6,252
Montgomery	17,742	16,693
Nansemond	19,692	15,903
Nelson	15,336	16,536
New Kent	5,511	5,515
Norfolk	77,038	58,657
Northampton	10,313	9,152
Northumberland	7,885	7,929
Nottoway	11,583	11,156
Orange	12,814	13,052
Page	13,092	9,965
Patrick	14,147	12,833
Petersburg city	22,680	.....
Pittsylvania	59,941	52,589
Powhatan	6,791	7,817
Prince Edward	14,694	14,668
Prince George	7,872	10,054
Princess Anne	9,510	9,394
Prince William	9,805	9,180
Pulaski	12,790	8,755
Rappahannock	8,678	9,291
Richmond	7,146	7,195
Roanoke	30,101	13,105
Rockbridge	23,062	20,003
Rockingham	31,299	29,567
Russell	16,126	13,906
Scott	21,694	17,233
Shenandoah	19,671	18,204
Smyth	13,360	12,160
Southampton	20,078	18,012
Spottsylvania	14,233	14,828
Stafford	7,362	7,211
Surry	8,256	7,301
Sussex	11,100	10,062
Tazewell	19,899	12,861
Warren	8,280	7,399
Warwick	6,650	2,258
Washington	29,020	25,203
Westmoreland	8,399	8,846
Wise	9,345	7,772
Wythe	18,019	14,318
York	7,596	7,349
Washington	349,390	75,116
Adams	2,098	.....
Asotin	1,580	.....
Chehalis	9,249	921
Clallam	2,771	638
Clarke	11,709	5,490
Columbia	6,709	7,103
Cowlitz	5,917	2,002
Douglas	3,161	.....
Franklin	696	.....
Garfield	3,897	.....
Island	1,787	1,087
Jefferson	8,368	1,712
King	63,989	6,910
Kitsap	4,624	1,738
Kittitas	8,777	.....
Klickitat	5,167	4,055
Lewis	11,499	2,600
Lincoln	9,312	.....
Mason	2,826	639
Okanogan	1,467	.....

TABLE 2.—POPULATION BY COUNTIES—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1890	1880
Washington—Continued.		
Pacific	4,358	1,645
Pierce	50,940	3,319
San Juan	2,072	948
Skagit	8,747	.....
Skamania	774	809
Snohomish	8,514	1,387
Spokane	37,487	4,262
Stevens	4,341	1,245
Thurston	9,675	3,270
Wahkiakum	2,526	1,588
Wallawalla	12,224	8,716
Whatcom	18,591	3,137
Whitman	19,109	7,014
Yakima	4,429	2,811
West Virginia	762,794	618,457
Barbour	12,702	11,870
Berkeley	18,702	17,380
Boone	6,885	5,824
Braxton	13,928	9,787
Brooke	6,660	6,013
Cabell	23,595	13,744
Calhoun	8,155	6,072
Clay	4,659	3,460
Doddridge	12,183	10,552
Fayette	20,542	11,560
Gilmer	9,746	7,103
Grant	6,802	5,542
Greenbrier	18,034	15,060
Hampshire	11,419	10,366
Hancock	6,414	4,882
Hardy	7,567	6,794
Harrison	21,919	20,181
Jackson	19,021	16,312
Jefferson	15,553	15,005
Kanawha	42,756	32,466
Lewis	15,895	13,269
Lincoln	11,246	8,739
Logan	11,101	7,329
McDowell	7,300	3,074
Marion	20,721	17,198
Marshall	20,735	18,840
Mason	22,863	22,293
Mercer	16,002	7,467
Mineral	12,085	8,630
Monongalia	15,705	14,985
Monroe	12,429	11,501
Morgan	6,744	5,777
Nicholas	9,309	7,223
Ohio	41,557	37,457
Pendleton	8,711	8,022
Pleasants	7,539	6,256
Pocahontas	6,814	5,591
Preston	20,355	19,091
Putnam	14,342	11,375
Raleigh	9,597	7,367
Randolph	11,633	8,102
Ritchie	16,621	13,474
Roane	15,303	12,184
Summers	13,117	9,033
Taylor	12,147	11,455
Tucker	6,459	3,151
Tyler	11,962	11,073
Upshur	12,714	10,249
Wayne	18,652	14,739
Webster	4,783	3,207
Wetzel	16,841	13,896
Wirt	9,411	7,104
Wood	28,612	25,006
Wyoming	6,247	4,322
Wisconsin	1,686,880	1,315,497
Adams	6,889	6,741
Ashland	20,063	1,559
Barron	15,416	7,024
Bayfield	7,390	564
Brown	39,164	34,078
Buffalo	15,997	15,528
Burnett	4,393	3,140
Calumet	16,639	16,632
Chippewa	25,143	15,491
Clark	17,708	10,715
Columbia	28,350	28,065
Crawford	15,987	15,644
Dane	59,578	53,223
Dodge	44,984	45,931
Door	15,682	11,645
Douglas	13,468	655
Dunn	22,664	16,817
Eauclaire	30,673	19,993
Florence	2,604	.....
Fond du Lac	44,088	46,859
Forest	1,012	.....
Grant	36,651	37,852
Green	22,732	21,729
Green Lake	15,163	14,483
Iowa	22,117	23,628
Jackson	15,797	13,285
Jefferson	33,530	32,156
Juneau	17,121	15,582
Kenosha	15,581	13,550
Kewaunee	16,153	15,807
Lacrosse	38,801	27,073
Lafayette	20,265	21,279
Langlade	9,465	685
Lincoln	12,008	2,011
Manitowoc	37,831	37,505
Marathon	30,369	17,121
Marinette	20,304	8,929
Marquette	9,676	8,908
Milwaukee	236,101	138,537
Monroe	23,211	21,607
Oconto	15,009	9,848
Oneida	5,010	.....
Outagamie	38,690	28,716
Ozaukee	14,943	15,461
Pepin	6,932	6,226
Pierce	20,385	17,744
Polk	12,968	10,018
Portage	24,798	17,731
Price	5,258	785
Racine	36,268	30,922
Richland	19,121	18,174
Rock	43,220	38,823
St. Croix	23,139	18,956
Sauk	30,575	28,729
Sawyer	1,977	.....
Shawano	19,236	10,371
Sheboygan	42,489	34,206
Taylor	6,731	2,311
Trempealeau	18,920	17,189
Vernon	25,111	22,235
Walworth	27,860	26,249
Washburn	2,926	.....
Washington	22,751	23,442
Waukesha	33,270	28,957
Waupaca	26,794	20,955
Waushara	13,507	12,687
Winnebago	50,097	42,740
Wood	18,127	8,981
Wyoming	60,705	20,789
Albany	8,865	4,626
Carbon	6,857	8,438
Converse	2,738	.....
Crook	2,338	239
Fremont	2,463	.....
Johnson	2,357	637
Laramie	16,777	6,409
Natrona	1,094	.....
Sheridan	1,972	.....
Sweetwater	4,941	2,561
Uinta	7,881	2,879
Weston	2,422	.....

TABLE 3.—POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES, AND BOROUGHS HAVING 8,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE IN 1890, WITH POPULATION FOR 1880.

CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES, AND BOROUGHS.	POPULATION.		CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES, AND BOROUGHS.	POPULATION.	
	1890	1880		1890	1880
Adams, Mass	9,213	5,591	Canton, Ohio	26,189	12,258
Adrian, Mich	8,756	7,849	Carbondale, Pa	10,833	7,714
Akron, Ohio	27,601	16,512	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	18,020	10,104
Alameda, Cal	11,165	5,708	Charleston, S. C	54,955	49,984
Albany, N. Y	94,923	90,758	Charlotte, N. C	11,557	7,094
Alexandria, Va	14,339	13,659	Chattanooga, Tenn	29,100	12,892
Allegheny, Pa	105,287	78,682	Chelsea, Mass	27,909	21,782
Allentown, Pa	25,228	18,063	Chester, Pa	20,226	14,997
Alpena, Mich	11,283	6,153	Cheyenne, Wyo	11,690	3,456
Alton, Ill	10,294	8,975	Chicago, Ill	1,099,850	503,185
Altoona, Pa	30,337	19,710	Chicopee, Mass	14,050	11,286
Amesbury, Mass	9,798	3,355	Chillicothe, Ohio	11,288	10,938
Amsterdam, N. Y	17,336	9,466	Chippewa Falls, Wis	8,670	3,982
Anderson, Ind	10,741	4,126	Cincinnati, Ohio	296,908	255,139
Ann Arbor, Mich	9,431	8,061	Cleveland, Ohio	261,353	160,146
Anniston, Ala	9,998	942	Clinton, Iowa	13,619	9,052
Ansonia, Conn. (a)	10,342	.....	Clinton, Mass	10,424	8,029
Appleton, Wis	11,869	8,005	Cohoes, N. Y	22,509	19,416
Arkansas city, Kan	8,347	1,012	Colorado Springs, Colo	11,140	4,226
Asheville, N. C	10,235	2,616	Columbia, Pa	10,599	8,312
Ashland, Wis	9,956	.....	Columbia, S. C	15,353	10,036
Ashtabula, Ohio	8,338	4,445	Columbus, Ga	17,303	10,123
Atchison, Kan	13,963	15,105	Columbus, Ohio	88,150	51,647
Athens, Ga	8,639	6,099	Concord, N. H	17,004	13,843
Atlanta, Ga	65,533	37,409	Corning, N. Y	8,550	4,802
Atlantic city, N. J	13,055	5,477	Cortland, N. Y	8,590	4,050
Auburn, Me	11,250	9,555	Council Bluffs, Iowa	21,474	18,063
Auburn, N. Y	25,858	21,924	Covington, Ky	37,371	29,720
Augusta, Ga	33,300	21,891	Cranston, R. I	8,099	5,940
Augusta, Me	10,527	8,665	Cumberland, Md	12,729	10,693
Aurora, Ill	19,688	11,873	Cumberland, R. I	8,090	6,445
Austin, Tex	14,575	11,013	Dallas, Tex	38,067	10,358
Baltimore, Md	434,439	332,313	Danbury, Conn	16,552	.....
Bangor, Me	19,103	16,856	Danville, Ill	11,491	7,733
Bath, Me	8,723	7,874	Danville, Va	10,305	7,526
Baton Rouge, La	10,478	7,197	Davenport, Iowa	26,872	21,831
Battle Creek, Mich	13,197	7,063	Dayton, Ohio	b61,220	38,678
Bay city, Mich	27,839	20,693	Decatur, Ill	16,841	9,547
Bayonne, N. J	19,033	9,372	Delaware, Ohio	8,224	6,894
Beatrice, Neb	13,836	2,447	Denison, Tex	10,958	3,975
Beaver Falls, Pa	9,735	5,104	Denver, Colo	106,713	35,629
Bellaire, Ohio	9,934	8,025	Des Moines, Iowa	50,093	22,408
Belleville, Ill	15,361	10,683	Detroit, Mich	205,876	116,340
Beverly, Mass	10,821	8,456	Dover, N. H	12,790	11,687
Biddeford, Me	14,443	12,651	Dubuque, Iowa	30,311	22,254
Binghamton, N. Y	35,005	17,317	Duluth, Minn	33,115	838
Birmingham, Ala	26,178	3,086	Dunkirk, N. Y	9,416	7,248
Bloomington, Ill	20,484	17,180	Dunmore, Pa	8,315	5,151
Boston, Mass	448,477	362,839	East Liverpool, Ohio	10,956	5,568
Braddock, Pa	8,561	3,310	Easton, Pa	14,481	11,924
Bradford, Pa	10,514	9,197	East Portland, Ore	10,532	2,934
Bridgeport, Conn	48,866	27,643	East Providence, R. I	8,422	5,056
Bridgeton, N. J	11,424	8,722	East St. Louis, Ill	15,169	9,185
Brockton, Mass	27,294	13,608	Eauclaire, Wis	17,415	10,119
Brookline, Mass	12,103	8,057	Edgewater, N. Y	14,265	8,044
Brooklyn, N. Y	806,343	566,663	Elgin, Ill	17,823	8,787
Brunswick, Ga	8,459	2,891	Elizabeth, N. J	37,764	28,229
Buffalo, N. Y	255,664	155,134	Elkhart, Ind	11,360	6,953
Burlington, Iowa	22,565	19,450	Elmira, N. Y	30,893	20,541
Burlington, Vt	14,590	11,365	El Paso, Tex	10,338	736
Butler, Pa	8,734	3,163	Erie, Pa	40,634	27,737
Butte, Mont	10,723	3,363	Evansville, Ind	50,756	29,280
Cairo, Ill	10,324	9,011	Everett, Mass	11,068	4,159
Cambridge, Mass	70,028	52,669	Fall River, Mass	74,398	48,961
Camden, N. J	58,313	41,659	Findlay, Ohio	18,553	4,633

a The town. b Includes a population of 3,242 for territory which, by decision of the court of common pleas of Montgomery county, is now outside the limits of Dayton city.

TABLE 3.—POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES, AND BOROUGHS HAVING 8,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE IN 1890, WITH POPULATION FOR 1880—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES, AND BOROUGHS.	POPULATION.		CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES, AND BOROUGHS.	POPULATION.	
	1890	1880		1890	1880
Fitchburg, Mass	22,037	12,429	Kankakee, Ill	9,025	5,651
Flint, Mich	9,803	8,409	Kansas city, Kan	38,316	3,200
Flushing, N. Y	8,436	a6,683	Kansas city, Mo	c132,716	55,785
Fond du Lac, Wis	12,024	13,094	Kearney, Neb	8,074	1,782
Fort Scott, Kan	11,946	5,372	Keokuk, Iowa	14,101	12,117
Fort Smith, Ark	11,311	3,099	Key West, Fla	18,080	9,890
Fort Wayne, Ind	35,393	26,880	Kingston, N. Y	21,261	18,344
Fort Worth, Tex	23,076	6,663	Knoxville, Tenn	22,535	9,693
Framingham, Mass	9,239	6,235	Kokomo, Ind	8,261	4,042
Frederick, Md	8,193	8,659	Lacrosse, Wis	25,090	14,505
Freeport, Ill	10,189	8,516	Lafayette, Ind	16,243	14,860
Fresno, Cal	10,818	1,112	Lancaster, Pa	32,011	25,769
Galesburg, Ill	15,264	11,437	Lansing, Mich	13,102	8,319
Galveston, Tex	29,084	22,248	Lansingburg, N. Y	10,550	7,432
Gardner, Mass	8,424	4,988	Laredo, Tex	11,319	3,521
Glens Falls, N. Y	9,509	4,900	Lasalle, Ill	9,855	7,847
Gloucester, Mass	24,651	19,329	Lawrence, Kan	9,997	8,510
Gloversville, N. Y	13,864	7,133	Lawrence, Mass	44,654	39,151
Grand Rapids, Mich	60,278	32,016	Leadville, Colo	10,384	14,820
Green Bay, Wis	9,069	7,464	Leavenworth, Kan	19,768	16,546
Greenville, S. C	8,607	6,160	Lebanon, Pa	14,664	8,778
Greenwich, Conn. (b)	10,131	7,892	Lewiston, Me	21,701	19,083
Hagerstown, Md	10,118	6,627	Lexington, Ky	21,567	16,656
Hamilton, Ohio	17,565	12,122	Lima, Ohio	15,981	7,567
Hannibal, Mo	12,857	11,074	Lincoln, Neb	55,154	13,003
Harrisburg, Pa	39,385	30,762	Lincoln, R. I	20,355	13,765
Harrison, N. J	8,338	6,896	Little Falls, N. Y	8,783	6,910
Hartford, Conn	53,230	42,015	Little Rock, Ark	25,874	13,138
Hastings, Neb	13,584	2,817	Lockport, N. Y	16,038	13,522
Haverhill, Mass	27,412	18,472	Logansport, Ind	13,328	11,196
Hazleton, Pa	11,872	6,935	Long Island city, N. Y	30,506	17,129
Helena, Mont	13,834	3,624	Los Angeles, Cal	50,395	11,183
Henderson, Ky	8,835	5,365	Louisville, Ky	161,129	123,758
Hoboken, N. J	43,648	30,999	Lowell, Mass	77,396	59,475
Holyoke, Mass	35,637	21,915	Lynchburg, Va	19,709	15,959
Hornellsville, N. Y	10,996	8,195	Lynn, Mass	55,727	38,274
Hot Springs, Ark	8,086	3,554	McKeesport, Pa	20,741	8,212
Houston, Tex	27,557	16,513	Macon, Ga	22,746	12,749
Hudson, N. Y	9,970	8,670	Madison, Ind	8,936	8,945
Huntington, W. Va	10,108	3,174	Madison, Wis	13,426	10,324
Hutchinson, Kan	8,682	1,540	Mahanoy, Pa	11,288	7,181
Hyde Park, Mass	10,193	7,088	Malden, Mass	23,031	12,017
Indianapolis, Ind	105,436	75,056	Manchester, Conn	8,222	6,462
Iron Mountain, Mich	8,599	.....	Manchester, N. H	44,126	32,630
Ironton, Ohio	10,939	8,857	Manchester, Va	9,246	5,729
Ishpeming, Mich	11,197	6,039	Manistee, Mich	12,812	6,930
Ithaca, N. Y	11,079	9,105	Mankato, Minn	8,838	5,556
Jackson, Mich	20,798	16,105	Mansfield, Ohio	13,473	9,859
Jackson, Tenn	10,039	5,377	Marblehead, Mass	8,202	7,467
Jacksonville, Fla	17,201	7,650	Marietta, Ohio	8,273	5,444
Jacksonville, Ill	12,935	10,927	Marinette, Wis	11,523	2,750
Jamestown, N. Y	16,038	9,357	Marion, Ind	8,769	3,182
Janesville, Wis	10,836	9,018	Marion, Ohio	8,327	3,899
Jeffersonville, Ind	10,666	9,357	Marlboro, Mass	13,805	10,127
Jersey city, N. J	163,003	120,722	Marquette, Mich	9,093	4,690
Johnston, R. I	9,778	5,765	Marshall, Iowa	8,914	6,240
Johnstown, Pa	21,805	8,380	Massillon, Ohio	10,092	6,536
Joliet, Ill	23,264	11,657	Meadville, Pa	9,520	8,809
Joplin, Mo	9,943	7,038	Medford, Mass	11,079	7,573
Kalamazoo, Mich	17,853	11,937	Melrose, Mass	8,519	4,569

a Estimated.
b The town.
c Includes a population of 13,048 for territory which, by decision of the supreme court of the state, is now outside the limits of Kansas city.

TABLE 3.—POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES, AND BOROUGHS HAVING 8,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE IN 1890, WITH POPULATION FOR 1880—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES, AND BOROUGHS.	POPULATION.	
	1890	1880
Memphis, Tenn	a64,495	33,592
Menominee, Mich	10,630	8,288
Meriden, Conn	21,652	15,540
Meridian, Miss	10,624	4,008
Michigan city, Ind	10,776	7,366
Middletown, Conn	9,013	6,826
Middletown, N. Y	11,977	8,494
Milford, Mass	8,780	9,310
Millville, N. J	10,002	7,060
Milwaukee, Wis	204,468	115,587
Minneapolis, Minn	164,738	46,887
Moberly, Mo	8,215	6,070
Mobile, Ala	31,076	29,132
Moline, Ill	12,000	7,890
Montgomery, Ala	21,883	16,713
Morristown, N. J	8,156	5,418
Mount Carmel, Pa	8,254	2,378
Mount Vernon, N. Y	10,830	4,586
Muncie, Ind	11,345	5,219
Muscatine, Iowa	11,454	8,295
Muskegon, Mich	22,702	11,262
Nanticoke, Pa	10,044	3,884
Nashua, N. H	19,311	13,397
Nashville, Tenn	76,168	43,350
Natchez, Miss	10,101	7,958
Natick, Mass	9,118	8,479
Nebraska city, Neb	11,494	4,183
New Albany, Ind	21,059	16,423
Newark, N. J	181,830	136,508
Newark, Ohio	14,270	9,600
New Bedford, Mass	40,733	26,845
New Brighton, N. Y	16,423	12,679
New Britain, Conn	16,519	11,800
New Brunswick, N. J	18,603	17,166
Newburg, N. Y	23,087	18,049
Newburyport, Mass	13,947	13,538
Newcastle, Pa	11,600	8,418
New Haven, Conn	81,298	62,882
New London, Conn	13,757	10,537
New Orleans, La	242,039	216,090
Newport, Ky	24,918	20,433
Newport, R. I	19,457	15,693
New Rochelle, N. Y	8,217	.....
Newton, Mass	24,379	16,995
New York, N. Y	1,515,301	1,206,299
Norfolk, Va	34,871	21,966
Norristown, Pa	19,791	13,063
North Adams, Mass	16,074	10,191
Northampton, Mass	14,990	12,172
Norwalk, Conn. (b)	17,747	13,956
Norwich, Conn	16,156	15,112
Oakland, Cal	48,682	34,555
Ogden, Utah	14,889	6,069
Ogdensburg, N. Y	11,662	10,341
Oil city, Pa	10,932	7,315
Omaha, Neb	140,452	30,518
Orange, N. J	18,844	13,207
Oshkosh, Wis	22,836	15,748
Oswego, N. Y	21,842	21,116
Ottawa, Ill	9,985	7,834
Ottumwa, Iowa	14,001	9,004
Owensboro, Ky	9,837	6,231
Paducah, Ky	12,797	8,036
Paris, Tex	8,254	3,980
Parkersburg, W. Va	8,408	6,582
Passaic, N. J	13,028	6,532
Paterson, N. J	78,347	51,031
Pawtucket, R. I	27,633	19,030
Peabody, Mass	10,158	9,028
Peekskill, N. Y	9,676	6,893
Pensacola, Fla	11,750	6,845
Peoria, Ill	41,024	29,259
Perth Amboy, N. J	9,512	4,808
Petersburg, Va	22,680	21,656
Phenixville, Pa	8,514	6,682
Philadelphia, Pa	1,046,964	847,170
Phillipsburg, N. J	8,644	7,781
Pine Bluff, Ark	9,952	3,203
Piqua, Ohio	9,090	6,031
Pittsburg, Pa	238,617	156,389
Pittsfield, Mass	17,281	13,364
Pittston, Pa	10,302	7,472
Plainfield, N. J	11,267	8,125
Plattsmouth, Neb	8,392	4,175
Plymouth, Pa	9,344	6,065
Port Huron, Mich	13,543	8,883
Port Jervis, N. Y	9,327	8,678
Portland, Me	36,425	33,810
Portland, Ore	46,385	17,577
Portsmouth, N. H	9,827	9,690
Portsmouth, Ohio	12,394	11,321
Portsmouth, Va	13,268	11,390
Pottstown, Pa	13,285	5,305
Pottsville, Pa	14,117	13,253
Poughkeepsie, N. Y	22,206	20,207
Providence, R. I	132,146	104,857
Pueblo, Colo	24,558	3,217
Quincy, Ill	31,494	27,268
Quincy, Mass	16,723	10,570
Racine, Wis	21,014	16,031
Raleigh, N. C	12,678	9,265
Reading, Pa	58,661	43,278
Richmond, Ind	16,608	12,742
Richmond, Va	81,388	63,600
Roanoke, Va	16,159	669
Rochester, N. Y	133,896	89,366
Rockford, Ill	23,584	13,129
Rock Island, Ill	13,634	11,659
Rockland, Me	8,174	7,599
Rome, N. Y	14,991	12,194
Rutland, Vt	11,760	12,149
Sacramento, Cal	26,386	21,420
Saginaw, Mich. (c)	46,322	10,525
St. Joseph, Mo	52,324	32,431
St. Louis, Mo	451,770	350,518
St. Paul, Minn	133,156	41,473
Salem, Mass	30,801	27,563
Salt Lake, Utah	44,843	20,768
San Antonio, Tex	37,673	20,550
San Diego, Cal	16,159	2,637
Sandusky, Ohio	18,471	15,838
San Francisco, Cal	298,997	233,959
San Jose, Cal	18,060	12,567
Saratoga Springs, N. Y	11,975	8,421
Savannah, Ga	43,189	30,709
Schenectady, N. Y	19,902	13,655
Scranton, Pa	75,215	45,850
Seattle, Wash	42,837	3,533
Sedalia, Mo	14,068	9,561
Shamokin, Pa	14,403	8,184

a Includes a population of 14,182 for territory recently annexed but which is not yet formally under the control of the city. b The town. c East Saginaw annexed April 1, 1890.

TABLE 3.—POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES, AND BOROUGHS HAVING 8,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE IN 1890, WITH POPULATION FOR 1880—Continued.

CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES, AND BOROUGHS.	POPULATION.		CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES, AND BOROUGHS.	POPULATION.	
	1890	1880		1890	1880
Sheboygan, Wis	16,359	7,314	Utica, N. Y	44,007	33,914
Shenandoah, Pa	15,944	10,147	Vernon, Conn	8,808	6,915
Shreveport, La	11,979	8,009	Vicksburg, Miss	13,373	11,814
Singsing, N. Y	9,352	6,578	Vincennes, Ind	8,853	7,680
Sioux city, Iowa	37,806	7,366	Virginia city, Nev	8,511	10,917
Sioux Falls, S. D	10,177	2,164	Waco, Tex	14,445	7,295
Somerville, Mass	40,152	24,933	Waltham, Mass	18,707	11,712
South Bend, Ind	21,819	13,280	Warwick, R. I	17,761	12,161
South Bethlehem, Pa	10,302	4,925	Washington, D. C	230,392	177,624
South Omaha, Neb	8,062	.....	Waterbury, Conn	28,646	17,806
Spencer, Mass	8,747	7,466	Watertown, N. Y	14,725	10,697
Spokane, Wash	19,922	350	Watertown, Wis	8,755	7,883
Springfield, Ill	24,963	19,743	Wausau, Wis	9,253	4,277
Springfield, Mass	44,179	33,340	West Bay city, Mich	12,981	6,397
Springfield, Mo	21,850	6,522	West Chester, Pa	8,028	7,046
Springfield, Ohio	31,895	20,730	Westfield, Mass	9,805	7,587
Stamford, Conn. (a)	15,700	11,297	West Troy, N. Y	12,967	8,820
Steelton, Pa	9,250	2,447	Weymouth, Mass	10,866	10,570
Steubenville, Ohio	13,394	12,093	Wheeling, W. Va	34,522	30,737
Stillwater, Minn	11,260	9,055	Wichita, Kan	23,853	4,911
Stockton, Cal	14,424	10,282	Wilkesbarre, Pa	37,718	23,339
Streator, Ill	11,414	5,157	Williamsport, Pa	27,132	18,934
Superior, Wis	11,983	.....	Willimantic, Conn	8,648	6,608
Syracuse, N. Y	88,143	51,792	Wilmington, Del	61,431	42,478
Tacoma, Wash	36,006	1,098	Wilmington, N. C	20,056	17,350
Taunton, Mass	25,448	21,213	Winona, Minn	18,208	10,208
Terre Haute, Ind	30,217	26,042	Winston, N. C	8,018	2,854
Tiffin, Ohio	10,801	7,879	Woburn, Mass	13,499	10,931
Titusville, Pa	8,073	9,046	Woonsocket, R. I	20,830	16,050
Toledo, Ohio	81,434	50,137	Worcester, Mass	84,655	58,291
Topeka, Kan	31,007	15,452	Yonkers, N. Y	32,033	18,892
Trenton, N. J	57,458	29,910	York, Pa	20,793	13,940
Troy, N. Y	60,956	56,747	Youngstown, Ohio	33,220	15,435
Union, N. J	10,643	5,849	Zanesville, Ohio	21,009	18,113

a The town.

TABLE 4.—MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1870 TO 1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	1890	1880	1870	1890	1880	1870
The United States.	32,067,880	25,518,820	19,493,565	30,554,370	24,636,963	19,064,806
North Atlantic division....	8,677,798	7,160,622	6,079,669	8,723,747	7,346,785	6,219,061
Maine.....	332,590	324,058	313,103	328,496	324,878	313,812
New Hampshire.....	186,566	170,526	155,640	189,964	176,465	162,660
Vermont.....	169,327	166,887	165,721	163,005	165,399	164,830
Massachusetts.....	1,087,709	858,440	703,779	1,151,234	924,645	753,572
Rhode Island.....	168,025	133,030	104,756	177,481	143,501	112,597
Connecticut.....	369,538	305,782	265,270	376,720	316,918	272,184
New York	2,976,893	2,505,322	2,163,229	3,020,960	2,577,549	2,219,530
New Jersey.....	720,819	559,922	449,672	724,114	571,194	456,424
Pennsylvania.....	2,666,331	2,136,655	1,758,499	2,591,683	2,146,236	1,763,452
South Atlantic division....	4,418,769	3,757,698	2,865,814	4,439,151	3,839,499	2,987,796
Delaware.....	85,573	74,108	62,628	82,920	72,500	62,387
Maryland	515,691	462,187	384,984	526,699	472,756	395,910
District of Columbia...	109,584	83,578	62,192	120,808	94,046	69,508
Virginia	824,278	745,589	597,058	831,702	766,976	628,105
West Virginia	390,285	314,495	222,843	372,509	303,962	219,171
North Carolina.....	799,149	687,908	518,704	818,798	711,842	552,657
South Carolina.....	572,337	490,408	343,902	578,812	505,169	361,704
Georgia	919,925	762,981	578,955	917,428	779,199	605,154
Florida.....	201,947	136,444	94,548	189,475	133,049	93,200
North Central division	11,594,910	9,015,920	6,713,802	10,767,369	8,348,191	6,267,309
Ohio	1,855,736	1,613,936	1,337,550	1,816,580	1,584,126	1,327,710
Indiana	1,118,347	1,010,361	857,994	1,074,057	967,940	822,643
Illinois.....	1,972,308	1,586,523	1,316,537	1,854,043	1,491,348	1,223,354
Michigan	1,091,780	862,355	617,745	1,002,109	774,582	566,314
Wisconsin	874,951	680,069	544,886	811,929	635,428	509,784
Minnesota	695,321	419,149	235,299	606,505	361,624	204,407
Iowa.....	994,453	848,136	625,917	917,443	776,479	568,103
Missouri.....	1,385,238	1,127,187	896,347	1,293,946	1,041,193	824,048
North Dakota.....	101,590	[a]82,296	[a]8,878	81,129	[a]52,881	[a]5,303
South Dakota.....	180,250			148,558		
Nebraska	572,824	249,241	70,425	486,086	203,161	52,568
Kansas.....	752,112	536,667	202,224	674,984	459,429	162,175
South Central division.....	5,593,877	4,514,546	3,225,164	5,379,016	4,404,825	3,209,246
Kentucky.....	942,758	832,590	665,675	915,877	816,100	655,336
Tennessee.....	891,585	769,277	623,347	875,933	773,082	635,173
Alabama.....	757,456	622,629	488,738	755,561	639,876	508,254
Mississippi	649,687	567,177	413,421	639,913	564,420	414,501
Louisiana	559,350	468,754	362,165	559,237	471,192	364,750
Texas	1,172,553	837,840	423,557	1,062,970	753,909	395,022
Oklahoma.....	34,733	.....	.....	27,101	.....	.....
Arkansas	585,755	416,279	248,261	542,424	386,246	236,210
Western division	1,782,526	1,070,034	609,116	1,245,087	697,663	381,394
Montana.....	87,882	28,177	16,771	44,277	10,982	3,824
Wyoming.....	39,343	14,152	7,219	21,362	6,637	1,899
Colorado.....	245,247	129,131	24,820	166,951	65,196	15,044
New Mexico	83,055	64,496	47,135	70,538	55,069	44,739
Arizona.....	36,571	28,202	6,887	23,049	12,238	2,771
Utah.....	110,463	74,509	44,121	97,442	69,454	42,665
Nevada	29,214	42,019	32,379	16,547	20,247	10,112
Idaho	51,290	21,818	12,184	33,095	10,792	2,815
Washington.....	217,562	45,973	14,990	131,828	29,143	8,965
Oregon.....	181,840	103,381	53,131	131,927	71,387	37,792
California.....	700,059	518,176	349,479	508,071	346,518	210,768

a Dakota territory.

TABLE 5.—NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN POPULATION, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1870 TO 1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	NATIVE BORN.			FOREIGN BORN.		
	1890	1880	1870	1890	1880	1870
The United States	53,372,703	43,475,840	32,991,142	9,249,547	6,679,943	5,567,229
North Atlantic division	13,513,368	11,692,887	9,778,124	3,888,177	2,814,520	2,520,606
Maine	582,125	590,053	578,034	78,961	58,883	48,881
New Hampshire	304,190	300,697	288,689	72,340	46,294	29,611
Vermont	288,334	291,327	283,396	44,088	40,950	47,155
Massachusetts	1,561,806	1,339,594	1,104,032	657,137	443,491	353,319
Rhode Island	239,201	202,538	161,957	106,305	73,993	55,396
Connecticut	562,657	492,706	423,815	183,601	129,992	113,639
New York	4,426,803	3,871,492	3,244,406	1,571,050	1,211,379	1,138,353
New Jersey	1,115,958	909,416	717,153	328,975	221,700	188,943
Pennsylvania	4,412,294	3,605,062	2,976,642	845,720	587,829	545,309
South Atlantic division	8,649,395	7,422,939	5,686,706	208,525	174,258	166,844
Delaware	155,332	137,140	115,879	13,161	9,468	9,136
Maryland	948,094	852,137	697,482	94,296	82,806	83,412
District of Columbia	211,622	160,502	115,446	18,770	17,122	16,254
Virginia	1,637,606	1,497,869	1,211,400	18,374	14,696	13,754
West Virginia	743,911	600,192	424,923	18,883	18,285	17,091
North Carolina	1,614,245	1,396,008	1,068,332	3,702	3,742	3,029
South Carolina	1,144,879	987,891	697,532	6,270	7,686	8,074
Georgia	1,825,216	1,531,616	1,172,982	12,137	10,564	11,127
Florida	368,490	259,584	182,781	22,932	9,909	4,967
North Central division	18,302,165	14,447,282	10,647,826	4,060,114	2,916,829	2,333,285
Ohio	3,213,023	2,803,119	2,292,767	459,293	394,943	372,493
Indiana	2,046,190	1,834,123	1,539,163	146,205	144,178	141,474
Illinois	2,984,004	2,494,295	2,024,693	842,347	583,576	515,198
Michigan	1,550,009	1,248,429	916,049	543,880	388,508	268,010
Wisconsin	1,167,681	910,072	690,171	519,199	405,425	364,499
Minnesota	834,470	513,097	279,009	467,356	267,676	160,697
Iowa	1,587,827	1,362,965	989,328	324,069	261,650	204,692
Missouri	2,444,315	1,956,802	1,499,028	234,860	211,578	222,267
North Dakota	101,258	a83,382	a9,366	81,461	a51,795	a4,815
South Dakota	237,753			91,055		
Nebraska	856,368	354,988	92,245	202,542	97,414	30,748
Kansas	1,279,258	886,010	316,007	147,888	110,086	48,392
South Central division	10,651,072	8,645,097	6,201,279	321,821	274,274	233,131
Kentucky	1,799,279	1,589,173	1,257,613	59,356	59,517	63,598
Tennessee	1,747,489	1,525,657	1,239,204	20,029	16,702	19,316
Alabama	1,498,240	1,262,771	987,030	14,777	9,734	9,962
Mississippi	1,281,648	1,122,388	816,731	7,952	9,209	11,191
Louisiana	1,068,840	885,800	665,088	49,747	54,146	61,827
Texas	2,082,567	1,477,133	756,168	152,956	114,616	62,411
Oklahoma	59,094			2,740		
Arkansas	1,113,915	792,175	479,445	14,264	10,350	5,026
Western division	2,256,703	1,267,635	677,147	770,910	500,062	313,363
Montana	89,063	27,638	12,616	43,096	11,521	7,979
Wyoming	45,792	14,939	5,605	14,913	5,850	3,513
Colorado	328,208	154,537	33,265	83,990	39,790	6,599
New Mexico	142,334	111,514	86,254	11,259	8,051	5,620
Arizona	40,825	24,391	3,849	18,795	16,049	5,809
Utah	154,841	99,969	56,084	53,064	43,994	30,702
Nevada	31,055	36,613	23,690	14,706	25,653	18,801
Idaho	66,929	22,636	7,114	17,456	9,974	7,885
Washington	259,385	59,313	18,931	90,095	15,803	5,024
Oregon	256,450	144,265	79,323	57,317	30,503	11,600
California	841,821	571,830	350,416	366,309	292,874	209,831

a Dakota territory.

TABLE 6.—WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1870 TO 1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	WHITE.			NEGRO. (a)		
	1890	1880	1870	1890	1880	1870
The United States..	54, 983, 890	43, 402, 970	33, 589, 377	7, 470, 040	6, 580, 793	4, 880, 009
North Atlantic division....	17, 121, 961	14, 273, 844	12, 117, 269	269, 906	229, 417	179, 738
Maine.....	659, 263	646, 852	624, 809	1, 190	1, 451	1, 606
New Hampshire	375, 840	346, 229	317, 697	614	685	580
Vermont.....	331, 418	331, 218	329, 613	937	1, 057	924
Massachusetts	2, 215, 373	1, 762, 782	1, 443, 156	22, 144	18, 697	13, 947
Rhode Island.....	337, 859	269, 930	212. 219	7, 393	6, 488	4, 980
Connecticut.....	733, 438	610, 769	527, 549	12, 302	11, 547	9, 668
New York	5, 923, 952	5, 016, 022	4, 330. 210	70, 092	65, 104	52, 081
New Jersey	1, 390, 581	1, 092, 017	875, 407	47, 638	38, 853	30, 658
Pennsylvania	5, 148, 257	4, 197, 016	3, 456, 609	107, 596	85, 535	65, 294
South Atlantic division	5, 592, 149	4, 654, 112	3, 635, 228	3, 902, 690	2, 941, 202	2, 216, 705
Delaware.....	140, 066	120, 160	102, 221	28, 386	26, 442	22, 794
Maryland	826, 493	724, 693	605, 497	215, 657	210, 230	175, 391
District of Columbia...	154, 695	118, 006	88, 278	75, 572	59, 596	43, 404
Virginia	1, 080, 123	880, 858	712, 089	635, 438	631, 616	512, 841
West Virginia	730, 077	592, 537	424, 033	32, 690	25, 886	17, 980
North Carolina	1, 055, 382	867, 242	678, 470	561, 018	531, 277	391, 650
South Carolina.....	462, 008	391, 105	289, 667	688, 934	604, 332	415, 814
Georgia	978, 357	816, 906	638, 926	858, 815	725, 133	545, 142
Florida.....	224, 949	142, 605	96, 057	166, 180	126, 699	91, 689
North Central division.....	21, 911, 927	16, 961, 423	13, 698, 503	431, 112	385, 621	273, 080
Ohio	3, 584, 805	3, 117, 920	2, 601, 946	87, 113	79, 900	63, 213
Indiana	2, 146, 736	1. 988, 798	1, 655, 837	45, 215	39, 228	24, 560
Illinois.....	3, 768, 472	3, 031, 151	2, 511, 096	57, 028	46, 368	28, 762
Michigan.....	2, 072, 844	1, 614, 560	1, 167, 282	15, 223	15, 100	11, 849
Wisconsin.....	1, 680, 473	1, 309, 618	1, 051, 351	2, 444	2, 702	2, 113
Minnesota	1, 296, 159	776, 884	438, 257	3, 683	1, 564	759
Iowa	1. 901, 066	1, 614, 600	1, 188, 207	10, 685	9, 516	5, 762
Missouri	2, 528, 458	2, 022, 826	1, 603, 146	150, 184	145, 350	118, 071
North Dakota.....	182, 123	b133, 147	b12, 887	373	b401	b94
South Dakota.....	327, 290			541		
Nebraska	1, 046, 888	449, 764	122. 117	8, 913	2, 385	789
Kansas.....	1, 376, 553	952, 155	346, 377	49, 710	43, 107	17, 108
South Central division	7, 487, 576	5, 901, 315	4, 227, 971	3, 479, 251	3, 012, 701	2, 204, 106
Kentucky	1, 590, 462	1, 377, 179	1, 098, 692	268, 071	271, 451	222, 210
Tennessee.....	1, 336, 637	1, 138, 831	936, 119	430, 678	403, 151	322, 331
Alabama	833, 718	662, 185	521, 384	678, 489	600, 103	475, 510
Mississippi.....	544, 851	479, 398	382, 896	742, 559	650, 291	444, 201
Louisiana.....	558, 395	454, 954	362. 065	559, 193	483, 655	364, 210
Texas	1, 745, 985	1, 197, 237	564, 700	488, 171	393, 384	253, 475
Oklahoma	58, 826			2, 973		
Arkansas	818, 752	591, 531	362, 115	309, 117	210, 666	122, 169
Western division	2, 870, 257	1, 612, 276	910, 396	27, 081	11, 852	6, 380
Montana	127, 271	35, 385	18, 306	1, 490	346	183
Wyoming	59, 275	19, 437	8, 726	922	298	183
Colorado	404, 468	191, 126	39, 221	6, 215	2, 435	456
New Mexico	142, 719	108, 721	90, 393	1, 956	1, 013	172
Arizona	55, 580	35, 160	9, 581	1, 357	155	26
Utah	205, 899	142, 423	86, 044	588	232	118
Nevada	39, 084	53, 556	38, 959	242	488	357
Idaho	82, 018	29, 013	10, 618	201	53	60
Washington.....	340, 513	67, 199	22, 195	1, 602	325	207
Oregon	301, 758	163, 075	86, 929	1, 186	487	346
California	1, 111, 672	767, 181	499, 424	11, 322	6, 018	4, 272

a Includes all persons of negro descent. b Dakota territory.

TABLE 7.—NATIVE AND FOREIGN WHITE POPULATION, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1880 AND 1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1890				1880	
	Native white.			Foreign white.	Native white.	Foreign white.
	Total.	Native parents.	Foreign parents.			
The United States..	45,862,023	34,358,348	11,503,675	9,121,867	36,843,291	6,559,679
North Atlantic division....	13,247,115	8,891,405	4,355,710	3,874,866	11,465,448	2,808,296
Maine.....	580,568	506,703	73,865	78,695	588,193	58,659
New Hampshire	303,644	253,629	50,015	72,196	299,995	46,234
Vermont.....	287,394	225,245	62,149	44,024	290,281	40,937
Massachusetts.....	1,561,870	955,430	606,440	653,503	1,321,844	441,938
Rhode Island	231,832	137,550	94,282	106,027	196,108	73,831
Connecticut.....	550,283	357,235	193,048	183,155	481,060	129,709
New York.....	4,358,260	2,520,807	1,837,453	1,565,692	3,807,317	1,208,705
New Jersey	1,068,596	696,718	371,878	327,985	870,697	221,320
Pennsylvania	4,304,668	3,238,088	1,066,580	843,589	3,609,953	587,063
South Atlantic division....	5,389,833	5,067,379	322,454	202,316	4,483,144	170,968
Delaware	126,970	109,355	17,615	13,096	110,720	9,440
Maryland	732,706	576,285	156,421	93,787	642,165	82,528
District of Columbia...	136,178	107,309	28,869	18,517	101,026	16,980
Virginia	1,001,933	976,758	25,175	18,189	866,248	14,610
West Virginia	711,225	670,214	41,011	18,852	574,309	18,228
North Carolina	1,051,720	1,044,483	7,237	3,662	863,550	3,692
South Carolina.....	455,865	445,195	10,670	6,143	383,651	7,454
Georgia.....	966,465	946,782	19,683	11,892	806,573	10,333
Florida	206,771	190,998	15,773	18,178	134,902	7,703
North Central division.....	17,858,470	12,250,155	5,008,315	4,053,457	14,049,225	2,912,198
Ohio	3,126,252	2,334,517	791,735	458,553	2,723,582	394,338
Indiana	2,000,733	1,697,998	302,735	146,003	1,794,764	144,034
Illinois.....	2,927,497	1,882,693	1,044,804	840,975	2,448,172	582,979
Michigan.....	1,531,283	917,693	613,590	541,601	1,228,127	386,433
Wisconsin	1,161,484	434,649	726,835	518,989	904,300	405,318
Minnesota.....	829,102	310,951	518,151	467,057	509,373	267,511
Iowa.....	1,577,154	1,063,967	513,187	323,932	1,353,046	261,554
Missouri.....	2,294,176	1,856,477	437,699	234,282	1,811,467	211,359
North Dakota	100,775	37,428	63,347	81,348	a81,770	a51,377
South Dakota	236,447	127,232	109,215	90,843		
Nebraska	844,644	594,224	250,420	202,244	352,413	97,351
Kansas.....	1,228,923	992,326	236,597	147,630	842,211	109,944
South Central division	7,168,997	6,661,648	507,349	318,579	5,630,217	271,098
Kentucky.....	1,531,222	1,406,918	124,304	59,240	1,317,725	59,454
Tennessee.....	1,316,738	1,283,481	33,257	19,899	1,122,236	16,595
Alabama.....	819,114	796,421	22,693	14,604	652,664	9,521
Mississippi	537,127	520,354	16,773	7,724	470,403	8,995
Louisiana.....	509,555	413,090	96,465	48,840	402,177	52,777
Texas.....	1,594,466	1,408,880	185,586	151,469	1,083,656	113,581
Oklahoma.....	56,117	51,554	4,563	2,709	.....	.....
Arkansas	804,658	780,950	23,708	14,094	581,356	10,175
Western division	2,197,608	1,487,761	709,847	672,649	1,215,257	397,019
Montana.....	86,941	55,982	30,959	40,330	25,898	9,487
Wyoming	44,845	30,325	14,520	14,430	14,509	4,928
Colorado.....	321,962	242,148	79,814	82,506	151,978	39,148
New Mexico.....	131,859	119,320	12,539	10,860	100,773	7,948
Arizona.....	38,117	24,090	14,027	17,463	20,809	14,351
Utah.....	153,766	68,452	85,314	52,133	98,958	43,465
Nevada	27,190	14,784	12,406	11,894	33,350	20,206
Idaho.....	66,554	45,400	21,154	15,464	22,414	6,599
Washington	254,319	185,562	68,757	86,194	54,896	12,303
Oregon.....	253,936	203,969	49,967	47,822	142,143	20,932
California.....	818,119	497,729	320,390	293,553	549,529	217,652

a Dakota territory.

TABLE 8.—CHINESE, JAPANESE, AND CIVILIZED INDIAN POPULATION, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1870 TO 1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	CHINESE.			JAPANESE.			CIVILIZED INDIANS.		
	1890	1880	1870	1890	1880	1870	1890	1880	1870
The United States	107,475	105,465	63,199	2,039	148	55	58,806	66,407	25,731
North Atlantic division	6,177	1,628	137	247	41	21	3,234	2,477	1,565
Maine	73	8	1	1	.....	.....	559	625	499
New Hampshire	58	14	.....	2	.....	.....	16	63	23
Vermont	32	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	34	11	14
Massachusetts	984	229	87	18	8	10	424	369	151
Rhode Island	69	27	.....	5	.....	.....	180	77	154
Connecticut	272	123	2	18	6	.....	228	255	235
New York	2,935	909	29	148	17	.....	726	819	439
New Jersey	608	170	5	22	2	10	84	74	16
Pennsylvania	1,146	148	13	32	8	1	983	184	34
South Atlantic division	669	74	11	55	5	.....	2,357	1,804	1,056
Delaware	37	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	.....
Maryland	189	5	2	7	.....	.....	44	15	4
District of Columbia	91	13	3	9	4	.....	25	5	15
Virginia	55	6	4	16	.....	.....	349	85	229
West Virginia	15	5	.....	3	.....	.....	9	29	1
North Carolina	32	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1,514	1,230	1,241
South Carolina	34	9	1	.....	.....	.....	173	131	124
Georgia	108	17	1	5	.....	.....	68	124	40
Florida	108	18	.....	14	.....	.....	171	180	2
North Central division	2,351	813	9	117	8	1	16,772	16,246	9,518
Ohio	183	109	1	22	3	.....	193	130	100
Indiana	92	29	.....	18	.....	.....	343	246	240
Illinois	740	209	1	14	3	.....	97	140	32
Michigan	120	27	1	38	1	1	5,024	7,249	4,926
Wisconsin	119	16	.....	9	.....	.....	3,835	3,161	1,206
Minnesota	94	24	.....	2	1	.....	1,888	2,300	690
Iowa	64	33	3	1	.....	.....	60	466	48
Missouri	409	91	3	6	.....	.....	127	113	75
North Dakota	28	a238	.....	1	.....	.....	194	a1,391	a1,200
South Dakota	195						782		
Nebraska	214	18	.....	2	.....	.....	2,893	235	87
Kansas	93	19	.....	4	.....	.....	736	815	914
South Central division	1,434	848	211	61	.....	.....	4,571	4,507	2,122
Kentucky	28	10	1	3	.....	.....	71	50	108
Tennessee	51	25	.....	6	.....	.....	146	352	70
Alabama	48	4	.....	3	.....	.....	759	213	98
Mississippi	147	51	16	7	.....	.....	2,036	1,857	809
Louisiana	333	489	71	39	.....	.....	627	848	569
Texas	710	136	25	3	.....	.....	704	992	379
Oklahoma	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Arkansas	92	133	98	.....	.....	.....	218	195	89
Western division	96,844	102,102	62,831	1,559	94	33	31,872	41,373	10,870
Montana	2,532	1,765	1,949	6	.....	.....	860	1,663	157
Wyoming	465	914	143	.....	.....	.....	43	140	66
Colorado	1,398	612	7	10	.....	.....	107	154	180
New Mexico	361	57	.....	3	.....	.....	8,554	9,772	1,309
Arizona	1,170	1,630	20	1	2	.....	1,512	3,493	31
Utah	806	501	445	4	.....	.....	608	807	179
Nevada	2,833	5,416	3,152	3	3	.....	3,599	2,803	23
Idaho	2,007	3,379	4,274	.....	.....	.....	159	165	47
Washington	3,260	3,186	234	360	1	.....	3,655	4,405	1,319
Oregon	9,540	9,510	3,330	25	2	.....	1,258	1,694	318
California	72,472	75,132	49,277	1,147	86	33	11,517	16,277	7,241

a Dakota territory.

TABLE 9.—POPULATION BY SEX, GENERAL NATIVITY, AND COLOR, FOR CITIES HAVING 25,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE: 1890.

CITIES.	SEX.		NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN.		COLOR.	
	Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored. (a)
New York, N. Y	747,579	767,722	875,358	639,943	1,482,627	23,674
Chicago, Ill	568,402	531,448	649,184	450,666	1,084,978	14,852
Philadelphia, Pa	511,122	535,842	777,484	269,480	1,006,520	40,374
Brooklyn, N. Y	394,123	412,220	544,643	261,700	785,397	19,946
St. Louis, Mo	228,114	223,656	336,894	114,876	424,704	27,066
Boston, Mass	217,754	230,723	290,305	158,172	439,857	8,590
Baltimore, Md	206,114	228,325	365,436	69,003	367,143	67,296
San Francisco, Cal	169,800	129,197	172,186	126,811	270,696	28,301
Cincinnati, Ohio	145,011	151,897	225,500	71,408	285,224	11,684
Cleveland, Ohio	132,517	128,836	164,258	97,095	258,318	3,035
Buffalo, N. Y	128,881	126,760	166,179	89,485	254,495	1,169
New Orleans, La	113,467	128,572	207,670	34,369	177,376	64,063
Pittsburg, Pa	124,429	114,188	165,328	73,289	230,660	7,957
Washington, D. C	109,584	120,808	211,622	18,770	154,695	75,697
Detroit, Mich	101,298	104,578	124,167	81,709	202,422	3,454
Milwaukee, Wis	100,773	103,895	124,892	79,576	204,001	467
Newark, N. J	88,980	92,850	126,259	55,571	177,550	4,271
Minneapolis, Minn	87,643	77,095	104,180	60,558	163,384	1,354
Jersey city, N. J	82,046	80,957	109,645	53,358	160,766	2,237
Louisville, Ky	78,612	82,517	137,619	23,510	132,457	28,672
Omaha, Neb	80,108	60,344	105,413	35,039	135,794	4,658
Rochester, N. Y	64,453	69,443	94,121	39,775	133,318	578
St. Paul, Minn	69,561	63,595	79,979	53,177	131,632	1,524
Kansas city, Mo	71,051	61,665	111,858	20,858	118,821	13,895
Providence, R. I	63,569	68,577	91,782	40,364	128,095	4,051
Denver, Colo	60,744	45,909	81,249	25,464	102,642	4,071
Indianapolis, Ind	52,303	53,133	90,949	14,487	96,282	9,154
Allegheny, Pa	52,612	52,675	79,152	26,135	102,759	2,528
Albany, N. Y	45,589	49,334	72,630	22,293	93,782	1,141
Columbus, Ohio	45,019	43,131	75,662	12,488	82,603	5,517
Syracuse, N. Y	42,922	45,221	65,801	22,342	87,276	867
Worcester, Mass	42,267	42,388	57,952	26,703	83,679	976
Toledo, Ohio	40,887	40,547	59,215	22,189	80,349	1,085
Richmond, Va	38,261	43,127	77,915	3,473	49,034	32,354
New Haven, Conn	40,437	40,861	58,304	22,994	78,795	2,503
Paterson, N. J	38,275	40,072	47,185	31,162	77,644	703
Lowell, Mass	35,453	42,343	43,095	34,601	77,390	306
Nashville, Tenn	36,832	39,336	72,374	3,794	46,773	29,395
Scranton, Pa	38,416	36,799	49,642	25,573	74,934	281
Fall River, Mass	35,742	38,656	36,604	37,734	74,189	209
Cambridge, Mass	34,204	35,824	46,177	23,851	68,601	2,627
Atlanta, Ga	31,351	34,182	63,662	1,871	37,416	28,117
Memphis, Tenn	32,488	32,007	59,095	5,400	35,766	28,729
Wilmington, Del	30,814	30,617	52,332	9,059	53,754	7,677
Dayton, Ohio	30,489	30,731	51,633	9,587	59,054	2,166
Troy, N. Y	28,591	32,365	43,691	17,265	60,441	515
Grand Rapids, Mich	30,091	30,187	40,874	19,404	59,657	621
Reading, Pa	29,126	29,535	53,929	4,732	58,260	401
Camden, N. J	28,527	29,786	50,580	7,733	53,392	4,921
Trenton, N. J	29,116	28,342	43,410	14,048	55,726	1,732
Lynn, Mass	27,426	28,301	41,762	13,965	54,997	770
Lincoln, Neb	29,395	25,759	48,692	6,462	53,758	1,396
Charleston, S. C	25,605	29,350	51,822	3,133	23,919	31,036
Hartford, Conn	26,019	27,211	38,774	14,456	51,776	1,454
St. Joseph, Mo	27,316	25,008	45,251	7,073	48,628	3,693
Evansville, Ind	25,493	25,263	43,608	7,148	45,186	5,570
Los Angeles, Cal	26,224	24,171	37,643	12,752	47,205	3,190
Des Moines, Iowa	25,310	24,783	42,178	7,915	48,944	1,149
Bridgeport, Conn	24,237	24,629	34,677	14,189	47,979	887
Oakland, Cal	24,755	23,927	34,145	14,537	46,823	1,859
Portland, Ore	29,051	17,334	29,062	17,323	41,349	5,045
Saginaw, Mich	23,831	22,491	30,688	15,634	46,028	294

a Persons of negro descent, Chinese, Japanese, and civilized Indians.

TABLE 9.—POPULATION BY SEX, GENERAL NATIVITY, AND COLOR, FOR CITIES HAVING 25,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE: 1890—Continued.

CITIES.	SEX.		NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN.		COLOR.	
	Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored. (a)
Salt Lake, Utah	24,322	20,521	31,507	13,336	44,400	443
Lawrence, Mass	20,801	23,852	24,136	20,518	44,529	125
Springfield, Mass	21,291	22,888	33,264	10,915	43,342	837
Manchester, N. H	19,864	24,262	24,035	20,091	44,076	50
Utica, N. Y	20,608	23,399	32,298	11,769	43,759	248
Hoboken, N. J	22,004	21,644	26,284	17,364	43,564	84
Savannah, Ga	20,720	22,460	39,781	3,408	20,211	22,978
Seattle, Wash	26,782	16,055	29,181	13,656	42,056	781
Peoria, Ill	20,983	20,041	32,770	8,254	40,136	888
New Bedford, Mass	19,020	21,713	26,313	14,420	39,010	1,723
Erie, Pa	20,756	19,878	30,238	10,396	40,385	249
Somerville, Mass	19,131	21,021	29,264	10,888	40,077	75
Harrisburg, Pa	19,372	20,013	36,868	2,517	35,773	3,612
Kansas city, Kan	20,202	18,114	32,593	5,723	33,312	5,004
Dallas, Tex	20,907	17,160	34,089	3,978	30,006	8,061
Sioux city, Iowa	21,487	16,319	28,714	9,092	37,438	368
Elizabeth, N. J	18,796	18,988	26,625	11,139	36,967	797
Wilkesbarre, Pa	18,796	18,922	27,524	10,194	37,122	596
San Antonio, Tex	19,443	18,230	28,670	9,003	32,854	4,819
Covington, Ky	18,042	19,329	30,707	6,664	35,425	1,946
Portland, Me	16,934	19,431	28,600	7,825	36,169	256
Tacoma, Wash	22,071	13,035	23,698	12,308	35,574	432
Holyoke, Mass	16,946	18,091	18,569	17,068	35,606	31
Fort Wayne, Ind	17,898	17,495	28,531	6,862	35,160	233
Binghamton, N. Y	16,914	18,991	30,249	4,756	34,480	525
Norfolk, Va	16,582	18,289	32,744	1,127	18,617	16,254
Wheeling, W. Va	16,939	17,583	28,183	6,339	33,541	981
Augusta, Ga	15,315	17,985	32,092	1,208	17,395	15,995
Youngstown, Ohio	16,990	16,230	22,684	10,536	32,571	649
Duluth, Minn	20,975	12,140	16,893	16,222	32,864	251
Yonkers, N. Y	15,259	16,774	21,098	10,935	31,500	533
Lancaster, Pa	15,078	16,923	28,273	3,738	31,229	682
Springfield, Ohio	15,899	15,996	28,160	3,735	28,343	3,552
Quincy, Ill	15,412	16,082	25,362	6,132	29,720	1,774
Mobile, Ala	14,332	16,744	28,921	2,155	17,429	13,647
Topeka, Kan	15,432	15,575	27,554	3,453	25,969	5,038
Elmira, N. Y	15,526	15,367	25,575	5,318	30,236	657
Salem, Mass	14,324	16,477	21,677	9,124	30,630	181
Long Island city, N. Y	15,628	14,878	19,318	11,188	30,386	120
Altoona, Pa	15,316	15,021	27,224	3,113	29,875	462
Dubuque, Iowa	15,126	15,185	22,592	7,719	30,183	128
Terre Haute, Ind	14,958	15,259	26,710	3,507	29,070	1,147
Chattanooga, Tenn	15,574	13,526	27,805	1,295	16,525	12,575
Galveston, Tex	14,620	14,464	23,214	5,870	22,319	6,765
Waterbury, Conn	14,226	14,420	19,068	9,578	28,460	186
Chelsea, Mass	13,408	14,501	19,075	7,934	27,217	692
Bay city, Mich	14,254	13,585	16,894	10,945	27,679	160
Pawtucket, R. I	13,189	14,444	18,274	9,359	27,518	115
Akron, Ohio	13,742	13,859	21,608	5,993	27,149	452
Houston, Tex	14,334	13,223	24,442	3,115	17,178	10,379
Haverhill, Mass	13,404	14,008	21,485	5,927	27,136	276
Brockton, Mass	13,689	13,605	21,020	6,274	27,208	86
Williamsport, Pa	13,321	13,811	24,236	2,896	25,918	1,214
Davenport, Iowa	13,107	13,705	18,494	8,378	26,005	267
Sacramento, Cal	15,271	11,115	18,712	7,674	24,201	2,185
Canton, Ohio	13,163	13,026	21,965	4,224	26,080	109
Birmingham, Ala	13,815	12,363	24,526	1,652	14,909	11,269
Little Rock, Ark	12,962	12,912	23,752	2,122	16,114	9,760
Auburn, N. Y	12,873	12,985	20,199	5,659	25,427	431
Taunton, Mass	12,321	13,117	18,095	7,353	25,303	145
Allentown, Pa	12,424	12,804	23,182	2,046	25,192	36
Lacrosse, Wis	12,545	12,545	16,721	8,369	25,026	64

a Persons of negro descent, Chinese, Japanese, and civilized Indians.

TABLE 10.—FOREIGN BORN POPULATION, DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total foreign born.	NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICANS.			
			Canada and Newfoundland.	Mexico.	Central and South America.	Cuba and West Indies.
1	The United States	9,249,547	980,938	77,853	6,198	23,256
2	North Atlantic division	3,888,177	490,229	651	2,230	7,235
3	Maine	78,961	52,076	8	37	92
4	New Hampshire	72,340	46,321	9	16	19
5	Vermont	44,088	25,004	10	8	14
6	Massachusetts	657,137	207,601	94	313	1,103
7	Rhode Island	106,305	27,934	8	41	119
8	Connecticut	183,601	21,231	12	75	200
9	New York	1,571,050	93,193	330	1,158	4,065
10	New Jersey	328,975	4,698	66	254	576
11	Pennsylvania	845,720	12,171	114	328	1,047
12	South Atlantic division	208,525	5,412	207	535	12,978
13	Delaware	13,161	309	3	7	30
14	Maryland	94,296	1,020	22	121	263
15	District of Columbia	18,770	655	24	50	102
16	Virginia	18,374	780	25	55	88
17	West Virginia	18,883	374	6	8	10
18	North Carolina	3,702	355	8	9	28
19	South Carolina	6,270	159	2	26	56
20	Georgia	12,137	609	18	32	119
21	Florida	22,932	1,151	99	227	12,282
22	North Central division	4,060,114	401,600	685	856	1,036
23	Ohio	459,293	16,515	65	135	128
24	Indiana	146,205	4,954	39	30	32
25	Illinois	842,347	39,525	143	201	278
26	Michigan	543,880	181,416	89	89	138
27	Wisconsin	519,199	33,163	20	46	52
28	Minnesota	467,356	43,580	31	68	61
29	Iowa	324,069	17,405	41	42	91
30	Missouri	234,869	8,525	130	109	148
31	North Dakota	81,461	23,045	6	9	5
32	South Dakota	91,055	9,493	19	11	15
33	Nebraska	202,542	12,105	34	44	29
34	Kansas	147,838	11,874	68	72	59
35	South Central division	321,821	8,153	52,129	546	1,105
36	Kentucky	59,356	1,173	28	19	25
37	Tennessee	20,029	1,020	35	69	35
38	Alabama	14,777	620	34	24	69
39	Mississippi	7,952	345	31	19	39
40	Louisiana	49,747	762	404	178	648
41	Texas	152,956	2,866	51,559	215	262
42	Oklahoma	2,740	420	11	2	2
43	Arkansas	14,264	947	27	20	25
44	Western division	770,910	75,484	24,181	2,031	902
45	Montana	43,096	9,040	49	26	11
46	Wyoming	14,013	1,314	23	2	8
47	Colorado	83,990	9,142	607	45	57
48	New Mexico	11,259	681	4,504	11	16
49	Arizona	18,795	732	11,534	44	14
50	Utah	53,064	1,222	19	20	9
51	Nevada	14,706	1,662	121	32	14
52	Idaho	17,456	1,791	30	6	7
53	Washington	90,005	17,412	81	103	65
54	Oregon	57,317	6,460	49	67	31
55	California	366,309	26,028	7,164	1,675	670

a Includes Great Britain not specified.

TO COUNTRY OF BIRTH, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1890.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.				GERMANIC NATIONS.					
England. (a)	Scotland.	Wales.	Ireland.	Germany.	Austria.	Holland.	Belgium and Luxemburg.	Switzerland.	
909,092	242,231	100,079	1,871,509	2,784,894	123,271	81,828	25,521	104,069	1
446,921	119,382	51,081	1,241,116	898,521	61,549	17,759	5,883	24,208	2
7,286	2,285	215	11,444	1,104	58	16	21	29	3
4,763	1,906	79	14,890	1,631	96	10	7	62	4
3,519	1,730	959	9,810	877	59	17	12	70	5
76,513	21,909	1,527	259,902	28,034	1,148	609	301	1,052	6
20,913	4,984	194	38,920	3,200	177	44	147	133	7
20,575	5,992	629	77,880	28,176	1,187	121	167	998	8
144,422	35,332	8,108	483,375	498,602	33,145	8,366	1,407	11,557	9
43,785	13,163	1,069	101,059	106,181	4,641	7,924	653	4,158	10
125,145	32,081	38,301	243,836	230,516	21,038	652	3,168	6,149	11
21,520	7,144	1,787	48,003	81,449	2,154	341	228	1,815	12
1,017	432	63	6,121	2,469	49	12	5	52	13
5,591	2,323	761	18,785	52,436	1,388	122	66	300	14
2,128	578	71	7,224	5,778	130	32	24	211	15
3,355	1,034	300	4,578	4,361	109	68	23	200	16
2,700	914	398	4,799	7,292	221	22	36	610	17
882	381	23	451	1,077	15	7	3	82	18
597	293	7	1,665	2,592	75	7	11	47	19
1,585	619	108	3,374	3,679	101	29	32	178	20
2,765	570	56	1,056	1,855	66	42	28	135	21
312,398	81,619	34,403	433,719	1,570,112	39,175	61,309	17,081	54,415	22
51,027	10,275	12,905	70,127	235,668	5,115	1,514	898	11,070	23
11,200	2,948	888	20,819	84,900	544	1,157	758	3,478	24
70,510	20,465	4,138	124,498	338,382	8,087	8,762	2,880	8,115	25
55,388	12,068	769	39,065	135,509	3,639	29,410	2,286	2,562	26
23,633	5,494	4,207	33,306	259,819	4,856	6,252	4,892	7,181	27
14,745	5,315	1,470	28,011	116,955	5,168	1,796	1,580	3,745	28
20,228	7,701	3,601	37,353	127,246	1,715	7,941	1,337	4,310	29
18,675	4,601	1,862	40,966	125,461	2,660	740	821	6,765	30
3,321	1,788	108	2,967	8,943	300	288	65	256	31
5,113	1,570	695	4,774	18,188	675	1,428	311	571	32
14,472	3,839	1,182	15,963	72,618	4,032	1,149	413	2,542	33
18,086	5,546	2,488	15,870	46,423	2,384	872	840	3,820	34
24,611	6,493	1,988	43,198	114,645	10,410	532	703	6,093	35
4,162	1,010	380	13,926	32,620	314	135	98	1,892	36
2,657	704	620	5,016	5,364	180	47	26	1,027	37
2,945	1,391	398	2,604	3,945	202	26	32	169	38
887	203	21	1,865	2,284	144	25	15	111	39
2,457	465	99	9,236	14,625	571	76	277	521	40
9,443	2,172	321	8,201	48,843	8,758	130	219	1,711	41
290	118	19	329	739	56	6	5	54	42
1,570	430	130	2,021	6,225	185	87	31	608	43
103,642	27,593	10,820	105,473	120,367	9,983	1,887	1,626	17,538	44
6,481	1,588	719	6,648	5,609	939	103	66	468	45
3,148	1,380	533	1,900	2,037	232	17	19	106	46
14,407	4,339	2,082	12,352	15,151	2,700	192	139	1,255	47
1,258	436	122	966	1,413	172	46	37	122	48
1,117	318	85	1,171	1,188	105	17	17	144	49
20,905	3,474	2,387	2,045	2,121	109	254	13	1,336	50
2,149	360	212	2,646	1,563	135	4	12	429	51
3,138	643	770	1,917	1,939	130	23	42	528	52
9,857	3,514	1,676	7,799	15,390	1,110	227	329	1,324	53
5,679	2,242	374	4,891	12,475	664	244	265	2,083	54
35,503	9,299	1,860	63,138	61,472	3,687	760	687	9,743	55

TABLE 10.—FOREIGN BORN POPULATION, DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	SCANDINAVIAN NATIONS.			SLAV NATIONS.			
		Norway.	Sweden.	Denmark.	Russia.	Hungary.	Bohemia.	Poland.
1	The United States..	322,665	478,041	132,543	182,644	62,435	118,106	147,440
2	North Atlantic division	16,084	87,756	15,197	92,896	45,540	12,254	56,694
3	Maine	311	1,704	696	420	16	3	54
4	New Hampshire	251	1,210	64	188	19	3	30
5	Vermont.....	38	870	58	153	35	10	59
6	Massachusetts.....	2,519	18,624	1,512	7,325	389	581	3,341
7	Rhode Island	285	3,392	154	682	19	14	182
8	Connecticut	523	10,021	1,474	3,027	1,146	177	1,504
9	New York	8,602	28,430	6,238	58,466	15,598	9,129	22,718
10	New Jersey.....	1,317	4,159	2,991	5,320	3,417	303	3,615
11	Pennsylvania.....	2,238	19,346	2,010	17,315	24,901	2,031	25,191
12	South Atlantic division.....	660	1,797	623	5,960	1,153	1,708	2,471
13	Delaware	14	246	41	197	114	3	227
14	Maryland.....	164	305	130	4,258	207	1,554	1,797
15	District of Columbia....	70	128	72	244	41	10	65
16	Virginia	102	215	108	407	448	73	67
17	West Virginia.....	7	72	44	126	236	6	60
18	North Carolina	13	51	26	86	3	11	9
19	South Carolina.....	23	60	36	178	13	11	63
20	Georgia.....	88	191	61	282	62	35	38
21	Florida	179	529	105	122	29	5	28
22	North Central division	283,847	335,871	89,033	69,957	13,853	99,514	84,104
23	Ohio....	511	2,742	956	4,576	5,431	11,009	5,937
24	Indiana.....	285	4,512	718	576	436	288	3,111
25	Illinois	30,339	86,514	12,044	8,467	3,126	26,627	28,878
26	Michigan	7,795	27,366	6,335	11,859	637	2,311	15,669
27	Wisconsin	65,696	20,157	13,885	2,279	486	11,909	17,600
28	Minnesota	101,109	99,913	14,133	7,233	1,256	9,655	7,593
29	Iowa.....	27,078	30,276	15,519	782	213	10,928	453
30	Missouri.....	526	5,602	1,333	2,414	582	3,255	1,651
31	North Dakota	25,773	5,583	2,860	4,098	192	1,129	257
32	South Dakota.....	19,257	7,746	4,369	12,398	321	2,488	276
33	Nebraska.....	3,632	28,364	14,345	5,454	449	16,803	2,332
34	Kansas	1,786	17,096	3,136	9,801	721	3,022	394
35	South Central division.....	1,807	4,720	1,388	2,713	866	3,687	2,458
36	Kentucky	120	184	92	290	67	58	176
37	Tennessee	41	332	92	463	257	13	182
38	Alabama	47	294	71	274	150	25	54
39	Mississippi	54	205	90	120	41	6	74
40	Louisiana	136	328	232	345	66	14	100
41	Texas	1,313	2,896	619	977	228	3,215	1,591
42	Oklahoma	36	138	37	57	22	259	4
43	Arkansas.....	60	333	125	87	35	97	277
44	Western division	20,267	47,897	25,702	11,228	1,026	943	1,713
45	Montana.....	1,957	3,771	683	719	48	98	93
46	Wyoming	345	1,357	680	794	17	31	18
47	Colorado.....	893	9,659	1,650	1,306	359	212	272
48	New Mexico.....	42	149	54	73	9	8	24
49	Arizona	59	168	180	53	9	3	13
50	Utah	1,854	5,986	9,023	200	23	8	20
51	Nevada	69	314	332	39	6	11	39
52	Idaho.....	741	1,524	1,241	113	9	11	15
53	Washington	8,334	10,272	2,807	2,118	194	239	209
54	Oregon	2,271	3,774	1,288	2,583	73	79	96
55	California	3,702	10,923	7,764	3,140	369	243	914

a Includes Asia not specified.

TO COUNTRY OF BIRTH, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1890—Continued.

LATIN NATIONS.					ASIATIC NATIONS.			All others.	
France.	Italy.	Spain.	Portugal.	Greece.	China.	Japan.	India. (a)		
113,174	182,580	6,185	15,996	1,887	106,688	2,202	4,403	41,729	1
40,809	118,621	2,404	4,674	804	6,686	393	1,906	19,034	2
441	253	53	70	2	76	4	31	156	3
222	312	8	25	.....	74	8	31	86	4
175	445	13	30	1	39	1	9	63	5
3,273	8,066	304	3,051	59	1,124	65	325	6,273	6
460	2,468	17	833	16	75	8	88	798	7
2,048	5,285	45	230	5	208	22	81	472	8
20,443	64,141	1,063	284	413	3,135	209	707	7,874	9
4,714	12,989	145	20	27	657	31	159	881	10
9,033	24,062	216	131	81	1,208	45	335	2,431	11
2,503	4,804	621	151	167	641	54	248	1,363	12
183	459	4	1	1	38	.....	.....	51	13
623	1,416	53	27	16	205	7	25	361	14
385	467	44	9	5	93	18	22	88	15
231	1,219	36	47	18	57	13	95	162	16
213	632	3	.....	4	23	.....	4	54	17
55	28	2	11	1	13	.....	14	58	18
138	106	25	7	37	23	.....	11	92	19
306	159	65	14	49	82	1	22	199	20
275	408	389	35	36	105	15	47	295	21
53,615	21,837	706	515	404	2,525	149	1,264	8,905	22
7,171	3,857	61	86	59	211	26	187	1,031	23
3,297	466	20	25	16	91	25	45	542	24
8,540	8,035	152	255	254	778	24	273	2,117	25
5,182	3,088	61	26	10	140	39	143	761	26
2,009	1,122	27	15	19	136	9	71	621	27
1,869	828	36	22	14	106	3	128	963	28
2,327	399	180	7	1	79	6	76	665	29
4,175	2,416	78	38	16	425	6	143	746	30
203	21	14	1	.....	28	.....	13	208	31
350	269	7	11	1	202	.....	28	460	32
1,256	717	26	14	10	216	8	71	423	33
2,236	616	39	15	4	113	3	86	368	34
14,376	12,314	1,314	236	267	1,359	31	328	3,351	35
1,108	707	31	10	4	27	1	42	497	36
490	788	17	4	8	54	4	24	260	37
592	322	52	8	55	42	3	79	250	38
449	425	81	5	9	106	1	16	201	39
8,437	7,767	989	112	44	334	19	24	581	40
2,730	2,107	259	89	145	695	3	132	1,317	41
82	11	1	1	1	24	.....	3	13	42
428	187	4	7	1	77	.....	8	232	43
16,865	24,914	1,140	10,420	445	95,477	1,665	695	9,076	44
478	734	6	25	11	2,564	7	18	137	45
127	250	8	7	1	474	.....	17	59	46
1,328	3,882	50	28	27	1,447	13	59	337	47
284	255	23	14	1	369	4	14	52	48
296	207	21	19	7	1,199	3	3	69	49
205	347	12	26	3	808	5	27	513	50
226	1,129	97	197	7	2,792	3	9	97	51
178	509	18	20	4	2,018	.....	4	87	52
1,046	1,408	45	110	47	3,275	377	38	680	53
842	589	24	115	78	9,465	29	50	437	54
11,855	15,495	836	9,859	259	71,066	1,224	366	6,608	55

TABLE 11.—PERSONS OF FOREIGN PARENTAGE, WITH PER CENT OF

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1890		
		Total population.	Persons of foreign parentage.	
			Number.	Per cent.
1	The United States	62,622,250	20,676,046	33.02
2	North Atlantic division	17,401,545	8,215,838	47.21
3	Maine	661,086	151,158	22.87
4	New Hampshire	376,530	121,293	32.21
5	Vermont	332,422	104,477	31.43
6	Massachusetts	2,238,943	1,259,121	56.24
7	Rhode Island	345,506	200,452	58.02
8	Connecticut	746,258	375,488	50.32
9	New York	5,997,853	3,397,966	56.65
10	New Jersey	1,444,933	698,182	48.32
11	Pennsylvania	5,258,014	1,907,701	36.28
12	South Atlantic division	8,857,920	533,380	6.02
13	Delaware	168,493	30,703	18.22
14	Maryland	1,042,390	250,379	24.02
15	District of Columbia	230,392	46,930	20.37
16	Virginia	1,655,980	43,565	2.63
17	West Virginia	762,794	59,650	7.82
18	North Carolina	1,617,947	11,256	0.70
19	South Carolina	1,151,149	17,603	1.53
20	Georgia	1,837,353	32,684	1.78
21	Florida	391,422	40,610	10.37
22	North Central division	22,362,279	9,620,354	43.02
23	Ohio	3,672,316	1,247,173	33.96
24	Indiana	2,192,404	447,221	20.40
25	Illinois	3,826,351	1,877,226	49.06
26	Michigan	2,093,889	1,145,827	54.72
27	Wisconsin	1,686,880	1,243,009	73.69
28	Minnesota	1,301,826	981,783	75.42
29	Iowa	1,911,896	833,182	43.58
30	Missouri	2,679,184	669,311	24.98
31	North Dakota	182,719	144,305	78.98
	South Dakota	328,808	199,287	60.61
32	Nebraska	1,058,910	449,860	42.48
33	Kansas	1,427,096	382,164	26.78
34	South Central division	10,972,893	833,038	7.59
35	Kentucky	1,858,635	183,380	9.87
36	Tennessee	1,767,518	53,358	3.02
37	Alabama	1,513,017	37,884	2.50
38	Mississippi	1,289,600	25,729	2.00
39	Louisiana	1,118,587	149,215	13.34
40	Texas	2,235,523	338,173	15.13
41	Oklahoma	61,834	7,227	11.69
42	Arkansas	1,128,179	38,072	3.37
43	Western division	3,027,613	1,473,436	48.67
44	Montana	132,159	73,661	55.74
45	Wyoming	60,705	29,317	48.29
46	Colorado	412,198	162,913	39.52
47	New Mexico	153,593	23,720	15.44
48	Arizona	59,620	32,821	55.05
49	Utah	207,905	137,798	66.28
50	Nevada	45,761	27,011	59.03
51	Idaho	84,385	38,488	45.61
52	Washington	349,390	156,126	44.69
53	Oregon	313,767	106,275	33.87
54	California	1,208,130	685,306	56.73

a Estimated. Foreign parentage in 1880 was tabulated for only 36 states and territories.

TOTAL POPULATION, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1870 TO 1890.

1880			1870			
Total population.	Persons of foreign parentage.		Total population.	Persons of foreign parentage.		
	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.	
50,155,783	a14,922,744	29.75	38,558,371	10,892,015	28.25	1
14,507,407	.....	.....	12,298,730	4,871,960	39.61	2
648,936	(b)	(b)	626,915	91,651	14.02	3
346,991	80,068	23.07	318,300	44,592	14.01	4
332,286	95,892	28.86	330,551	83,615	25.30	5
1,783,085	880,731	49.39	1,457,351	626,211	42.97	6
276,531	143,299	51.82	217,353	95,090	43.75	7
622,700	276,828	44.46	537,454	203,650	37.89	8
5,082,871	(b)	(b)	4,382,759	2,225,627	50.78	9
1,131,116	(b)	(b)	906,096	350,316	38.66	10
4,282,891	(b)	(b)	3,521,951	1,151,208	32.69	11
7,597,197	462,974	6.09	5,853,610	368,849	6.30	12
146,608	23,925	16.32	125,015	20,361	16.29	13
934,943	218,636	23.38	780,894	181,362	23.22	14
177,624	44,673	25.15	131,700	34,106	25.90	15
1,512,565	36,722	2.43	1,225,163	30,794	2.51	16
618,457	58,290	9.43	442,014	46,204	10.45	17
1,399,750	10,712	0.77	1,071,361	6,464	0.60	18
995,577	21,666	2.18	705,606	16,449	2.33	19
1,542,180	29,130	1.89	1,184,109	23,814	2.01	20
269,493	19,220	7.13	187,748	9,295	4.95	21
17,364,111	.....	.....	12,981,111	4,694,169	36.16	22
3,198,062	(b)	(b)	2,665,260	849,815	31.88	23
1,978,301	(b)	(b)	1,680,637	341,001	20.29	24
3,077,871	(b)	(b)	2,539,891	986,035	38.82	25
1,636,937	(b)	(b)	1,184,059	488,139	41.23	26
1,315,497	951,149	72.30	1,054,670	717,832	68.06	27
780,773	558,304	71.51	439,706	285,516	64.93	28
1,624,615	(b)	(b)	1,194,020	416,139	34.85	29
2,168,380	553,947	25.55	1,721,295	465,125	27.02	30
c135,177	c89,652	c66.32	c14,181	c7,319	c51.61	31
452,402	196,479	43.43	122,993	50,017	40.67	32
996,096	(b)	(b)	364,399	87,211	23.93	33
8,919,371	676,363	7.58	6,434,410	469,601	7.30	34
1,648,690	169,395	10.27	1,321,011	142,720	10.80	35
1,542,359	45,170	2.93	1,258,520	36,326	2.89	36
1,262,505	30,295	2.40	996,992	21,844	2.19	37
1,131,597	25,575	2.26	827,922	18,756	2.27	38
939,946	146,090	15.53	726,915	132,011	18.16	39
1,591,749	234,603	14.74	818,579	107,327	13.11	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
802,525	25,325	3.16	484,471	10,617	2.19	42
1,767,697	.....	.....	990,510	487,436	49.21	43
39,159	19,106	48.79	20,595	10,246	49.75	44
20,789	10,466	50.34	9,118	5,000	54.84	45
194,327	71,445	36.77	39,864	10,707	26.86	46
119,565	13,433	11.23	91,874	8,677	9.44	47
40,440	22,308	55.16	9,658	6,766	70.06	48
143,963	(b)	(b)	86,786	59,024	68.01	49
62,266	39,305	63.12	42,491	25,117	59.11	50
32,610	17,325	53.13	14,999	9,305	62.04	51
75,116	28,001	38.08	23,955	8,382	34.99	52
174,768	54,123	30.97	90,923	20,705	22.77	53
864,694	517,013	59.79	560,247	323,507	57.74	54

b Not compiled in 1880. c Dakota territory.

TABLE 12.—PERSONS OF SCHOOL, MILITIA, AND VOTING AGES, BY SEX.

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	5 TO 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.			
		Native white.		Foreign white.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	The United States	8,989,914	8,928,106	665,458	667,087
2	North Atlantic division	2,396,076	2,410,575	285,246	306,173
3	Maine	92,572	90,417	8,849	9,473
4	New Hampshire	44,259	43,446	8,896	9,779
5	Vermont	48,523	45,788	3,650	3,153
6	Massachusetts	264,698	267,456	52,315	59,925
7	Rhode Island	40,061	41,440	10,041	10,951
8	Connecticut	94,882	94,161	13,801	14,572
9	New York	794,411	809,258	99,865	112,955
10	New Jersey	199,630	202,766	22,903	24,498
11	Pennsylvania	816,140	815,843	64,926	60,851
12	South Atlantic division	1,074,682	1,064,095	11,359	11,234
13	Delaware	22,830	22,447	818	837
14	Maryland	138,019	139,681	5,017	5,490
15	District of Columbia	22,264	24,011	579	703
16	Virginia	197,735	194,895	964	758
17	West Virginia	146,502	144,430	970	918
18	North Carolina	212,222	208,230	248	197
19	South Carolina	94,745	92,930	258	211
20	Georgia	198,432	196,918	611	514
21	Florida	41,924	40,553	1,864	1,626
22	North Central division	3,605,185	3,575,972	368,103	295,603
23	Ohio	594,430	592,889	26,065	26,879
24	Indiana	378,142	376,764	7,181	6,528
25	Illinois	588,750	590,379	61,936	62,484
26	Michigan	300,998	299,050	49,089	47,621
27	Wisconsin	264,293	264,002	37,758	35,337
28	Minnesota	187,318	186,624	40,873	38,682
29	Iowa	329,350	320,225	23,796	21,015
30	Missouri	465,168	463,568	10,884	11,239
31	North Dakota	20,495	19,392	9,994	9,240
32	South Dakota	48,839	47,099	9,334	8,135
33	Nebraska	174,761	168,389	19,213	17,931
34	Kansas	252,621	245,191	11,460	10,512
35	South Central division	1,503,173	1,475,774	21,239	20,544
36	Kentucky	309,735	306,056	2,249	2,104
37	Tennessee	271,866	264,428	1,095	972
38	Alabama	172,260	168,440	1,095	946
39	Mississippi	114,334	112,315	225	150
40	Louisiana	108,364	109,480	1,842	1,635
41	Texas	344,243	336,346	13,645	13,594
42	Oklahoma	10,323	9,974	150	119
43	Arkansas	172,048	168,755	938	954
44	Western division	410,718	401,690	39,511	33,533
45	Montana	13,035	12,422	2,271	1,817
46	Wyoming	7,518	6,488	1,142	935
47	Colorado	51,798	49,955	5,129	4,581
48	New Mexico	23,928	23,440	706	584
49	Arizona	7,148	6,878	1,715	1,618
50	Utah	36,928	35,785	3,349	3,513
51	Nevada	5,335	5,217	379	260
52	Idaho	13,099	12,324	910	714
53	Washington	43,868	41,309	6,061	4,581
54	Oregon	48,534	47,702	3,052	2,708
55	California	159,557	160,170	14,798	12,192

a Persons of negro descent, Chinese, Japanese, and civilized Indians.

GENERAL NATIVITY, AND COLOR, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1890.

5 to 20 YEARS, INCLUSIVE—continued.		MALES 18 TO 44 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.			MALES 21 YEARS AND OVER.			
Colored. (a)								
Males.	Females.	Native white.	Foreign white.	Colored. (a)	Native white.	Foreign white.	Colored. (a)	
1,587,328	1,609,499	9,086,066	2,717,898	1,426,204	10,957,496	4,242,360	1,740,455	1
20,027	43,108	2,611,648	1,113,001	73,873	3,295,134	1,671,027	89,078	2
279	261	111,954	20,734	481	170,280	30,329	632	3
124	107	59,067	20,618	193	91,900	25,980	246	4
167	170	55,232	11,724	247	81,727	19,042	328	5
3,144	3,322	309,873	182,834	6,605	401,845	255,197	7,967	6
976	1,165	44,785	28,803	1,729	57,731	40,025	2,261	7
1,786	2,043	107,823	52,947	3,695	142,054	78,062	3,976	8
9,826	10,020	868,783	436,850	19,986	1,063,789	681,629	24,231	9
7,292	7,903	206,869	94,872	11,942	254,633	144,333	14,564	10
16,433	17,517	817,262	263,619	29,595	1,031,166	395,830	34,873	11
703,046	717,097	1,009,648	51,908	556,425	1,238,975	99,393	677,210	12
5,323	5,232	26,379	3,702	5,695	33,898	6,109	7,552	13
40,596	42,059	143,376	21,486	40,954	176,600	42,243	51,895	14
12,083	14,536	28,860	4,023	14,740	37,083	9,076	18,346	15
137,147	140,300	186,084	5,356	103,900	236,858	11,177	130,747	16
6,838	6,011	134,099	4,672	8,563	162,429	9,769	9,202	17
125,043	127,465	187,070	1,034	85,730	231,250	2,057	109,346	18
155,064	158,185	83,521	1,507	110,971	99,334	3,323	132,949	19
186,745	187,807	179,798	3,886	152,611	212,325	6,769	179,028	20
34,207	35,502	40,461	6,182	32,961	49,198	8,870	38,145	21
82,263	82,207	3,549,513	1,183,835	102,576	4,158,966	1,917,326	126,600	22
15,086	15,122	632,704	115,044	20,227	772,096	218,446	25,922	23
8,252	8,295	413,365	31,927	10,531	508,759	73,228	13,079	24
9,823	9,658	585,190	252,407	15,038	665,103	389,360	18,209	25
3,493	3,513	291,161	166,831	4,773	363,535	247,473	6,437	26
1,303	1,153	206,937	139,121	1,411	215,649	244,244	1,829	27
946	961	147,028	155,429	1,811	152,872	221,155	2,009	28
1,893	1,873	309,216	87,797	2,674	361,432	155,574	3,326	29
28,810	29,246	470,411	63,814	32,223	547,161	120,290	38,267	30
118	85	18,268	30,161	179	19,508	36,261	190	31
269	224	47,547	31,227	445	53,438	42,739	588	32
2,101	1,860	183,033	68,708	3,924	201,647	95,634	4,219	33
10,169	10,217	244,653	41,369	9,342	297,766	72,922	12,543	34
745,625	757,376	1,364,975	91,825	604,760	1,611,257	162,090	739,357	35
52,940	53,977	296,191	13,169	51,777	357,627	29,744	63,421	36
90,718	91,793	243,831	5,764	74,619	299,054	10,960	92,462	37
147,309	149,444	148,989	4,749	111,287	176,055	8,004	140,763	38
165,699	166,338	98,529	2,335	127,900	115,770	4,841	150,469	39
115,258	118,675	96,561	11,618	97,036	106,079	24,669	119,815	40
106,616	109,698	314,170	48,659	84,584	359,911	74,099	101,932	41
536	510	13,408	1,072	604	16,603	1,645	923	42
66,549	66,941	153,296	4,459	56,953	180,158	8,138	69,572	43
16,367	9,711	550,282	277,329	88,568	653,164	392,524	108,201	44
478	257	29,692	22,987	2,811	34,365	27,583	3,467	45
116	92	16,381	7,335	898	17,320	8,730	994	46
873	814	97,867	39,255	3,319	112,016	48,999	3,905	47
2,054	1,831	28,683	4,447	2,935	35,088	6,300	3,473	48
532	363	10,046	6,796	2,384	12,280	8,880	2,536	49
221	141	29,729	14,409	1,001	29,493	23,742	1,236	50
664	536	6,565	5,060	2,981	8,877	8,125	3,949	51
139	62	16,725	6,869	1,004	19,678	9,847	1,965	52
1,221	823	75,743	44,866	4,251	87,218	54,716	4,984	53
869	450	59,789	20,183	8,077	73,579	28,534	9,631	54
9,240	4,342	179,062	105,122	58,817	223,250	166,978	72,061	55

TABLE 13.—CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE AGGREGATE POPULATION,

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Aggregate.	MALES.		
			Total.	Single.	Married.
1	The United States	62, 622, 250	32, 067, 880	19, 945, 576	11, 265, 223
2	North Atlantic division	17, 401, 545	8, 677, 798	5, 072, 962	3, 322, 329
3	Maine	661, 086	332, 590	181, 365	137, 419
4	New Hampshire	376, 530	186, 566	99, 233	78, 658
5	Vermont	332, 422	169, 327	91, 690	70, 140
6	Massachusetts	2, 238, 943	1, 087, 709	626, 862	421, 946
7	Rhode Island	345, 506	168, 025	97, 152	64, 852
8	Connecticut	746, 258	369, 538	212, 478	144, 054
9	New York	5, 997, 853	2, 976, 893	1, 723, 617	1, 155, 661
10	New Jersey	1, 444, 933	720, 819	420, 454	278, 957
11	Pennsylvania	5, 258, 014	2, 666, 331	1, 629, 111	970, 642
12	South Atlantic division	8, 857, 920	4, 418, 769	2, 881, 663	1, 436, 089
13	Delaware	168, 493	85, 573	52, 028	31, 159
14	Maryland	1, 042, 390	515, 691	322, 428	178, 195
15	District of Columbia	230, 392	109, 584	66, 084	39, 639
16	Virginia	1, 655, 980	824, 278	545, 753	257, 550
17	West Virginia	762, 794	390, 285	253, 962	127, 820
18	North Carolina	1, 617, 947	799, 149	529, 705	253, 635
19	South Carolina	1, 151, 149	572, 337	378, 798	182, 524
20	Georgia	1, 837, 353	919, 925	603, 249	298, 594
21	Florida	391, 422	201, 947	129, 656	66, 155
22	North Central division	22, 362, 279	11, 594, 910	7, 157, 200	4, 114, 822
23	Ohio	3, 672, 316	1, 855, 736	1, 109, 172	691, 197
24	Indiana	2, 192, 404	1, 118, 347	670, 867	413, 733
25	Illinois	3, 826, 351	1, 972, 308	1, 221, 422	697, 129
26	Michigan	2, 093, 889	1, 091, 790	638, 209	420, 700
27	Wisconsin	1, 686, 880	874, 951	545, 698	304, 210
28	Minnesota	1, 301, 826	695, 321	451, 683	226, 159
29	Iowa	1, 911, 896	994, 453	619, 162	349, 345
30	Missouri	2, 679, 184	1, 385, 238	878, 806	467, 600
31	North Dakota	182, 719	101, 590	67, 698	31, 611
32	South Dakota	328, 808	180, 250	116, 151	59, 647
33	Nebraska	1, 058, 910	572, 824	368, 994	190, 318
34	Kansas	1, 427, 096	752, 112	469, 428	263, 173
35	South Central division	10, 972, 893	5, 593, 877	3, 654, 943	1, 792, 119
36	Kentucky	1, 858, 635	942, 758	603, 227	313, 436
37	Tennessee	1, 767, 518	891, 585	577, 598	290, 440
38	Alabama	1, 513, 017	757, 456	496, 308	244, 843
39	Mississippi	1, 289, 600	649, 687	431, 069	202, 798
40	Louisiana	1, 118, 587	559, 350	365, 865	178, 220
41	Texas	2, 235, 523	1, 172, 553	777, 933	362, 324
42	Oklahoma	61, 834	34, 733	21, 598	12, 005
43	Arkansas	1, 128, 179	585, 755	381, 345	188, 093
44	Western division	3, 027, 613	1, 782, 526	1, 178, 718	539, 869
45	Montana	132, 159	87, 882	62, 445	22, 772
46	Wyoming	60, 705	39, 343	27, 706	10, 308
47	Colorado	412, 198	245, 247	161, 033	75, 735
48	New Mexico	153, 593	83, 055	50, 985	29, 343
49	Arizona	59, 620	36, 571	25, 972	9, 536
50	Utah	207, 905	110, 463	74, 206	33, 823
51	Nevada	45, 761	29, 214	19, 990	8, 023
52	Idaho	84, 385	51, 290	35, 393	14, 500
53	Washington	349, 390	217, 562	146, 851	63, 538
54	Oregon	313, 767	181, 840	118, 827	56, 262
55	California	1, 208, 130	700, 059	455, 250	216, 029

CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1890.

MALES—continued.			FEMALES.						
Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown.	
815,437	49,101	52,538	30,554,370	17,183,988	11,126,196	2,154,615	71,895	17,676	1
259,877	10,007	12,623	8,723,747	4,683,294	3,293,029	726,481	15,182	4,861	2
12,100	1,094	612	328,496	159,967	137,184	29,938	1,337	70	3
7,084	800	101	189,964	91,333	78,526	18,943	1,084	78	4
6,808	584	105	163,095	77,986	69,956	14,438	677	38	5
35,513	1,394	1,994	1,151,234	619,690	421,259	107,273	2,484	528	6
5,488	391	142	177,481	96,256	64,838	15,556	759	72	7
11,542	846	618	376,720	197,019	143,263	34,889	1,298	251	8
91,000	2,219	4,387	3,020,960	1,600,156	1,149,995	265,456	3,395	1,958	9
20,119	363	926	724,114	389,141	276,345	57,763	565	300	10
69,614	2,316	3,648	2,591,683	1,451,746	952,563	182,225	3,583	1,566	11
94,417	2,010	3,690	4,439,151	2,057,307	1,448,455	323,050	6,132	4,207	12
2,306	40	40	82,920	45,484	31,192	6,154	70	20	13
14,125	321	622	526,693	303,348	179,888	42,583	582	298	14
3,376	146	339	120,808	66,775	39,675	13,920	314	115	15
19,895	533	538	831,702	509,779	258,116	61,877	1,039	891	16
7,487	359	648	372,509	225,733	127,576	18,389	674	137	17
15,074	378	357	818,798	502,554	257,919	56,889	836	600	18
10,637	210	168	578,812	352,076	184,968	40,617	483	668	19
16,823	579	680	917,428	543,369	302,097	69,125	1,551	1,286	20
4,694	344	298	189,475	108,189	67,024	13,487	583	192	21
285,802	23,230	13,766	10,767,309	5,996,437	4,098,449	636,264	32,230	3,969	22
50,203	3,567	1,591	1,816,580	991,349	689,347	129,443	5,717	724	23
29,892	3,000	855	1,074,057	584,186	413,523	71,252	4,711	385	24
47,844	3,317	2,596	1,854,043	1,035,123	694,531	119,131	4,926	332	25
28,482	2,805	1,584	1,002,109	522,867	416,304	59,080	3,493	365	26
22,453	1,639	951	811,929	461,884	302,859	44,685	2,179	322	27
14,992	1,071	1,416	606,505	354,126	223,463	27,475	1,178	263	28
23,387	1,993	566	917,443	517,787	349,983	46,625	2,880	168	29
34,569	2,231	2,032	1,293,946	739,428	467,892	82,989	3,201	436	30
2,025	129	127	81,129	47,022	31,172	2,805	106	20	31
3,818	426	208	148,558	84,778	58,290	5,120	328	42	32
11,140	1,296	1,076	486,086	278,987	187,579	17,995	1,394	131	33
16,991	1,756	764	674,984	378,900	263,506	29,680	2,117	781	34
130,422	6,840	9,553	5,379,010	3,174,570	1,794,653	333,548	12,860	3,385	35
23,093	1,260	1,143	915,877	534,740	313,880	63,997	2,461	799	36
21,198	1,154	1,195	875,923	515,379	291,665	65,859	2,660	370	37
15,008	744	593	755,561	450,032	245,952	58,018	1,419	140	38
14,778	581	461	639,913	384,334	204,194	49,616	1,233	536	39
13,372	632	1,261	559,237	327,686	179,458	50,270	1,193	630	40
26,848	1,497	3,951	1,062,970	629,785	260,756	69,228	2,568	633	41
990	99	35	27,101	14,888	11,244	912	49	8	42
14,530	873	914	542,424	317,726	187,504	35,648	1,277	269	43
44,019	6,114	12,906	1,245,087	672,380	490,710	75,252	5,491	1,254	44
1,706	253	706	44,277	23,341	18,766	1,906	217	47	45
859	144	326	21,362	11,634	8,777	823	105	23	46
6,044	736	1,699	166,951	87,490	69,100	9,575	712	74	47
2,479	207	41	70,538	36,431	28,931	4,877	290	9	48
918	104	41	23,049	12,628	8,764	1,595	62	.....	49
1,802	214	358	97,442	57,408	33,700	5,708	492	44	50
771	166	264	16,547	8,924	6,282	1,051	125	165	51
1,120	191	86	33,095	18,799	12,987	1,191	111	7	52
5,145	761	1,267	131,828	69,902	56,380	4,986	447	113	53
4,853	752	1,146	131,927	73,129	52,312	5,874	537	75	54
19,222	2,586	6,972	508,071	272,694	194,621	37,666	2,393	697	55

TABLE 14.—ILLITERATE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, CLASSIFIED

1890

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			WHITE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.		
		Total.	Illiterates.		Total.	Illiterates.	
			Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
1	The United States ...	47,413,559	6,324,702	13.3	41,931,074	3,212,574	7.7
2	North Atlantic division.....	13,888,377	859,989	6.2	13,658,519	810,091	5.9
3	Maine.....	541,662	29,587	5.5	540,157	29,108	5.4
4	New Hampshire	315,497	21,476	6.8	314,913	21,340	6.8
5	Vermont.....	271,173	18,154	6.7	270,385	17,986	6.7
6	Massachusetts	1,839,097	114,468	6.2	1,820,012	111,442	6.1
7	Rhode Island	281,959	27,525	9.8	275,629	26,355	9.6
8	Connecticut.....	669,830	32,194	5.2	599,346	30,536	5.1
9	New York	4,822,392	266,911	5.5	4,760,282	253,498	5.4
10	New Jersey	1,143,123	74,321	6.5	1,103,786	63,163	5.7
11	Pennsylvania	4,063,134	275,353	6.8	3,974,009	254,663	6.4
12	South Atlantic division.....	6,415,921	1,981,888	30.9	4,109,269	555,952	14.5
13	Delaware	131,967	18,878	14.3	110,359	8,186	7.4
14	Maryland	798,605	125,376	15.7	637,499	44,653	7.0
15	District of Columbia.....	188,567	24,884	13.2	127,526	3,495	2.7
16	Virginia	1,211,934	365,736	30.2	756,252	105,058	13.9
17	West Virginia	549,538	79,180	14.4	524,801	68,188	13.0
18	North Carolina	1,147,446	409,703	35.7	754,857	173,722	23.0
19	South Carolina.....	802,406	360,705	45.0	332,174	59,443	17.9
20	Georgia	1,302,208	518,706	39.8	701,585	114,691	16.3
21	Florida	283,250	78,720	27.8	184,216	18,516	11.3
22	North Central division.....	16,909,613	964,268	5.7	16,560,840	849,843	5.1
23	Ohio	2,858,659	149,843	5.2	2,789,479	132,244	4.7
24	Indiana	1,674,028	105,829	6.3	1,638,334	94,334	5.8
25	Illinois.....	2,907,671	152,634	5.2	2,861,671	140,219	4.9
26	Michigan	1,619,035	95,914	5.9	1,602,474	91,076	5.7
27	Wisconsin	1,258,390	84,745	6.7	1,253,594	82,984	6.6
28	Minnesota	962,350	56,057	6.0	857,662	56,966	5.9
29	Iowa	1,441,308	52,061	3.6	1,432,849	49,828	3.5
30	Missouri	1,995,638	181,368	9.1	1,881,478	133,806	7.1
31	North Dakota.....	129,452	7,743	6.0	128,998	7,528	5.8
32	South Dakota	236,208	9,974	4.2	234,979	9,564	4.1
33	Nebraska	771,659	24,021	3.1	762,144	21,575	2.8
34	Kansas	1,055,215	42,079	4.0	1,017,178	29,719	2.9
35	South Central division.....	7,799,487	2,316,871	29.7	5,347,099	817,031	15.3
36	Kentucky.....	1,380,031	294,381	21.6	1,162,342	183,851	15.8
37	Tennessee	1,276,631	340,140	26.6	966,831	172,169	17.8
38	Alabama.....	1,069,545	438,535	41.0	590,115	107,335	18.2
39	Mississippi	992,028	360,613	40.0	385,059	45,755	11.9
40	Louisiana.....	794,683	364,184	45.8	492,941	80,939	20.1
41	Texas.....	1,564,755	308,873	19.7	1,228,601	132,389	10.8
42	Oklahoma.....	44,701	2,400	5.4	42,411	1,503	3.5
43	Arkansas	787,113	209,745	26.6	569,659	93,090	16.3
44	Western division.....	2,400,161	199,686	8.3	2,255,347	139,657	6.2
45	Montana	107,811	5,884	5.5	103,264	4,232	4.1
46	Wyoming	47,755	1,630	3.4	46,436	1,408	3.0
47	Colorado.....	327,896	17,180	5.2	321,059	15,474	4.8
48	New Mexico.....	112,541	50,070	44.5	104,103	43,265	41.6
49	Arizona.....	40,076	10,785	23.4	42,482	8,956	21.1
50	Utah	147,227	8,232	5.6	145,437	7,407	5.1
51	Nevada	38,225	4,897	12.8	32,289	1,356	4.2
52	Idaho.....	62,721	3,225	5.1	60,446	2,119	3.5
53	Washington.....	275,639	11,778	4.3	267,747	8,201	3.1
54	Oregon.....	244,374	10,103	4.1	232,925	6,946	3.0
55	California.....	989,896	75,902	7.7	899,159	40,233	4.5

a Persons of negro descent, Chinese, Japanese, and civilized Indians.

BY GENERAL NATIVITY AND COLOR, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1880 AND 1890.

1890

NATIVE WHITE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			FOREIGN WHITE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			COLORED POPULATION (a) 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			
Total.	Illiterates.		Total.	Illiterates.		Total.	Illiterates.		
	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.	
33, 144, 187	2, 065, 003	6.2	8, 786, 887	1, 147, 571	13.1	5, 482, 485	3, 112, 128	56.8	1
9, 957, 918	229, 897	2.3	3, 720, 601	580, 194	15.6	229, 858	49, 898	21.7	2
466, 835	11, 443	2.5	73, 322	17, 065	24.1	1, 505	479	31.8	3
247, 824	3, 679	1.5	67, 189	17, 661	26.3	584	136	23.3	4
228, 689	7, 211	3.2	41, 696	10, 775	25.8	788	168	21.3	5
1, 193, 469	9, 727	0.8	620, 543	101, 715	16.2	19, 595	3, 026	15.4	6
175, 065	4, 067	2.3	100, 564	22, 268	22.1	6, 330	1, 170	18.5	7
422, 986	4, 360	1.0	176, 360	26, 236	14.9	10, 484	1, 656	15.8	8
3, 248, 761	57, 362	1.8	1, 511, 521	198, 136	13.1	82, 110	11, 413	18.4	9
788, 401	21, 351	2.7	315, 385	41, 812	13.3	39, 337	11, 158	28.4	10
3, 165, 888	119, 737	3.5	808, 121	143, 926	17.8	89, 125	20, 690	23.2	11
3, 912, 815	571, 899	14.6	196, 454	24, 053	12.2	2, 306, 652	1, 385, 936	60.1	12
97, 752	6, 008	6.2	12, 627	2, 118	16.8	21, 608	10, 652	49.5	13
546, 239	32, 105	5.9	91, 209	12, 548	13.8	161, 106	80, 723	50.1	14
109, 262	1, 803	1.7	18, 264	1, 698	9.3	61, 041	21, 389	35.0	15
738, 476	103, 265	14.0	17, 776	1, 793	10.1	455, 682	260, 678	57.2	16
506, 434	65, 429	12.9	18, 367	2, 768	15.1	24, 737	10, 992	44.4	17
751, 302	173, 545	23.1	3, 555	177	5.0	392, 589	235, 981	60.1	18
326, 125	59, 063	18.1	6, 049	380	6.3	470, 232	301, 262	64.1	19
689, 909	113, 945	16.5	11, 616	746	6.4	600, 623	404, 015	67.3	20
147, 225	16, 685	11.3	16, 991	1, 831	10.8	119, 034	60, 204	50.6	21
12, 652, 374	436, 328	3.4	3, 908, 466	413, 515	10.6	348, 773	114, 425	32.8	22
2, 343, 938	82, 673	3.5	445, 543	49, 571	11.1	69, 180	17, 599	25.4	23
1, 495, 202	78, 638	5.3	143, 032	15, 696	11.0	35, 694	11, 495	32.2	24
2, 051, 323	64, 380	3.1	810, 348	75, 839	9.4	46, 000	12, 415	27.0	25
1, 086, 481	27, 016	2.5	515, 993	64, 060	12.4	16, 561	4, 838	29.2	26
752, 678	15, 613	2.1	500, 916	67, 371	13.4	4, 796	1, 761	36.7	27
508, 515	7, 112	1.4	449, 047	49, 854	11.1	4, 688	1, 091	23.3	28
1, 118, 475	20, 649	1.8	314, 374	29, 179	9.3	8, 459	2, 233	26.4	29
1, 651, 622	112, 938	6.8	220, 856	20, 868	9.1	114, 160	47, 562	41.7	30
52, 933	929	1.8	76, 065	6, 599	8.7	454	215	47.4	31
148, 819	1, 811	1.2	86, 160	7, 753	9.0	1, 229	410	33.4	32
568, 041	7, 412	1.3	194, 103	14, 163	7.3	9, 515	2, 446	25.7	33
874, 149	17, 157	2.0	143, 029	12, 562	8.8	38, 037	12, 360	32.5	34
5, 039, 641	754, 935	15.0	307, 458	62, 096	20.2	2, 452, 388	1, 501, 340	61.2	35
1, 104, 044	178, 159	16.1	58, 258	5, 692	9.8	197, 689	110, 530	55.9	36
947, 445	170, 318	18.0	19, 386	1, 851	9.5	309, 800	167, 971	54.2	37
576, 154	106, 235	18.4	13, 961	1, 100	7.9	479, 430	331, 200	69.1	38
377, 466	44, 987	11.9	7, 633	768	10.1	516, 929	314, 858	60.9	39
354, 293	72, 013	20.3	47, 748	8, 926	18.7	392, 642	283, 245	72.1	40
1, 084, 587	89, 829	8.3	144, 014	42, 560	29.6	336, 154	176, 484	52.5	41
39, 779	1, 342	3.4	2, 642	161	6.1	2, 290	897	39.2	42
555, 873	92, 052	16.6	13, 786	1, 038	7.5	217, 454	116, 655	53.6	43
1, 601, 439	71, 944	4.5	653, 908	67, 713	10.4	144, 814	60, 029	41.5	44
64, 089	1, 020	1.6	39, 175	3, 212	8.2	4, 547	1, 652	36.3	45
32, 548	427	1.3	13, 890	981	7.1	1, 319	222	16.8	46
241, 064	9, 235	3.8	79, 975	6, 239	7.8	6, 837	1, 706	25.0	47
93, 625	40, 005	42.8	10, 478	3, 200	30.5	8, 438	6, 805	80.6	48
26, 139	2, 056	7.9	16, 343	6, 900	42.2	3, 594	1, 829	50.9	49
94, 925	2, 219	2.3	50, 512	5, 188	10.3	1, 790	825	46.1	50
20, 456	173	0.8	11, 833	1, 183	10.0	5, 936	3, 541	59.7	51
45, 339	867	1.9	15, 107	1, 252	8.3	2, 275	1, 106	48.6	52
184, 860	2, 467	1.3	82, 887	5, 794	7.0	7, 892	3, 517	44.6	53
186, 500	3, 302	1.8	46, 326	3, 644	7.9	11, 449	3, 157	27.6	54
611, 777	10, 113	1.7	287, 382	30, 120	10.5	90, 737	35, 669	39.3	55

TABLE 14.—ILLITERATE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, CLASSIFIED

1880

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			WHITE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.		
		Total.	Illiterates.		Total.	Illiterates.	
			Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
1	The United States	36,761,607	6,239,958	17.0	32,160,400	3,019,080	9.4
2	North Atlantic division	11,270,090	699,369	6.2	11,086,104	654,817	5.9
3	Maine	519,669	22,170	4.3	518,011	21,758	4.2
4	New Hampshire	286,188	14,302	5.0	285,594	14,208	5.0
5	Vermont	264,052	15,837	6.0	263,245	15,681	6.0
6	Massachusetts	1,432,183	92,280	6.5	1,416,767	90,658	6.4
7	Rhode Island	220,461	24,793	11.2	215,158	23,544	10.9
8	Connecticut	497,303	28,424	5.7	487,780	26,763	5.5
9	New York	3,981,428	219,600	5.5	3,927,603	208,175	5.3
10	New Jersey	865,591	53,249	6.2	835,385	44,049	5.3
11	Pennsylvania	3,203,215	228,014	7.1	3,136,561	209,981	6.7
12	South Atlantic division	5,286,645	2,129,830	40.3	3,312,920	647,085	19.5
13	Delaware	110,856	19,414	17.5	91,611	8,346	9.1
14	Maryland	695,364	134,488	19.3	544,086	44,316	8.1
15	District of Columbia	136,997	25,778	18.8	91,872	3,988	4.3
16	Virginia	1,059,034	430,352	40.6	630,584	114,692	18.2
17	West Virginia	428,587	85,376	19.9	410,141	75,237	18.3
18	North Carolina	959,951	463,975	48.3	608,806	192,032	31.5
19	South Carolina	667,456	369,848	55.4	272,706	59,777	21.9
20	Georgia	1,043,840	520,416	49.9	563,977	128,934	22.9
21	Florida	184,650	80,183	43.4	99,137	19,763	19.9
22	North Central division	12,760,841	853,020	6.7	12,466,565	731,804	5.9
23	Ohio	2,399,367	131,847	5.5	2,339,528	115,491	4.9
24	Indiana	1,468,095	110,761	7.5	1,438,955	100,398	7.0
25	Illinois	2,269,315	145,397	6.4	2,234,478	132,426	5.9
26	Michigan	1,236,686	63,723	5.2	1,219,900	58,932	4.8
27	Wisconsin	965,712	55,558	5.8	961,433	54,233	5.6
28	Minnesota	559,977	34,540	6.2	557,183	33,506	6.0
29	Iowa	1,181,641	46,609	3.9	1,174,063	44,337	3.8
30	Missouri	1,557,631	208,754	13.4	1,453,238	152,510	10.5
31	North Dakota / South Dakota	a99,849	a4,821	a4.8	a98,348	a4,157	a4.2
32	Nebraska	318,271	11,528	3.6	316,312	10,926	3.5
33	Kansas	704,297	39,476	5.6	673,121	24,888	3.7
34	South Central division	6,076,243	2,402,589	39.5	4,068,790	877,344	21.6
35	Kentucky	1,163,498	348,392	29.9	973,275	214,497	22.0
36	Tennessee	1,062,130	410,722	38.7	790,744	216,227	27.3
37	Alabama	851,780	433,447	50.9	452,722	111,767	24.7
38	Mississippi	753,693	373,201	49.5	328,296	53,448	16.3
39	Louisiana	649,070	318,380	49.1	320,917	58,951	18.4
40	Texas	1,064,196	316,432	29.7	808,931	123,912	15.3
41	Oklahoma						
42	Arkansas	531,876	202,015	38.0	393,905	98,542	25.0
43	Western division	1,367,788	155,150	11.3	1,226,021	108,030	2.8
44	Montana	31,989	1,707	5.3	28,986	631	2.2
45	Wyoming	16,479	556	3.4	15,240	374	2.5
46	Colorado	158,220	10,474	6.6	155,456	9,906	6.4
47	New Mexico	87,966	57,156	65.0	79,767	49,597	62.2
48	Arizona	32,922	5,842	17.7	28,634	4,824	16.8
49	Utah	97,194	8,826	9.1	95,876	8,137	8.5
50	Nevada	50,666	4,069	8.0	42,595	1,915	4.5
51	Idaho	25,005	1,778	7.1	21,481	784	3.6
52	Washington	55,720	3,889	7.0	49,269	1,429	2.9
53	Oregon	130,565	7,423	5.7	119,482	4,343	3.6
54	California	681,062	53,430	7.8	589,235	26,090	4.4

a Dakota territory.

BY GENERAL NATIVITY AND COLOR, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES—Continued.

1880

NATIVE WHITE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			FOREIGN WHITE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			COLORED POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			
Total.	Illiterates.		Total.	Illiterates.		Total.	Illiterates.		
	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.	
25,785,789	2,255,460	8.7	6,374,611	763,620	12.0	4,601,207	3,220,878	70.0	1
8,351,065	234,576	2.8	2,735,039	420,241	15.4	183,986	44,552	24.2	2
463,158	8,775	1.9	54,853	12,983	23.7	1,658	412	24.8	3
242,811	2,710	1.1	42,783	11,498	26.9	594	94	15.8	4
224,361	5,354	2.4	38,884	10,327	26.6	807	156	19.3	5
990,160	6,933	0.7	426,607	83,725	19.6	15,416	2,322	15.1	6
144,596	4,261	2.9	70,502	19,283	27.3	5,303	1,249	23.6	7
361,733	3,728	1.0	126,047	23,035	18.3	9,523	1,661	17.4	8
2,742,847	59,516	2.2	1,184,756	148,659	12.5	53,825	11,425	21.2	9
618,941	20,093	3.2	216,444	23,956	11.1	30,206	9,200	30.5	10
2,562,458	123,206	4.8	574,103	86,775	15.1	66,654	18,033	27.1	11
3,144,714	630,062	20.0	168,206	17,023	10.1	1,973,725	1,482,745	75.1	12
82,318	6,630	8.1	9,293	1,716	18.5	19,245	11,068	57.5	13
462,697	36,027	7.8	81,389	8,289	10.2	151,278	90,172	59.6	14
75,025	1,950	2.6	16,847	2,038	12.1	45,035	21,790	48.4	15
616,314	113,915	18.5	14,270	777	5.4	428,450	315,660	73.7	16
392,242	72,826	18.6	17,899	2,411	13.5	18,446	10,139	55.0	17
605,244	191,913	31.7	3,562	119	3.3	351,145	271,943	77.4	18
265,356	59,415	22.4	7,350	362	4.9	394,750	310,071	78.5	19
553,769	128,362	23.2	10,208	572	5.6	479,863	391,482	81.6	20
91,749	19,024	20.7	7,388	739	10.0	85,513	60,420	70.7	21
9,646,617	462,103	5.0	2,819,948	249,701	8.9	294,276	121,216	41.2	22
1,952,858	83,183	4.3	386,670	32,308	8.4	59,839	16,356	27.3	23
1,297,159	87,786	6.8	141,796	12,612	8.9	29,140	10,363	35.6	24
1,666,214	88,519	5.3	568,264	43,907	7.7	34,837	12,971	37.2	25
854,925	19,981	2.3	364,981	38,951	10.7	16,780	4,791	28.5	26
566,745	11,494	2.0	394,688	42,739	10.8	4,279	1,325	31.0	27
300,747	5,671	1.9	256,436	27,835	10.9	2,794	1,040	37.2	28
918,723	23,660	2.6	255,340	20,677	8.1	7,578	2,272	30.0	29
1,244,738	137,949	11.1	208,500	14,561	7.0	104,393	56,214	53.9	30
a51,229	a933	a1.8	a47,119	a3,224	a6.8	a1,501	a664	a44.2	31
224,899	5,102	2.3	91,413	5,824	6.4	1,959	602	30.7	32
568,380	17,825	3.1	104,741	7,063	6.7	31,176	14,588	46.8	33
3,806,063	836,489	22.0	262,727	40,855	15.6	2,007,453	1,525,245	76.0	34
914,311	208,796	22.8	58,964	5,701	9.7	190,223	133,895	70.4	35
774,411	214,994	27.8	16,333	1,233	7.5	271,386	194,495	71.7	36
443,327	111,040	25.0	9,395	727	7.7	399,658	321,680	80.6	37
319,385	52,910	16.6	8,911	538	6.0	425,397	319,753	75.2	38
268,600	53,261	19.8	52,317	5,690	10.9	328,153	259,429	79.1	39
701,909	97,498	13.9	106,962	26,414	24.7	255,265	192,520	75.4	40
									41
384,060	97,990	25.5	9,845	552	5.6	137,971	103,473	75.0	42
837,330	72,230	8.6	388,691	35,800	9.2	141,767	47,120	33.2	43
19,628	272	1.4	9,358	359	3.8	3,003	1,076	35.8	44
10,458	177	1.7	4,782	197	4.1	1,239	182	14.7	45
117,132	8,373	7.1	38,324	1,533	4.0	2,764	568	20.5	46
72,219	46,329	64.2	7,548	3,268	43.3	8,199	7,559	92.2	47
15,200	1,225	8.1	13,434	3,599	26.8	4,288	1,018	23.7	48
53,944	3,183	5.9	41,932	4,954	11.8	1,318	689	52.3	49
22,660	240	1.1	19,935	1,675	8.4	8,071	2,154	26.7	50
15,011	443	3.0	6,470	341	5.3	3,524	994	28.2	51
37,278	895	2.4	11,991	534	4.5	6,451	2,460	38.1	52
99,028	3,433	3.5	20,454	910	4.4	11,083	3,080	27.8	53
374,772	7,660	2.0	214,463	18,430	8.6	91,827	27,340	29.8	54

TABLE 15.—ILLITERATE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1880 AND 1890.

1890

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	MALE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			FEMALE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.		
	Total.	Illiterates.		Total.	Illiterates.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
The United States	24,352,659	3,008,222	12.4	23,060,900	3,316,480	14.4
North Atlantic division	6,904,566	407,186	5.9	6,983,811	452,803	6.5
Maine	271,787	15,932	5.9	269,875	13,655	5.1
New Hampshire	155,928	11,643	7.5	159,569	9,833	6.2
Vermont	137,899	10,230	7.4	135,274	7,924	5.9
Massachusetts	887,063	47,348	5.3	952,544	67,120	7.0
Rhode Island	135,955	12,240	9.0	146,004	15,285	10.5
Connecticut	300,675	15,238	5.1	309,155	16,961	5.5
New York	2,385,622	124,443	5.2	2,436,770	142,468	5.8
New Jersey	568,585	35,413	6.2	574,538	38,908	6.8
Pennsylvania	2,061,052	134,704	6.5	2,002,082	140,649	7.0
South Atlantic division	3,178,769	926,096	29.1	3,237,152	1,055,792	32.6
Delaware	67,309	9,274	13.8	64,658	9,604	14.9
Maryland	392,485	59,526	15.2	406,120	65,850	16.2
District of Columbia	88,703	9,821	11.1	99,864	15,063	15.1
Virginia	598,677	177,043	29.6	613,257	188,893	30.8
West Virginia	281,576	37,579	13.3	267,962	41,601	15.5
North Carolina	559,764	184,506	33.0	587,682	225,197	38.3
South Carolina	395,466	167,120	42.3	406,940	193,585	47.6
Georgia	647,922	244,944	37.8	654,286	273,762	41.8
Florida	146,867	36,283	24.7	136,383	42,437	31.1
North Central division	8,828,083	457,793	5.2	8,081,530	506,475	6.1
Ohio	1,442,430	69,924	4.8	1,416,229	79,919	5.6
Indiana	855,368	49,505	5.8	818,660	56,324	6.9
Illinois	1,507,159	70,548	4.7	1,400,512	82,086	5.9
Michigan	851,163	51,522	6.1	767,872	44,392	5.8
Wisconsin	657,968	39,517	6.0	600,422	45,228	7.5
Minnesota	523,342	25,993	5.0	439,008	32,064	7.3
Iowa	755,134	24,125	3.2	686,174	27,936	4.1
Missouri	1,037,994	86,530	8.3	957,644	94,838	9.9
North Dakota	74,442	3,650	4.9	55,010	4,093	7.4
South Dakota	133,252	4,816	3.6	102,956	5,158	5.0
Nebraska	426,815	11,753	2.8	344,844	12,268	3.6
Kansas	563,016	19,910	3.5	492,199	22,169	4.5
South Central division	3,977,614	1,098,755	27.6	3,821,873	1,220,116	31.9
Kentucky	689,572	141,999	20.6	670,459	152,382	22.7
Tennessee	640,677	155,869	24.3	635,954	184,271	29.0
Alabama	531,941	206,362	38.8	537,604	232,175	43.2
Mississippi	451,788	170,761	37.8	450,240	189,852	42.2
Louisiana	394,815	172,847	43.8	399,868	191,337	47.9
Texas	830,783	151,852	18.3	738,972	157,021	21.4
Oklahoma	25,811	1,286	5.0	18,890	1,114	5.9
Arkansas	412,227	97,779	23.7	374,886	111,966	29.9
Western division	1,463,627	118,392	8.1	936,534	81,294	8.7
Montana	75,596	4,330	5.7	32,215	1,554	4.8
Wyoming	32,675	1,070	3.3	15,080	560	3.7
Colorado	202,719	9,808	4.8	125,177	7,373	5.9
New Mexico	61,885	20,969	33.9	50,656	29,101	57.4
Arizona	29,736	6,027	20.3	16,340	4,758	29.1
Utah	79,747	3,778	4.7	67,480	4,454	6.6
Nevada	25,370	3,127	12.3	12,855	1,770	13.8
Idaho	40,276	2,336	5.8	22,445	889	4.0
Washington	179,965	7,639	4.2	95,674	4,139	4.3
Oregon	146,406	6,634	4.5	97,968	3,469	3.5
California	589,252	52,674	8.9	400,644	23,228	5.8

TABLE 15.—ILLITERATE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES—Continued.

1880

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	MALE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			FEMALE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.		
	Total.	Illiterates.		Total.	Illiterates.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
The United States	18,735,980	2,966,421	15.8	18,025,627	3,273,497	18.2
North Atlantic division	5,527,160	299,431	5.4	5,742,930	399,938	7.0
Maine	258,587	11,676	4.5	261,082	10,494	4.0
New Hampshire	139,807	7,077	5.1	146,381	7,225	4.9
Vermont	132,036	8,500	6.4	132,016	7,337	5.6
Massachusetts	681,786	36,262	5.3	750,397	56,718	7.6
Rhode Island	104,986	10,237	9.8	115,475	14,556	12.6
Connecticut	242,392	12,039	5.0	254,911	16,385	6.4
New York	1,950,059	95,551	4.9	2,031,369	124,049	6.1
New Jersey	426,451	23,857	5.6	439,140	29,392	6.7
Pennsylvania	1,591,056	94,232	5.9	1,612,159	133,782	8.3
South Atlantic division	2,588,035	1,003,565	38.8	2,698,610	1,126,265	41.7
Delaware	56,003	9,394	16.8	54,853	10,020	18.3
Maryland	341,621	63,504	18.6	353,743	70,984	20.1
District of Columbia	63,429	10,048	15.8	73,478	15,730	21.4
Virginia	516,395	207,562	40.2	542,639	222,790	41.1
West Virginia	217,650	40,280	18.5	210,937	45,096	21.4
North Carolina	465,268	213,196	45.8	494,683	250,779	50.7
South Carolina	324,364	173,807	53.6	343,092	196,041	57.1
Georgia	509,830	247,339	48.5	534,010	273,077	51.1
Florida	93,475	38,435	41.1	91,175	41,748	45.8
North Central division	6,684,105	415,572	6.2	6,076,736	437,448	7.2
Ohio	1,209,435	61,754	5.1	1,189,932	70,093	5.9
Indiana	752,405	52,033	6.9	715,690	58,728	8.2
Illinois	1,178,131	69,940	5.9	1,091,184	75,457	6.9
Michigan	659,101	35,211	5.3	577,585	28,512	4.9
Wisconsin	503,434	26,381	5.2	462,278	29,177	6.3
Minnesota	307,449	16,129	5.2	252,528	18,417	7.3
Iowa	621,675	22,519	3.6	557,966	24,090	4.3
Missouri	816,902	103,172	12.6	740,669	105,582	14.3
North Dakota / South Dakota	a64,343	a2,519	a3.9	a35,506	a2,302	a6.5
Nebraska	181,022	5,927	3.3	137,240	5,601	4.1
Kansas	388,148	19,987	5.1	316,149	19,489	6.2
South Central division	3,069,756	1,160,624	37.8	3,006,487	1,241,925	41.3
Kentucky	586,424	169,029	28.8	577,074	179,363	31.1
Tennessee	524,559	191,641	36.5	537,571	219,081	40.8
Alabama	414,095	205,243	49.6	437,685	228,204	52.1
Mississippi	375,561	180,526	48.1	378,132	192,635	50.9
Louisiana	322,004	154,535	48.0	327,066	163,845	50.1
Texas	568,928	161,047	28.3	495,268	155,385	31.4
Oklahoma						
Arkansas	278,185	98,603	35.4	253,691	103,412	40.8
Western division	866,924	87,229	10.1	500,864	67,921	13.6
Montana	24,558	1,125	4.6	7,431	582	7.8
Wyoming	11,950	336	2.8	4,529	220	4.9
Colorado	110,896	5,345	4.8	47,324	5,129	10.8
New Mexico	48,266	26,103	54.1	39,700	31,053	78.2
Arizona	24,267	3,511	14.5	8,655	2,331	26.9
Utah	50,580	4,156	8.2	46,614	4,670	10.0
Nevada	36,211	2,760	7.6	14,455	1,309	9.1
Idaho	17,910	1,392	7.8	7,095	386	5.4
Washington	36,085	2,360	6.5	19,635	1,529	7.8
Oregon	81,031	5,154	6.4	49,534	2,269	4.6
California	425,170	34,987	8.2	255,892	18,443	7.2

a Dakota territory.

TABLE 16.—CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN BORN MALES 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Foreign born males 21 years and over.	ALIENS.			Naturalized.	First papers.	Unknown.
		Total.	Speak English.	Other language.			
The United States	4,348,459	1,189,452	801,260	388,192	2,545,753	236,061	377,193
North Atlantic division	1,679,850	578,523	410,626	167,897	912,575	54,752	134,000
Maine	39,470	15,670	12,959	2,711	11,128	558	3,114
New Hampshire	26,047	13,037	9,431	3,606	10,131	688	2,191
Vermont	19,686	8,120	7,103	1,017	9,243	496	1,827
Massachusetts	257,094	118,508	102,650	15,858	112,504	6,541	19,541
Rhode Island	40,185	20,004	16,966	3,038	15,605	1,554	3,022
Connecticut	78,419	28,639	22,408	6,231	38,730	2,098	8,952
New York	685,462	193,046	129,734	63,312	416,372	22,737	53,307
New Jersey	145,047	41,877	27,561	14,316	87,406	4,993	10,711
Pennsylvania	397,440	139,622	81,814	57,808	211,396	15,087	31,335
South Atlantic division	102,178	26,607	18,809	7,798	61,325	3,040	11,206
Delaware	6,152	2,094	1,579	515	3,494	115	449
Maryland	42,589	11,083	7,341	3,742	26,322	1,394	3,790
District of Columbia	9,242	1,833	1,688	145	5,617	163	1,629
Virginia	11,313	3,056	2,177	879	6,739	175	1,343
West Virginia	9,789	1,822	1,186	636	6,320	204	1,437
North Carolina	2,081	419	384	35	1,338	48	276
South Carolina	3,406	736	688	48	2,261	59	350
Georgia	6,954	1,716	1,578	138	4,129	171	938
Florida	10,652	3,848	2,188	1,660	5,099	711	994
North Central division	1,921,101	360,732	246,205	114,527	1,243,914	139,413	177,042
Ohio	218,841	38,672	24,971	13,701	153,789	5,495	20,885
Indiana	73,358	5,187	3,833	1,354	55,676	3,467	9,028
Illinois	390,317	95,720	66,779	28,950	242,487	16,947	35,154
Michigan	248,317	58,895	42,412	16,483	145,901	22,134	21,387
Wisconsin	244,384	37,844	21,864	15,980	158,149	28,368	20,023
Minnesota	221,309	37,297	24,519	12,778	140,902	25,720	17,390
Iowa	155,670	26,283	17,699	8,584	107,236	6,929	15,222
Missouri	120,737	22,151	16,963	5,188	80,886	4,153	13,547
North Dakota	36,314	9,633	7,603	2,030	17,747	7,376	1,558
South Dakota	42,914	5,573	3,722	1,851	28,644	5,673	3,024
Nebraska	95,875	15,328	10,070	5,258	61,815	8,334	10,398
Kansas	73,065	8,140	5,770	2,370	50,682	4,817	9,426
South Central division	164,537	40,284	22,337	17,947	96,777	6,728	20,748
Kentucky	29,816	4,601	3,595	1,006	20,938	541	3,736
Tennessee	11,047	2,249	1,969	280	6,500	347	1,951
Alabama	8,125	1,772	1,548	224	4,865	338	1,150
Mississippi	5,031	1,104	958	146	3,079	97	751
Louisiana	25,351	7,597	4,644	2,953	13,975	991	2,788
Texas	75,248	21,638	8,538	13,100	40,950	4,036	8,618
Oklahoma	1,659	123	111	12	1,217	70	249
Arkansas	8,260	1,200	974	226	5,247	303	1,505
Western division	480,793	183,306	103,283	80,023	231,162	32,128	34,197
Montana	29,973	8,360	6,332	2,028	14,950	4,787	1,876
Wyoming	9,192	2,802	1,770	1,032	4,378	1,076	936
Colorado	50,340	12,446	8,569	3,877	29,449	3,662	4,783
New Mexico	6,757	2,393	1,103	1,290	3,574	307	483
Arizona	10,031	5,179	1,882	3,297	3,893	222	737
Utah	24,525	6,437	5,075	1,362	14,621	1,569	1,898
Nevada	10,770	4,277	2,678	1,599	5,824	284	405
Idaho	11,705	3,641	2,144	1,497	6,465	845	754
Washington	57,950	16,677	12,766	3,911	23,649	6,862	4,762
Oregon	37,415	13,422	5,870	7,552	17,795	2,677	3,521
California	222,135	107,672	55,094	52,578	100,564	9,857	14,042

TABLE 17.—TOTAL DWELLINGS AND PERSONS TO A DWELLING, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1870 TO 1890.

[In 1870 the total number of dwellings includes both occupied and unoccupied dwellings, while in 1880 and 1890 the total number of occupied dwellings only is reported.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	NUMBER OF DWELLINGS.			PERSONS TO A DWELLING.		
	1890	1880	1870	1890	1880	1870
The United States	11,483,318	8,955,812	7,042,833	5.45	5.60	5.47
North Atlantic division	2,962,345	2,430,182	2,103,500	5.87	5.97	5.85
Maine	135,255	124,959	121,953	4.89	5.19	5.14
New Hampshire	76,665	68,381	67,046	4.91	5.07	4.75
Vermont	369,817	66,769	66,145	4.76	4.98	5.00
Massachusetts	55,280	281,188	236,473	6.30	6.34	6.16
Rhode Island	152,250	41,388	34,828	6.61	6.68	6 24
Connecticut	830,779	108,458	96,880	5.71	5.74	5.55
New York	295,593	772,512	688,559	6.70	6.58	6.37
New Jersey	47,342	190,403	155,936	5.84	5.94	5.87
Pennsylvania	999,304	776,124	635,680	5.26	5.52	5.54
South Atlantic division	1,626,372	1,383,493	1,102,778	5.45	5.49	5.31
Delaware	38,882	27,215	22,577	4.97	5.39	5.54
Maryland	184,204	155,070	129,620	5.66	6.03	6.02
District of Columbia	38,798	28,687	23,308	5.04	6.19	5.65
Virginia	292,054	265,011	224,947	5.66	5.69	5.45
West Virginia	136,378	108,349	78,854	5.59	5.71	5.61
North Carolina	301,571	264,305	202,504	5.37	5.30	5.29
South Carolina	217,195	191,914	143,485	5.30	5.19	4.92
Georgia	342,874	289,474	236,436	5.36	5.33	5.01
Florida	78,816	52,868	41,047	4.97	5.10	4.57
North Central division	4,287,486	3,172,734	2,405,626	5.22	5.47	5.40
Ohio	720,414	586,664	495,667	5.10	5.45	5.38
Indiana	452,043	375,225	318,469	4.85	5.27	5.28
Illinois	669,812	538,221	464,155	5.71	5.72	5.47
Michigan	434,370	321,514	237,036	4.82	5.09	5.00
Wisconsin	316,163	239,361	197,098	5.34	5.50	5.35
Minnesota	229,678	136,458	81,140	5.67	5.72	5.42
Iowa	379,318	301,507	219,846	5.04	5.39	5.44
Missouri	485,320	369,180	292,769	5.52	5.87	5.87
North Dakota	37,918	a29,324	a3,231	4.82	a4.61	a4.39
South Dakota	68,894			4.77		
Nebraska	201,470	85,848	25,144	5.26	5.27	4.89
Kansas	292,086	189,432	71,071	4.89	5.26	5.13
South Central division	2,007,279	1,623,664	1,197,569	5.47	5.49	5.37
Kentucky	335,990	286,600	224,969	5.53	5.75	5.87
Tennessee	323,136	276,734	224,816	5.47	5.57	5.60
Alabama	281,002	240,227	198,327	5.37	5.26	5.03
Mississippi	235,656	208,297	164,150	5.47	5.43	5.04
Louisiana	204,341	174,867	150,427	5.47	5.38	4.83
Texas	402,422	287,562	141,685	5.56	5.54	5.78
Oklahoma	14,942			4.14		
Arkansas	209,190	149,377	93,195	5.39	5.37	5.20
Western division	599,836	345,739	233,360	5.05	5.11	4.24
Montana	26,934	9,205	9,450	4.91	4.25	2.18
Wyoming	11,880	4,282	2,379	5.11	4.85	3.83
Colorado	81,127	39,018	10,009	5.08	4.98	3.98
New Mexico	34,671	26,311	21,053	4.43	4.54	4.36
Arizona	13,318	9,033	2,822	4.47	4.48	3.42
Utah	37,285	26,710	18,290	5.58	5.39	4.75
Nevada	10,066	14,557	12,990	4.55	4.28	3.27
Idaho	17,852	7,700	4,622	4.73	4.24	3.25
Washington	68,833	15,512	6,066	5.08	4.84	3.95
Oregon	61,925	32,374	19,372	5.07	5.40	4.69
California	235,925	161,037	126,307	5.12	5.37	4.44

a Dakota territory.

TABLE 18.—TOTAL FAMILIES AND PERSONS TO A FAMILY, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1870 TO 1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	NUMBER OF FAMILIES.			PERSONS TO A FAMILY.		
	1890	1880	1870	1890	1880	1870
The United States	12,690,152	9,945,916	7,579,363	4.93	5.04	5.09
North Atlantic division	3,712,242	3,023,741	2,497,494	4.60	4.80	4.92
Maine	150,355	141,843	131,017	4.40	4.58	4.78
New Hampshire	87,348	80,286	72,144	4.31	4.32	4.41
Vermont	75,869	73,092	70,462	4.38	4.55	4.69
Massachusetts	479,790	379,710	305,534	4.67	4.70	4.77
Rhode Island	75,010	60,259	46,133	4.61	4.59	4.71
Connecticut	165,890	136,885	114,981	4.50	4.55	4.67
New York	1,308,015	1,078,905	898,772	4.59	4.71	4.88
New Jersey	308,339	232,309	183,043	4.69	4.87	4.95
Pennsylvania	1,061,626	840,452	675,408	4.95	5.10	5.21
South Atlantic division	1,687,767	1,463,361	1,132,621	5.25	5.19	5.17
Delaware	34,578	28,253	22,900	4.87	5.19	5.46
Maryland	202,179	175,318	140,078	5.16	5.33	5.57
District of Columbia	43,967	34,896	25,276	5.24	5.09	5.21
Virginia	304,673	252,355	231,574	5.44	5.36	5.29
West Virginia	140,359	111,732	78,474	5.43	5.54	5.63
North Carolina	306,952	270,994	205,970	5.27	5.17	5.20
South Carolina	222,941	202,062	151,105	5.16	4.93	4.67
Georgia	352,059	303,060	237,850	5.22	5.09	4.98
Florida	80,059	54,691	39,394	4.89	4.93	4.77
North Central division	4,598,605	3,389,017	2,480,311	4.86	5.12	5.23
Ohio	785,291	641,907	521,981	4.68	4.98	5.11
Indiana	467,146	391,203	320,160	4.69	5.06	5.25
Illinois	778,015	591,934	474,533	4.92	5.20	5.35
Michigan	455,004	336,973	241,006	4.60	4.86	4.91
Wisconsin	335,456	251,530	200,155	5.03	5.23	5.27
Minnesota	247,975	143,374	82,471	5.25	5.45	5.33
Iowa	388,517	310,894	222,480	4.92	5.23	5.37
Missouri	528,295	403,186	316,917	5.07	5.38	5.43
North Dakota	38,478	a31,202	a3,090	4.75	a4.33	a4.59
South Dakota	70,250			4.63		
Nebraska	206,820	80,135	25,075	5.12	5.08	4.91
Kansas	297,358	197,679	72,493	4.80	5.04	5.03
South Central division	2,071,120	1,697,550	1,242,411	5.30	5.25	5.18
Kentucky	354,463	302,631	232,797	5.24	5.45	5.67
Tennessee	334,194	286,539	231,305	5.29	5.38	5.44
Alabama	287,292	248,961	202,704	5.27	5.07	4.92
Mississippi	241,148	215,055	166,828	5.35	5.26	4.96
Louisiana	214,123	192,833	158,099	5.22	4.87	4.60
Texas	411,251	297,259	154,483	5.44	5.35	5.30
Oklahoma	15,029			4.11		
Arkansas	213,620	154,272	96,135	5.28	5.20	5.04
Western division	620,418	372,247	226,526	4.88	4.75	4.37
Montana	27,501	9,931	7,058	4.81	3.94	2.92
Wyoming	12,065	4,604	2,248	5.03	4.52	4.06
Colorado	84,276	41,260	9,358	4.89	4.71	4.26
New Mexico	35,504	28,255	21,449	4.33	4.23	4.28
Arizona	13,495	9,536	2,290	4.42	4.24	4.22
Utah	38,816	28,373	17,210	5.36	5.07	5.04
Nevada	10,170	15,158	9,880	4.50	4.11	4.30
Idaho	18,113	7,774	4,104	4.66	4.19	3.65
Washington	70,977	16,380	5,673	4.92	4.59	4.22
Oregon	63,791	33,468	18,504	4.92	5.22	4.91
California	245,710	177,508	128,752	4.92	4.87	4.35

a Dakota territory.

TABLE 19.—INDIAN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES (EXCLUSIVE OF ALASKA), CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	AGGREGATE.			INDIANS LIVING IN INDIAN TERRITORY AND ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS, ETC. (a)			CIVILIZED INDIANS INCLUDED IN THE GENERAL ENUMERATION.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
The United States	248,253	125,719	122,534	b189,447	b95,119	b94,328	58,806	30,600	28,206
North Atlantic division	8,654	4,636	4,018	5,420	2,856	2,564	3,234	1,780	1,454
Maine	559	299	260	.....	.....	.....	559	299	260
New Hampshire	16	13	3	.....	.....	.....	16	13	3
Vermont	34	23	11	.....	.....	.....	34	23	11
Massachusetts	428	226	202	4	4	.....	424	222	202
Rhode Island	180	96	84	.....	.....	.....	180	96	84
Connecticut	228	107	121	.....	.....	.....	228	107	121
New York	6,044	3,178	2,866	5,318	2,795	2,523	726	383	343
New Jersey	84	47	37	.....	.....	.....	84	47	37
Pennsylvania	1,081	647	434	98	57	41	983	590	393
South Atlantic division	2,359	1,188	1,171	2	2	.....	2,357	1,186	1,171
Delaware	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	4	3	1
Maryland	44	9	35	.....	.....	.....	44	9	35
District of Columbia	25	13	12	.....	.....	.....	25	13	12
Virginia	349	199	150	.....	.....	.....	349	199	150
West Virginia	9	6	3	.....	.....	.....	9	6	3
North Carolina	1,516	743	773	2	2	.....	1,514	741	773
South Carolina	173	82	91	.....	.....	.....	173	82	91
Georgia	68	36	32	.....	.....	.....	68	36	32
Florida	171	97	74	.....	.....	.....	171	97	74
North Central division	63,024	31,349	31,675	46,252	22,641	23,611	16,772	8,708	8,064
Ohio	206	131	75	13	12	1	193	119	74
Indiana	343	163	180	.....	.....	.....	343	163	180
Illinois	98	47	51	1	1	.....	97	46	51
Michigan	5,625	2,926	2,699	1	1	.....	5,624	2,925	2,699
Wisconsin	9,930	5,118	4,812	6,095	3,081	3,014	3,835	2,037	1,798
Minnesota	10,096	4,792	5,304	8,208	3,884	4,324	1,888	908	980
Iowa	457	242	215	397	211	186	60	31	29
Missouri	128	70	58	1	1	.....	127	69	58
North Dakota	8,174	3,996	4,178	7,980	3,903	4,077	194	93	101
South Dakota	19,854	9,657	10,197	19,072	9,275	9,797	782	382	400
Nebraska	6,431	3,249	3,182	3,538	1,769	1,769	2,893	1,480	1,413
Kansas	1,682	958	724	946	503	443	736	455	281
South Central division	18,159	8,845	9,314	13,582	6,509	7,079	4,571	2,336	2,235
Kentucky	71	41	30	.....	.....	.....	71	41	30
Tennessee	146	71	75	.....	.....	.....	146	71	75
Alabama	1,143	487	656	384	149	235	759	338	421
Mississippi	2,036	1,044	992	.....	.....	.....	2,036	1,044	992
Louisiana	628	336	292	1	1	.....	627	335	292
Texas	708	359	349	4	3	1	704	356	348
Oklahoma	13,177	6,329	6,848	13,167	6,324	6,843	10	5	5
Arkansas	250	178	72	32	32	.....	218	146	72
Western division	104,778	52,734	52,044	72,906	36,144	36,762	31,872	16,590	15,282
Montana	11,206	5,444	5,762	10,346	4,988	5,358	860	456	404
Wyoming	1,844	906	938	1,801	884	917	43	22	21
Colorado	1,092	515	577	985	484	501	107	31	76
New Mexico	15,044	7,785	7,259	6,490	3,232	3,258	8,554	4,553	4,001
Arizona	29,981	14,923	15,058	28,469	14,083	14,386	1,512	840	672
Utah	3,456	1,849	1,607	2,848	1,498	1,350	608	351	257
Nevada	5,156	2,712	2,444	1,557	799	758	3,599	1,913	1,686
Idaho	4,223	2,071	2,152	4,064	1,999	2,065	159	72	87
Washington	11,181	5,650	5,531	7,526	3,822	3,704	3,655	1,828	1,827
Oregon	4,971	2,345	2,626	3,713	1,723	1,990	1,258	622	636
California	16,624	8,534	8,090	5,107	2,632	2,475	11,517	5,902	5,615
Indian territory	51,279	26,967	24,312	51,279	26,967	24,312	.....	.....	.....

a Specially enumerated under the census law. In addition to 189,447 Indians, as specified in this table, there were enumerated in the Indian territory and on Indian reservations 117,368 whites, 18,636 negroes, and 13 Chinese, or a total of 325,464 persons not included in the general enumeration.

b Includes 184 Indians in prisons (not otherwise enumerated) credited to states and territories as follows: Arizona, 17 males; Arkansas, 32 males; California, 43 males; Idaho, 2 males; Illinois, 1 male; Kansas, 7 males; Louisiana, 1 male; Massachusetts, 4 males; Michigan, 1 male; Missouri, 1 male; Montana, 10 males; Nebraska, 2 males; Nevada, 5 males; New York, 9 males; North Carolina, 2 males; Ohio, 12 males and 1 female; Oregon, 5 males; South Dakota, 4 males; Texas, 3 males and 1 female; Utah, 1 male; Washington, 10 males; Wisconsin, 10 males.

TABLE 20.—POPULATION OF ALASKA BY SEX, GENERAL NATIVITY, AND COLOR, BY DISTRICTS: 1890.

[Specially enumerated under the census law and not included in the general enumeration.]

DISTRICTS.	Total.	SEX.		NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN.	
		Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.
The Territory	32,052	19,248	12,804	15,381	16,671
Southeastern	8,038	4,842	3,196	3,645	4,393
Kadiak	6,112	4,398	1,714	2,294	3,818
Unalaska	2,361	1,434	927	1,154	1,207
Nushagak	2,726	1,712	1,014	1,205	1,521
Kuskokwim	5,681	2,854	2,827	3,341	2,340
Yukon	3,912	2,099	1,813	2,082	1,830
Arctic	3,222	1,909	1,313	1,660	1,562

TABLE 20.—POPULATION OF ALASKA BY SEX, GENERAL NATIVITY, AND COLOR, BY DISTRICTS: 1890—Continued.

DISTRICTS.	COLOR.				
	White.	Mixed.	Indian.	Mongolian.	All others.
The Territory	4,298	1,823	23,531	2,288	112
Southeastern	1,738	133	5,834	329	4
Kadiak	1,105	784	2,782	1,433	8
Unalaska	520	734	967	137	3
Nushagak	318	28	1,996	384	.....
Kuskokwim	24	17	5,640	.....	.....
Yukon	202	127	3,583	.....	.....
Arctic	391	.....	2,729	5	97

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

In collecting these statistics no farm of less than 3 acres was enumerated unless at least $500 worth of products had been actually sold from the same during the year preceding the census year. The improved acreage includes all land once cultivated, unless afterward abandoned, and all permanent meadows and pastures.

The tables show the number, area, and valuation of farms in each census year from 1850 to 1890, the live stock on hand June 1 of such year, and the agricultural products for the calendar year preceding the census year. The number of farms in the United States has increased from 1,449,073 in 1850 to 4,564,641 in 1890, or 215 per cent. The largest increase in any decade was between 1870 and 1880, when it was 1,348,922, or 50.71 per cent, and the smallest increase was during the last decade, namely, 555,734, or 13.86 per cent. The average size of farms was greatest in 1850, 203 acres, and least in 1880, 134 acres. In 1890 the average size was 137 acres. The increase in the number of farms of less than 50 acres since 1880 has been 142,957, or 12.16 per cent; from 50 to 100 acres, 88,675, or 8.58 per cent; from 500 to 1,000 acres, 8,423, or 11.09 per cent, and of 1,000 acres and over, 2,968, or 10.39 per cent. Comparison as to the classification of farms can not be made between the figures reported by the censuses of 1860 and 1870 and those shown for the censuses of 1880 and 1890. In the former censuses only improved land was taken into account, while for 1880 and 1890 both improved and unimproved lands are included.

There has been an increase in the past decade of 285,422, or 9.56 per cent, farms cultivated by owners; of 132,302, or 41.04 per cent, farms rented for money, and of 138,010, or 19.65 per cent, farms rented for share of products. There has been an increase in the percentage of improved acreage to total farm acreage from 38.5 in 1850 to 57.4 in 1890.

The valuation of farm lands has increased from $3,271,575,426 in 1850 to $13,279,252,649 in 1890, or 305.90 per cent. The largest increase in valuation in any decade was between 1850 and 1860, although this was nearly equaled by the increase in valuation during the last decade, it having increased $3,373,469,581, or 103.11 per cent, between 1850 and 1860, and $3,082,155,873, or 30.23 per cent, between 1880 and 1890. The valuation of farm products can only be compared satisfactorily for 1880 and 1890, as previous to 1870 it was not returned at all, and in that

census included "betterments and additions to stock", so that it can not be used for comparison with the figures of the last two censuses.

The live stock, as reported in this volume, is only that on farms, no account appearing here of the live stock on ranges or in cities. There has been a general increase in the number of all kinds of live stock on farms during the past 40 years, with the exception of working oxen, which show a decrease of 583,250, or 34.29 per cent. During the last decade there has been an increase in all of the live stock on farms. The number of working oxen reported in 1880 was 993,841, the smallest number reported in any of the five censuses ending with 1890. The census of 1890 reports 1,117,494 working oxen, an increase over 1880 of 123,653, or 12.44 per cent, this being the next to the smallest number reported by any of the five censuses.

The number of sheep on farms has increased since 1850. The increase between 1880 and 1890 was very small, however, amounting to only 743,290, or 2.11 per cent.

The average weight of wool per fleece in 1880 was 4.42 pounds and in 1890, 5.15 pounds. The increase in the amount of wool clipped on farms was 9,767,488 pounds, or 6.27 per cent, between 1880 and 1890, while since 1850 it has increased 112,932,280 pounds, or 215.04 per cent.

There can be no comparison made between the production of milk as returned by the different censuses, since the report for 1870, the first made for this product, that of 1880, and that of the present census are each based upon entirely different returns, the present census showing the entire milk production of farms, including that used for butter and cheese. The census of 1880 showed only the amount sold or sent to factories, while in 1870 the amount sold was all that appeared.

The acreage under cereals not having been reported in any census previous to 1880, no comparison is possible except between that census and the census of 1890. During that decade barley increased in area 1,223,107 acres, or 61.22 per cent, and in production 34,335,481 bushels, or 78.04 per cent. Buckwheat decreased in area 11,225 acres, or 1.32 per cent, but increased in production 293,022 bushels, or 2.48 per cent. Indian corn increased in area 9,719,248 acres, or 15.58 per cent, and in production 367,735,871 bushels, or 20.96 per cent. Oats increased in area 12,176,084 acres, or 75.42 per cent, and in production 401,391,667 bushels, or 98.41 per cent. Rye increased in area 329,371 acres, or 17.88 per cent, and in production, 8,589,803 bushels, or 43.31 per cent, while wheat showed a decrease in area of 1,850,819 acres, or 5.22 per cent, and an increase in production of 8,890,831 bushels, or 1.93 per cent.

The average net weight of a bale of cotton was, in 1850, 400 pounds; in 1860, 445 pounds; in 1870, 434 pounds; in 1880, 453 pounds, and in 1890, 477 pounds. From 1880 to 1890 there was an increase in the number of acres in cotton of 5,695,251, or 39.33 per cent, and in the production an increase of 957,210,120 pounds, or 36.71 per cent.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS, INCLUDING AVERAGE NUMBER OF ACRES IN FARMS, AND PERCENTAGE OF UNIMPROVED LAND: 1850 TO 1890

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	Number.	ACREAGE.			Average size. (Acres.)	Percentage of acreage unimproved.
			Total	Improved.	Unimproved.		
The United States..	1890	4,564,641	623,218,619	357,616,755	265,601,864	137	42.6
	1880	4,008,907	536,081,835	284,771,042	251,310,793	134	46.9
	1870	2,659,985	407,735,041	188,921,099	218,813,942	153	53.7
	1860	2,044,077	407,212,538	163,110,720	244,101,818	199	59.9
	1850	1,449,073	293,560,614	113,032,614	180,528,000	203	61.5
North Atlantic division.	1890	658,569	62,743,525	42,338,024	20,405,501	95	32.5
	1880	696,139	67,985,640	46,385,632	21,600,008	98	31.8
	1870	601,595	62,744,384	41,117,185	21,627,199	104	34.5
	1860	564,935	61,081,545	38,981,911	22,099,634	108	36.2
	1850	489,754	55,162,835	33,956,168	21,206,667	113	38.4
Maine	1890	62,013	6,179,925	3,044,666	3,135,259	100	50.7
	1880	64,309	6,552,578	3,484,908	3,067,670	102	46.8
	1870	59,804	5,838,058	2,917,793	2,920,265	98	50.0
	1860	55,698	5,727,671	2,704,133	3,023,538	103	52.8
	1850	46,760	4,555,393	2,039,596	2,515,797	97	55.2
New Hampshire	1890	29,151	3,459,018	1,727,387	1,731,631	119	50.1
	1880	32,181	3,721,173	2,308,112	1,413,061	116	38.0
	1870	29,642	3,605,994	2,334,487	1,271,507	122	35.3
	1860	30,501	3,744,625	2,367,034	1,377,591	123	36.8
	1850	29,229	3,392,414	2,251,488	1,140,926	116	33.6
Vermont	1890	32,573	4,395,646	2,655,943	1,739,703	135	39.6
	1880	35,522	4,882,588	3,286,461	1,596,127	137	32.7
	1870	33,827	4,528,804	3,073,257	1,455,547	134	32.1
	1860	31,556	4,274,414	2,823,157	1,451,257	135	34.0
	1850	29,763	4,125,822	2,601,409	1,524,413	139	36.9
Massachusetts	1890	34,374	2,998,282	1,657,024	1,341,258	87	44.7
	1880	38,406	3,359,079	2,128,311	1,230,768	87	36.6
	1870	26,500	2,730,283	1,736,221	994,062	103	36.4
	1860	35,601	3,338,724	2,155,512	1,183,212	94	35.4
	1850	34,069	3,356,012	2,133,436	1,222,576	99	36.4
Rhode Island	1890	5,500	469,281	274,491	194,790	85	41.5
	1880	6,216	514,813	298,486	216,327	83	42.0
	1870	5,368	502,308	289,030	213,278	94	42.5
	1860	5,466	521,224	335,128	186,096	96	35.7
	1850	5,385	553,938	356,487	197,451	103	35.6
Connecticut	1890	26,350	2,253,432	1,379,419	874,013	86	38.8
	1880	30,598	2,453,541	1,642,188	811,353	80	33.1
	1870	25,508	2,364,416	1,646,752	717,664	93	30.4
	1860	25,180	2,504,264	1,830,807	673,457	99	26.9
	1850	22,415	2,383,879	1,768,178	615,701	106	25.8
New York	1890	226,223	21,961,562	16,389,380	5,572,182	97	25.4
	1880	241,058	23,780,754	17,717,862	6,062,892	99	25.5
	1870	216,253	22,190,810	15,627,206	6,563,604	103	29.6
	1860	196,990	20,974,958	14,358,403	6,616,555	106	31.5
	1850	170,621	19,119,084	12,408,964	6,710,120	112	35.1
New Jersey	1890	30,828	2,662,009	1,999,117	662,892	86	24.9
	1880	34,307	2,929,773	2,096,297	833,476	85	28.4
	1870	30,652	2,989,511	1,976,474	1,013,037	98	33.9
	1860	27,646	2,983,525	1,944,441	1,039,084	108	34.9
	1850	23,905	2,752,946	1,767,991	984,955	115	35.8
Pennsylvania	1890	211,557	18,364,370	13,210,597	5,153,773	87	28.1
	1880	313,542	19,791,341	13,423,007	6,368,334	93	32.2
	1870	174,041	17,994,200	11,515,965	6,478,235	103	36.0
	1860	158,357	17,012,140	10,463,296	6,548,844	109	38.5
	1850	127,577	14,923,347	8,628,619	6,294,728	117	42.2
South Atlantic division.	1890	749,600	100,157,573	41,677,371	58,480,202	134	58.4
	1880	644,429	101,419,563	36,170,331	65,249,232	157	64.3
	1870	374,102	90,213,055	30,202,991	60,010,064	241	66.5
	1860	301,940	106,520,771	34,900,942	71,619,829	353	67.2
	1850	248,196	93,401,610	30,009,323	63,392,287	376	67.9
Delaware	1890	9,381	1,055,692	762,655	293,037	113	27.8
	1880	8,749	1,090,245	740,958	343,287	125	31.5
	1870	7,615	1,052,322	698,115	354,207	138	33.7
	1860	6,658	1,004,295	637,065	367,230	151	36.6
	1850	6,063	956,144	580,862	375,282	158	39.2

TABLE 1.—NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS, INCLUDING AVERAGE NUMBER OF ACRES IN FARMS, AND PERCENTAGE OF UNIMPROVED LAND—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	Number.	ACREAGE.			Average size. (Acres.)	Percentage of acreage unimproved.
			Total.	Improved.	Unimproved.		
South Atlantic division—Continued.							
Maryland	1890	40,798	4,952,390	3,412,908	1,539,482	121	31.1
	1880	40,517	5,119,831	3,342,700	1,777,131	126	34.7
	1870	27,000	4,512,579	2,914,007	1,598,572	167	35.4
	1860	25,494	4,835,571	3,002,267	1,833,304	190	37.9
	1850	21,860	4,634,350	2,797,905	1,836,445	212	39.6
District of Columbia	1890	382	11,745	9,898	1,847	31	15.7
	1880	435	18,146	12,632	5,514	42	30.4
	1870	209	11,677	8,266	3,411	56	29.2
	1860	238	34,263	17,474	16,789	144	49.0
	1850	267	27,454	16,267	11,187	103	40.7
Virginia	1890	127,600	19,104,951	9,125,545	9,979,406	150	52.2
	1880	118,517	19,835,785	8,510,113	11,325,672	167	57.1
	1870	73,840	18,145,911	8,165,040	9,980,871	246	55.0
	1860	92,605	31,117,036	11,437,821	19,679,215	324	63.2
	1850	77,013	26,152,311	10,369,135	15,792,176	340	60.4
West Virginia	1890	72,773	10,321,326	4,554,000	5,767,326	142	55.9
	1880	62,674	10,193,779	3,792,327	6,401,452	163	62.8
	1870	39,778	8,528,394	2,580,254	5,948,140	214	69.7
North Carolina	1890	178,359	22,651,896	7,828,569	14,823,327	127	65.4
	1880	157,609	22,363,558	6,481,191	15,882,367	142	71.0
	1870	93,565	19,835,410	5,258,742	14,576,668	212	73.5
	1860	75,203	23,762,969	6,517,284	17,245,685	316	72.6
	1850	56,963	20,996,983	5,453,975	15,543,008	369	74.0
South Carolina	1890	115,008	13,184,652	5,255,237	7,929,415	115	60.1
	1880	93,864	13,457,613	4,132,050	9,325,563	143	69.3
	1870	51,889	12,105,280	3,010,539	9,094,741	233	75.1
	1860	33,171	16,195,919	4,572,060	11,623,859	488	71.8
	1850	29,967	16,217,700	4,072,651	12,145,049	541	74.9
Georgia	1890	171,071	25,200,435	9,582,866	15,617,569	147	62.0
	1880	138,626	26,043,282	8,204,720	17,838,562	188	68.5
	1870	69,956	23,647,941	6,831,856	16,816,085	338	71.1
	1860	62,003	26,650,490	8,062,758	18,587,732	430	69.7
	1850	51,759	22,821,379	6,378,479	16,442,900	441	72.1
Florida	1890	34,228	3,674,486	1,145,693	2,528,793	107	68.8
	1880	23,438	3,297,324	947,640	2,349,684	141	71.3
	1870	10,241	2,373,541	736,172	1,637,369	232	69.0
	1860	6,568	2,920,228	654,213	2,266,015	444	77.6
	1850	4,304	1,595,289	349,049	1,246,240	371	78.1
North Central division	1890	1,923,822	256,586,994	184,292,126	72,294,868	133	28.2
	1880	1,607,968	206,982,157	136,842,319	70,139,838	122	33.9
	1870	1,125,078	139,215,269	78,409,599	60,805,760	124	43.7
	1860	772,165	107,899,500	52,308,699	55,590,891	140	51.5
	1850	437,597	62,686,490	25,680,332	36,006,158	143	57.4
Ohio	1890	251,430	23,352,408	18,338,824	5,013,584	93	21.5
	1880	247,189	24,529,226	18,081,091	6,448,135	99	26.3
	1870	195,953	21,712,420	14,469,133	7,243,287	111	33.4
	1860	179,889	20,472,141	12,625,394	7,846,747	114	38.3
	1850	143,807	17,997,493	9,851,493	8,146,000	125	45.3
Indiana	1890	198,167	20,362,516	15,107,482	5,255,034	103	25.8
	1880	194,013	20,420,983	13,933,738	6,487,245	105	31.8
	1870	161,289	18,119,648	10,104,279	8,015,369	112	44.2
	1860	131,826	16,388,292	8,242,183	8,146,109	124	49.7
	1850	93,896	12,793,422	5,046,543	7,746,879	136	60.6
Illinois	1890	240,681	30,498,277	25,669,060	4,829,217	127	15.8
	1880	255,741	31,673,645	26,115,154	5,558,491	124	17.5
	1870	202,803	25,882,861	19,329,952	6,552,909	128	25.3
	1860	143,310	20,911,089	13,096,374	7,815,615	146	32.6
	1850	76,208	12,037,412	5,039,545	6,997,867	158	58.1
Michigan	1890	172,344	14,785,636	9,865,350	4,920,286	86	33.3
	1880	154,008	13,807,240	8,296,862	5,510,378	90	39.9
	1870	98,786	10,019,142	5,096,939	4,922,203	101	49.1
	1860	62,422	7,030,834	3,476,296	3,544,538	113	50.5
	1850	34,089	4,383,890	1,929,110	2,454,780	129	56.0
Wisconsin	1890	146,409	16,787,988	9,793,931	6,994,057	115	41.7
	1880	134,322	15,353,118	9,162,528	6,190,590	114	40.3
	1870	102,904	11,715,321	5,899,343	5,815,978	114	50.5
	1860	69,270	7,893,587	3,746,167	4,147,420	114	52.5
	1850	20,177	2,976,658	1,045,499	1,931,159	148	64.9

TABLE 1.—NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS, INCLUDING AVERAGE NUMBER OF ACRES IN FARMS, AND PERCENTAGE OF UNIMPROVED LAND—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	Number.	ACREAGE.			Average size. (Acres.)	Percentage of acreage unimproved.
			Total.	Improved.	Unimproved.		
North Central division—Continued.							
Minnesota	1890	116,851	18,663,645	11,127,953	7,535,692	160	40.4
	1880	92,386	13,403,019	7,246,693	6,156,326	145	45.9
	1870	46,500	6,483,828	2,322,102	4,161,726	139	64.2
	1860	18,181	2,711,968	556,250	2,155,718	149	79.5
	1850	157	28,881	5,035	23,846	184	82.6
Iowa	1890	201,903	30,491,541	25,428,899	5,062,642	151	16.6
	1880	185,351	24,752,700	19,866,541	4,886,159	134	19.7
	1870	116,292	15,541,793	9,396,467	6,145,326	134	39.5
	1860	61,163	10,069,907	3,792,792	6,277,115	165	62.2
	1850	14,805	2,736,064	824,682	1,911,382	185	69.9
Missouri	1890	238,043	30,780,290	19,792,313	10,987,977	129	35.7
	1880	215,575	27,879,276	16,745,031	11,134,245	129	39.9
	1870	148,328	21,707,220	9,130,615	12,576,605	146	57.9
	1860	92,792	19,984,810	6,246,871	13,737,939	215	68.7
	1850	54,458	9,732,670	2,938,425	6,794,245	179	69.8
North Dakota	1890	27,611	7,660,333	4,658,015	3,002,318	277	39.2
South Dakota	1890	50,158	11,396,460	6,959,293	4,437,167	227	38.9
Dakota territory	1880	17,435	3,800,656	1,150,413	2,650,243	218	69.7
	1870	1,720	302,376	42,645	259,731	176	85.9
	1860	123	26,448	2,115	24,333	215	92.0
Nebraska	1890	113,608	21,593,444	15,247,705	6,345,739	190	29.4
	1880	63,387	9,944,826	5,504,702	4,440,124	157	44.6
	1870	12,301	2,073,781	647,031	1,426,750	169	68.8
	1860	2,789	631,214	118,789	512,425	226	81.2
Kansas	1890	166,617	30,214,456	22,503,301	7,911,155	181	26.2
	1880	138,561	21,417,468	10,739,566	10,677,902	155	49.9
	1870	38,202	5,656,879	1,971,003	3,685,876	148	65.2
	1860	10,400	1,778,400	405,468	1,372,932	171	77.2
South Central division	1890	1,086,772	156,448,294	66,288,824	90,159,470	144	57.6
	1880	886,648	133,500,223	49,806,771	83,693,452	151	62.7
	1870	510,998	99,343,247	31,088,775	68,254,472	194	68.7
	1860	370,373	118,992,965	33,232,226	85,760,739	321	72.1
	1850	266,814	77,645,466	22,038,946	55,606,520	291	71.6
Kentucky	1890	179,264	21,412,229	11,818,882	9,593,347	119	44.8
	1880	166,453	21,495,240	10,731,683	10,763,557	129	50.1
	1870	118,422	18,600,106	8,103,850	10,556,256	158	56.6
	1860	90,814	19,103,261	7,644,208	11,519,053	211	60.1
	1850	74,777	16,949,748	5,968,270	10,981,478	227	64.8
Tennessee	1890	174,412	20,161,583	9,362,555	10,799,028	116	53.6
	1880	165,650	20,606,915	8,496,556	12,170,359	125	58.9
	1870	118,141	19,581,214	6,843,278	12,737,936	166	65.1
	1860	82,368	20,669,165	6,795,337	13,873,828	251	67.1
	1850	72,735	18,984,022	5,175,173	13,808,849	261	72.7
Alabama	1890	157,772	19,853,000	7,698,343	12,154,657	126	61.2
	1880	135,864	18,855,334	6,375,706	12,479,628	139	66.2
	1870	67,382	14,961,178	5,062,204	9,898,974	222	66.2
	1860	55,128	19,104,545	6,385,724	12,718,821	346	66.6
	1850	41,964	12,137,681	4,435,614	7,702,067	289	63.5
Mississippi	1890	144,318	17,572,547	6,849,390	10,723,157	122	61.0
	1880	101,772	15,855,462	5,216,937	10,638,525	156	67.1
	1870	68,023	13,121,113	4,209,146	8,911,967	193	67.9
	1860	42,840	15,839,684	5,065,755	10,773,929	370	68.0
	1850	33,960	10,490,419	3,444,358	7,046,061	309	67.2
Louisiana	1890	69,294	9,544,219	3,774,668	5,769,551	138	60.5
	1880	48,292	8,273,506	2,739,972	5,533,534	171	66.9
	1870	28,481	7,025,817	2,045,640	4,980,177	247	70.9
	1860	17,328	9,298,576	2,707,108	6,591,468	536	70.9
	1850	13,422	4,989,043	1,590,025	3,399,018	372	68.1
Texas	1890	228,126	51,406,937	20,746,215	30,660,722	225	59.6
	1880	174,184	36,292,219	12,650,314	23,641,905	208	65.1
	1870	61,125	18,396,523	2,964,836	15,431,687	301	83.9
	1860	42,891	25,344,028	2,650,781	22,693,247	591	89.5
	1850	12,198	11,406,339	643,976	10,852,363	942	94.4

TABLE 1.—NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS, INCLUDING AVERAGE NUMBER OF ACRES IN FARMS, AND PERCENTAGE OF UNIMPROVED LAND—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	Number.	ACREAGE.			Average size. (Acres.)	Percentage of acreage unimproved.
			Total.	Improved.	Unimproved.		
South Central division—Continued.							
Oklahoma	1890	8,826	1,606,428	563,728	1,042,695	182	64.9
Arkansas	1890	124,760	14,891,356	5,475,043	9,416,313	119	63.2
	1880	94,433	12,061,547	3,595,603	8,465,944	128	70.2
	1870	49,424	7,597,296	1,859,821	5,737,475	154	75.5
	1860	39,004	9,573,706	1,983,313	7,590,393	245	79.3
	1850	17,758	2,598,214	781,530	1,816,684	146	69.9
Western division	1890	145,878	47,282,233	23,020,410	24,261,823	324	51.3
	1880	83,723	26,194,252	15,565,989	10,628,263	313	40.6
	1870	48,212	16,219,086	8,102,639	8,116,447	336	50.0
	1860	34,664	12,717,667	3,686,942	9,030,725	367	71.0
	1850	6,712	4,664,213	347,845	4,316,368	695	92.5
Montana	1890	5,603	1,964,197	915,517	1,048,680	351	53.4
	1880	1,519	405,683	262,611	143,072	267	35.3
	1870	851	139,537	84,674	54,863	164	39.3
Wyoming	1890	3,125	1,830,432	476,831	1,353,601	586	73.9
	1880	457	124,433	83,122	41,311	272	33.2
	1870	175	4,341	338	4,003	25	92.2
Colorado	1890	16,389	4,598,941	1,823,520	2,775,421	281	60.3
	1880	4,506	1,165,373	616,169	549,204	259	47.1
	1870	1,738	320,346	95,594	224,752	184	70.2
New Mexico	1890	4,458	787,882	263,106	524,776	177	66.6
	1880	5,053	631,131	237,392	393,739	125	62.4
	1870	4,480	833,549	143,007	690,542	186	82.8
	1860	5,086	1,414,909	149,274	1,265,635	278	89.4
	1850	3,750	290,571	166,201	124,370	77	42.8
Arizona	1890	1,426	1,297,033	104,128	1,192,905	910	92.0
	1880	767	135,573	56,071	79,502	177	58.6
	1870	172	21,807	14,585	7,222	127	33.1
Utah	1890	10,517	1,323,705	548,223	775,482	126	58.6
	1880	9,452	655,524	416,105	239,419	69	36.5
	1870	4,908	148,361	118,755	29,606	30	20.0
	1860	3,635	89,911	77,219	12,692	25	14.1
	1850	926	46,849	16,333	30,516	51	65.1
Nevada	1890	1,277	1,661,416	723,052	938,364	1,301	56.5
	1880	1,404	530,862	344,423	186,439	378	35.1
	1870	1,036	208,510	92,644	115,866	201	55.5
	1860	91	56,118	14,132	41,986	617	74.8
Idaho	1890	6,603	1,302,256	606,362	695,894	197	53.4
	1880	1,885	327,798	197,407	130,391	174	39.8
	1870	414	77,139	26,603	50,536	186	65.5
Washington	1890	18,056	4,179,190	1,820,832	2,358,358	231	56.4
	1880	6,529	1,409,421	484,346	925,075	216	65.6
	1870	3,127	649,139	192,016	457,123	208	70.4
	1860	1,330	366,156	81,869	284,287	275	77.6
Oregon	1890	25,530	6,909,888	3,516,000	3,393,888	271	49.1
	1880	16,217	4,214,712	2,198,645	2,016,067	260	47.8
	1870	7,587	2,389,252	1,116,290	1,272,962	315	53.3
	1860	5,806	2,060,539	896,414	1,164,125	355	56.5
	1850	1,164	432,808	132,857	299,951	372	69.3
California	1890	52,894	21,427,293	12,222,839	9,204,454	405	43.0
	1880	35,934	16,553,742	10,669,698	5,924,044	462	35.7
	1870	23,724	11,427,105	6,218,133	5,208,972	482	45.6
	1860	18,716	8,730,034	2,468,034	6,262,000	466	71.7
	1850	872	3,893,985	32,454	5,861,531	4,466	99.2

TABLE 2.—CLASSIFICATION OF FARMS BY ACREAGE AND TENURE: 1880 AND 1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	NUMBER OF FARMS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO ACREAGE.					Number of farms cultivated by owner.	Number of farms rented for money.	Number of farms rented for share of products.
		Under 50 acres.	50 and under 100.	100 and under 500.	500 and under 1,000.	1,000 and over.			
The United States.	1890	1,318,521	1,121,485	2,008,694	84,395	31,546	3,269,728	451,659	840,254
	1880	1,175,564	1,032,810	1,695,983	75,972	28,578	2,984,306	322,357	702,244
North Atlantic division.	1890	204,675	195,364	254,510	3,287	733	537,376	52,120	69,073
	1880	220,633	203,168	267,218	4,156	964	584,847	49,011	62,261
Maine	1890	16,018	20,248	25,262	383	102	58,643	1,976	1,394
	1880	16,755	22,025	25,035	378	116	61,528	1,628	1,153
New Hampshire	1890	8,188	7,357	13,074	423	109	26,827	1,311	1,013
	1880	9,530	8,716	13,446	385	104	29,566	1,237	1,378
Vermont	1890	6,417	7,002	18,689	396	69	27,816	2,301	2,456
	1880	7,233	7,822	19,785	585	97	30,760	2,164	2,598
Massachusetts	1890	14,488	8,934	10,648	256	48	31,177	2,304	893
	1880	15,948	10,587	11,588	243	40	35,266	2,292	848
Rhode Island	1890	2,270	1,433	1,751	41	5	4,470	912	118
	1880	2,428	1,706	2,029	48	5	4,980	989	247
Connecticut	1890	10,536	6,975	8,700	117	22	23,310	2,102	958
	1880	12,830	8,107	9,511	133	17	27,472	1,920	1,206
New York	1890	65,900	67,835	91,323	972	193	180,472	19,725	26,026
	1880	72,528	70,661	96,273	1,315	281	201,186	18,124	21,748
New Jersey	1890	11,681	8,437	10,183	93	34	22,442	3,449	4,937
	1880	13,809	9,617	10,674	147	60	25,869	3,608	4,830
Pennsylvania	1890	69,177	66,743	74,880	606	151	162,219	18,040	31,298
	1880	69,572	63,927	78,877	922	244	168,220	17,049	28,273
South Atlantic division.	1890	251,978	151,829	275,906	21,736	8,030	461,057	96,098	192,445
	1880	227,471	124,583	257,620	25,037	9,718	411,673	74,946	157,810
Delaware	1890	2,361	2,357	4,585	76	2	4,978	628	3,775
	1880	2,004	2,039	4,331	66	9	5,041	511	3,197
Maryland	1890	12,559	8,311	19,532	613	83	28,154	3,245	9,390
	1880	12,152	7,763	19,792	728	77	27,978	3,878	8,661
District of Columbia.	1890	311	47	24	.....	.....	242	131	9
	1880	309	67	57	2	.....	269	159	16
Virginia	1890	41,558	24,667	54,903	5,077	1,395	93,311	11,985	22,304
	1880	36,098	22,194	53,101	5,561	1,563	83,531	13,392	21,594
West Virginia	1890	18,761	19,857	31,735	1,727	695	59,858	4,275	8,640
	1880	14,812	14,461	30,301	2,255	845	50,673	4,292	7,769
North Carolina	1890	64,917	40,340	67,116	4,518	1,468	117,469	10,572	30,318
	1880	55,012	34,007	61,806	5,063	1,721	104,887	8,644	44,078
South Carolina	1890	63,310	17,941	29,347	3,083	1,327	51,428	21,913	31,667
	1880	47,180	13,612	27,735	3,693	1,635	46,645	21,974	25,245
Georgia	1890	70,593	32,316	59,343	6,061	2,758	79,477	29,413	62,181
	1880	48,429	26,054	53,635	7,017	3,491	76,451	18,557	43,618
Florida	1890	17,609	6,353	9,381	581	304	26,140	3,936	4,153
	1880	11,466	4,381	6,562	652	377	16,198	3,548	3,692
North Central division.	1890	385,764	526,935	983,218	23,437	4,468	1,474,086	147,248	362,488
	1880	382,698	509,160	787,512	15,608	2,990	1,350,225	88,743	259,000
Ohio	1890	78,829	82,380	89,036	1,022	163	193,895	18,947	33,588
	1880	74,785	78,198	92,645	1,309	252	199,562	14,834	32,793
Indiana	1890	57,522	65,198	73,811	1,395	241	147,885	10,936	39,346
	1880	56,285	64,030	72,103	1,320	275	147,963	8,582	37,468
Illinois	1890	49,448	68,746	119,684	2,420	383	158,848	29,182	52,651
	1880	59,201	76,080	116,562	3,249	649	175,497	20,620	59,624
Michigan	1890	62,275	61,298	48,237	447	87	148,208	8,212	15,924
	1880	52,348	55,777	45,391	408	84	138,597	5,015	10,396
Wisconsin	1890	29,840	48,221	67,425	814	109	129,681	7,209	9,519
	1880	28,532	44,719	60,296	666	109	122,163	3,719	8,440
Minnesota	1890	11,764	26,163	77,048	1,594	282	101,747	3,421	11,683
	1880	9,595	25,530	56,375	741	145	83,933	1,251	7,202

TABLE 2.—CLASSIFICATION OF FARMS BY ACREAGE AND TENURE—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	NUMBER OF FARMS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO ACREAGE.					Number of farms cultivated by owner.	Number of farms rented for money.	Number of farms rented for share of products.
		Under 50 acres.	50 and under 100.	100 and under 500.	500 and under 1,000.	1,000 and over.			
North Central division—Cont'd.									
Iowa	1890	23,969	53,345	121,003	3,153	428	145,183	24,940	31,780
	1880	29,007	58,519	95,163	2,298	364	141,177	8,421	35,753
Missouri	1890	55,213	64,604	114,053	3,569	613	174,285	23,525	40,233
	1880	55,965	58,030	97,359	3,536	685	156,703	19,843	39,029
North Dakota	1890	142	508	25,192	1,380	389	25,633	539	1,374
South Dakota	1890	658	1,769	46,643	1,501	187	43,555	1,294	5,309
Dakota territory	1880	315	547	10,253	246	74	10,757	72	606
Nebraska	1890	4,037	19,921	86,805	2,315	530	85,525	8,942	19,141
	1880	4,409	16,652	41,542	666	118	51,963	1,948	9,476
Kansas	1890	12,067	34,762	114,881	3,831	1,056	119,576	10,101	36,940
	1880	12,256	31,078	93,823	1,169	235	115,910	4,438	18,213
South Central division.	1890	407,986	232,497	407,328	26,663	12,295	668,972	151,991	265,899
	1880	327,028	185,727	336,362	25,872	11,650	565,556	105,092	216,000
Kentucky	1890	53,887	46,301	74,818	3,350	928	134,529	14,524	30,211
	1880	51,473	40,594	69,472	3,892	1,112	122,426	16,824	27,263
Tennessee	1890	59,155	43,328	68,076	3,046	807	120,622	19,762	34,028
	1880	58,159	39,541	63,315	3,549	1,026	108,454	19,266	37,930
Alabama	1890	68,992	30,414	52,736	4,054	1,576	81,141	33,931	37,700
	1880	58,650	26,447	44,254	4,645	1,868	72,215	22,888	40,761
Mississippi	1890	69,348	26,118	43,656	3,542	1,654	68,058	30,366	45,894
	1880	41,192	19,318	35,493	3,936	1,833	57,214	17,440	27,118
Louisiana	1890	34,614	11,271	20,109	2,023	1,277	33,539	11,745	19,010
	1880	21,282	8,501	15,031	2,159	1,319	31,286	6,669	10,337
Texas	1890	80,230	46,652	87,112	8,717	5,415	122,616	20,081	75,429
	1880	64,043	29,539	70,821	5,963	3,793	108,716	12,089	53,379
Oklahoma	1890	23	192	8,269	200	17	8,761	13	52
Arkansas	1890	41,732	28,221	52,532	1,654	621	84,766	13,479	23,575
	1880	32,229	21,787	37,976	1,793	648	65,245	9,916	19,272
Western division	1890	28,117	14,800	87,672	9,260	6,020	128,237	7,292	10,349
	1880	17,734	10,172	47,271	5,299	3,247	72,005	4,565	7,153
Montana	1890	78	100	4,538	518	279	5,333	124	146
	1880	87	63	1,256	93	20	1,439	17	63
Wyoming	1890	61	82	2,494	274	214	2,993	61	71
	1880	77	40	288	38	14	444	5	8
Colorado	1890	946	1,107	13,095	780	461	14,546	585	1,258
	1880	478	659	3,022	293	114	3,922	165	419
New Mexico	1890	2,357	380	1,571	64	86	4,257	33	168
	1880	3,551	484	919	56	43	4,645	22	386
Arizona	1890	296	179	906	32	13	1,313	51	62
	1880	108	104	523	17	10	666	42	59
Utah	1890	5,546	2,066	2,734	101	40	9,974	121	422
	1880	5,435	2,656	1,916	36	9	9,019	60	373
Nevada	1890	122	84	633	209	229	1,181	50	46
	1880	210	185	779	146	84	1,268	63	73
Idaho	1890	421	541	5,369	226	46	6,298	69	236
	1880	240	278	1,319	40	8	1,796	32	57
Washington	1890	1,236	1,715	13,907	890	308	16,529	541	986
	1880	365	611	5,239	252	62	6,058	209	262
Oregon	1890	2,526	2,630	17,894	1,808	672	22,324	1,083	2,123
	1880	1,071	1,723	11,791	1,280	352	13,938	741	1,538
California	1890	14,528	5,796	24,531	4,367	3,672	43,489	4,574	4,831
	1880	6,112	3,960	20,214	3,108	2,531	28,810	3,209	3,915

TABLE 3.—FARM VALUATIONS: 1850 TO 1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	Land, fences, and buildings.	Implements and machinery.	Live stock on hand June 1.	Farm products. (Estimated.) (a b)	Fertilizers purchased. (Cost.) (a c)
The United States..	1890	$13,279,252,649	$424,247,467	$2,208,767,573	$2,460,107,454	$38,469,598
	1880	10,197,096,776	406,520,055	1,500,384,707	2,212,540,927	28,586,397
	1870	d9,262,803,861	336,878,429	1,525,276,457	e2,447,538,653	.....
	1860	6,645,045,007	246,118,141	1,089,329,915	.....	.....
	1850	3,271,575,426	151,587,638	544,180,516	.....	.....
North Atlantic division.	1890	2,539,200,537	116,868,252	313,902,504	418,309,666	11,449,009
	1880	2,803,443,402	107,083,426	286,940,649	440,780,493	9,038,808
	1870	3,159,030,197	112,096,958	413,195,157	e634,223,687	.....
	1860	2,121,948,475	73,824,668	258,358,731	.....	.....
	1850	1,455,008,795	54,170,260	175,618,535	.....	.....
Maine.....	1890	98,507,730	5,499,413	18,280,140	22,049,220	456,515
	1880	102,357,615	4,948,048	16,499,376	21,945,480	212,135
	1870	102,961,951	4,899,113	23,357,129	e33,479,944	.....
	1860	78,688,525	3,298,327	15,437,533	.....	.....
	1850	54,861,748	2,284,557	9,705,726	.....	.....
New Hampshire....	1890	66,162,600	3,564,850	10,450,125	13,761,050	246,293
	1880	75,834,389	3,669,240	9,812,064	13,474,330	165,393
	1870	80,589,313	3,459,943	15,246,545	e22,473,547	.....
	1860	69,689,761	2,683,612	10,924,627	.....	.....
	1850	55,245,997	2,314,125	8,871,901	.....	.....
Vermont.....	1890	80,427,490	4,733,560	16,644,320	20,364,980	217,297
	1880	109,346,010	4,879,285	16,586,195	22,082,656	127,670
	1870	139,367,075	5,250,279	23,888,835	e34,647,027	.....
	1860	94,289,045	3,665,955	16,241,989	.....	.....
	1850	63,307,227	2,739,282	12,643,228	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	1890	127,538,284	5,938,940	14,200,178	28,072,560	836,560
	1880	146,197,415	5,134,537	12,957,004	24,160,881	653,422
	1870	116,432,784	5,000,879	17,049,228	e32,192,373	.....
	1860	123,255,948	3,894,098	12,737,744	.....	.....
	1850	109,076,347	3,209,584	9,647,710	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	1890	21,873,479	941,630	2,364,970	4,218,300	172,900
	1880	25,882,079	992,825	2,254,142	3,670,135	140,318
	1870	21,574,968	786,240	3,135,132	e4,761,163	.....
	1860	19,550,553	586,791	2,042,044	.....	.....
	1850	17,070,802	497,201	1,532,637	.....	.....
Connecticut	1890	95,000,595	3,075,495	9,974,618	17,924,310	609,649
	1880	121,063,910	3,162,628	10,959,296	18,010,075	497,448
	1870	124,241,382	3,246,599	17,545,638	e26,482,150	.....
	1860	90,830,005	2,339,481	11,311,079	.....	.....
	1850	72,726,422	1,892,541	7,467,490	.....	.....
New York	1890	968,127,280	46,659,465	124,523,965	161,593,009	3,627,726
	1880	1,056,176,741	42,592,741	117,868,283	178,025,695	2,715,477
	1870	1,272,857,766	45,997,712	175,882,712	e253,526,153	.....
	1860	803,343,593	29,166,695	103,856,296	.....	.....
	1850	554,546,642	22,084,926	73,570,499	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	1890	159,262,840	7,378,644	15,811,430	28,997,349	1,837,719
	1880	190,895,833	6,921,085	14,861,413	29,650,756	1,601,609
	1870	257,523,376	7,887,991	21,443,463	e42,725,198	.....
	1860	180,250,338	5,746,567	16,134,693	.....	.....
	1850	120,237,511	4,425,503	10,679,291	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	1890	922,240,233	39,046,855	101,052,758	121,328,348	3,384,310
	1880	975,689,410	35,473,037	81,242,877	129,760,476	3,525,336
	1870	1,043,481,582	35,658,196	115,647,075	e183,946,027	.....
	1860	662,050,707	22,442,842	69,672,726	.....	.....
	1850	407,876,099	14,722,541	41,500,053	.....	.....
South Atlantic division.	1890	1,135,319,670	36,444,018	161,631,801	292,847,809	18,759,139
	1880	891,774,157	30,812,107	129,008,311	268,066,381	14,832,926
	1870	763,035,244	25,031,575	137,974,977	e308,044,920	.....
	1860	1,008,613,065	34,645,771	184,716,608	.....	.....
	1850	576,590,583	24,656,545	104,961,353	.....	.....
Delaware	1890	39,586,080	1,835,570	4,198,810	6,481,590	460,465
	1880	36,789,672	1,504,567	3,420,080	6,320,345	467,228
	1870	46,712,870	1,281,644	4,257,323	e8,171,667	.....
	1860	31,426,357	817,883	3,144,706	.....	.....
	1850	18,880,031	510,279	1,849,281	.....	.....

a For calendar year next preceding each census year.
b Not included in census reports previous to 1870.
c Not included in census reports previous to 1880.
d These values are expressed in currency which was at a discount in gold. For purposes of comparison they should be reduced by one-fifth. The average premium on gold during the 12 months (June 1, 1869, to May 31, 1870) was 25.3 per cent.
e Includes betterments and addition to stock.

TABLE 3.—FARM VALUATIONS—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	Land, fences, and buildings.	Implements and machinery.	Live stock on hand June 1.	Farm products. (Estimated.)	Fertilizers purchased. (Cost.)
South Atlantic division—Continued.						
Maryland	1890	$175,058,550	$6,540,090	$19,194,320	$26,443,364	$2,419,826
	1880	165,503,341	5,788,197	15,865,728	28,839,281	2,838,465
	1870	170,360,684	5,208,676	18,433,698	a35,343,927	.....
	1860	145,973,677	4,010,529	14,667,853	.....	.....
	1850	87,178,545	2,463,443	7,997,634	.....	.....
District of Columbia	1890	6,471,120	79,760	129,120	373,070	16,651
	1880	3,652,403	36,798	123,300	514,441	22,352
	1870	3,890,230	79,450	114,916	a319,517	.....
	1860	2,989,267	54,408	109,640	.....	.....
	1850	1,730,460	40,220	71,643	.....	.....
Virginia	1890	254,490,600	6,593,688	33,404,981	42,244,458	2,320,260
	1880	216,028,107	5,495,114	25,953,315	45,726,221	2,137,283
	1870	213,029,845	4,924,036	28,187,669	a51,774,801	.....
	1860	371,761,661	9,392,296	47,803,049	.....	.....
	1850	216,401,543	7,021,772	33,656,659	.....	.....
West Virginia	1890	151,880,300	3,116,420	23,964,610	20,439,000	210,767
	1880	133,147,175	2,699,163	17,742,387	19,360,049	176,300
	1870	101,694,381	2,112,937	17,175,420	a23,379,692	.....
North Carolina	1890	183,977,010	7,183,210	25,547,280	50,076,550	2,882,238
	1880	135,793,602	6,078,476	22,414,659	51,729,011	2,111,767
	1870	78,211,083	4,082,111	21,993,967	a57,845,940	.....
	1860	143,301,065	5,873,942	31,130,805	.....	.....
	1850	67,891,766	3,931,532	17,717,647	.....	.....
South Carolina	1890	99,104,660	4,172,262	16,572,410	51,357,085	3,867,418
	1880	68,677,482	3,202,710	12,199,510	41,108,112	2,659,969
	1870	44,803,763	2,282,946	12,443,510	a41,909,502	.....
	1860	139,652,508	6,151,657	23,934,465	.....	.....
	1850	82,431,684	4,136,354	15,060,015	.....	.....
Georgia	1890	152,006,230	5,764,978	31,477,990	83,371,482	5,724,187
	1880	111,910,540	5,317,416	25,930,352	67,028,929	4,346,920
	1870	94,559,468	4,614,701	30,156,317	a80,390,228	.....
	1860	157,072,803	6,844,387	38,372,734	.....	.....
	1850	95,753,445	5,894,150	25,728,416	.....	.....
Florida	1890	72,745,180	1,158,040	7,142,980	12,086,330	857,327
	1880	20,291,835	689,666	5,358,980	7,430,392	72,642
	1870	9,947,920	595,074	5,212,157	a8,909,746	.....
	1860	16,435,727	900,669	5,553,356	.....	.....
	1850	6,323,109	658,795	2,880,058	.....	.....
North Central division	1890	7,009,767,154	252,225,315	1,195,246,262	1,112,949,820	3,067,515
	1880	5,129,441,087	206,233,272	762,658,900	1,010,486,898	1,928,823
	1870	4,314,502,824	154,470,076	666,850,328	a979,167,099	.....
	1860	2,130,013,463	72,816,536	320,576,873	.....	.....
	1850	751,723,123	35,563,904	127,385,387	.....	.....
Ohio	1890	1,050,031,828	29,475,346	116,181,690	133,232,498	1,602,869
	1880	1,127,497,353	30,521,180	103,707,730	156,777,152	550,029
	1870	1,054,465,226	25,692,787	120,300,528	a198,256,907	.....
	1860	678,132,991	17,538,832	80,384,819	.....	.....
	1850	358,758,603	12,750,585	44,121,741	.....	.....
Indiana	1890	754,789,110	21,172,255	93,361,422	94,759,262	777,727
	1880	635,236,111	20,476,988	71,068,758	114,707,082	340,582
	1870	634,804,189	17,676,591	83,776,782	a122,914,302	.....
	1860	356,712,175	10,457,897	41,855,539	.....	.....
	1850	136,385,173	6,704,444	22,478,555	.....	.....
Illinois	1890	1,202,870,587	34,456,938	180,431,662	184,759,013	124,977
	1880	1,009,594,580	33,739,951	132,437,762	203,980,137	174,277
	1870	920,506,346	34,576,587	149,756,696	a210,860,585	.....
	1860	408,944,033	17,235,472	72,501,225	.....	.....
	1850	96,133,290	6,405,561	24,209,258	.....	.....
Michigan	1890	556,190,670	22,182,600	69,564,985	83,651,390	173,017
	1880	499,103,181	19,419,360	55,720,113	91,159,858	300,995
	1870	398,240,578	13,711,979	49,809,869	a81,508,623	.....
	1860	160,836,495	5,819,832	23,714,771	.....	.....
	1850	51,872,446	2,891,371	8,008,734	.....	.....
Wisconsin	1890	477,524,507	19,167,010	63,784,377	70,990,645	105,192
	1880	357,709,507	15,647,196	46,508,643	72,772,496	178,892
	1870	300,414,064	14,239,364	45,310,882	a78,027,032	.....
	1860	131,117,164	5,758,847	17,807,375	.....	.....
	1850	28,528,563	1,641,568	4,897,385	.....	.....

a Includes betterments and addition to stock.

TABLE 3.—FARM VALUATIONS—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	Land, fences, and buildings.	Implements and machinery.	Live stock on hand June 1.	Farm products. (Estimated.)	Fertilizers purchased. (Cost.)
North Central division—Continued.						
Minnesota	1890	$340,059,470	$16,916,473	$57,725,683	$71,238,230	$61,578
	1880	193,724,260	13,089,783	31,904,821	49,468,951	93,250
	1870	97,847,442	6,721,120	20,118,841	a33,446,400	.....
	1860	27,505,922	1,018,183	3,642,841	.....	.....
	1850	161,948	15,981	92,859	.....	.....
Iowa	1890	857,581,022	36,665,315	206,436,242	159,347,844	83,843
	1880	567,430,227	29,371,884	124,715,103	136,103,473	93,567
	1870	392,662,441	20,509,582	82,987,133	a114,386,441	.....
	1860	119,899,547	5,327,033	22,476,203	.....	.....
	1850	16,057,567	1,172,869	3,089,275	.....	.....
Missouri	1890	625,858,361	21,830,719	138,701,173	109,751,024	65,705
	1880	375,633,307	18,103,074	95,785,282	95,912,660	109,724
	1870	392,908,047	15,506,426	84,285,273	a103,035,750	.....
	1860	230,632,126	8,711,508	53,693,673	.....	.....
	1850	63,225,543	3,921,525	19,887,580	.....	.....
North Dakota	1890	75,310,305	6,648,180	18,787,294	21,264,938	8,923
South Dakota	1890	107,466,335	8,371,712	29,231,569	22,047,279	15,675
Dakota territory	1880	22,401,084	2,390,001	6,463,274	5,648,814	.....
	1870	2,685,265	142,612	779,952	a495,657	.....
	1860	96,445	15,574	39,116	.....	.....
Nebraska	1890	402,358,913	16,468,977	92,971,920	66,837,617	19,269
	1880	105,932,541	7,820,017	33,440,265	31,708,914	20,794
	1870	30,242,186	1,549,716	6,551,185	a8,604,742	.....
	1860	3,878,320	205,664	1,128,771	.....	.....
Kansas	1890	559,726,046	18,869,790	128,068,305	95,070,080	25,740
	1880	235,178,936	15,652,818	60,907,149	52,240,361	61,713
	1870	90,327,040	4,053,312	23,173,185	a27,630,651	.....
	1860	12,258,239	727,694	3,332,450	.....	.....
South Central division	1890	1,440,022,598	58,343,772	351,028,628	480,337,764	4,952,613
	1880	981,555,089	46,588,624	234,521,752	398,385,416	2,036,741
	1870	847,833,344	37,309,475	248,578,639	a456,504,000	.....
	1860	1,313,981,684	61,283,058	296,852,420	.....	.....
	1850	479,563,983	36,747,775	128,946,397	.....	.....
Kentucky	1890	340,339,360	10,906,506	70,924,400	65,948,485	217,231
	1880	299,298,631	9,734,634	49,670,567	63,850,155	145,674
	1870	311,238,916	8,572,806	66,287,343	a87,477,374	.....
	1860	291,496,955	7,474,573	61,868,237	.....	.....
	1850	155,021,262	5,169,037	29,661,436	.....	.....
Tennessee	1890	242,700,540	9,936,880	60,254,230	55,194,181	361,097
	1880	206,749,837	9,054,863	43,651,470	62,076,311	157,442
	1870	218,743,747	8,190,487	55,084,075	a86,472,847	.....
	1860	271,358,985	8,465,792	60,211,425	.....	.....
	1850	97,851,212	5,360,210	29,978,016	.....	.....
Alabama	1890	111,051,390	4,511,645	30,776,730	66,240,190	2,421,648
	1880	78,954,648	3,788,978	23,787,681	50,872,994	1,200,956
	1870	67,739,036	3,286,924	26,690,095	a67,522,335	.....
	1860	175,824,622	7,433,178	43,411,711	.....	.....
	1850	64,323,224	5,125,663	21,690,112	.....	.....
Mississippi	1890	127,423,157	5,908,865	33,936,435	73,342,995	780,263
	1880	92,844,915	4,885,636	24,285,717	63,701,844	123,253
	1870	81,716,576	4,456,633	29,940,238	a73,137,953	.....
	1860	190,760,367	8,826,512	41,891,692	.....	.....
	1850	54,738,634	5,762,027	19,403,662	.....	.....
Louisiana	1890	85,381,270	7,167,355	17,898,380	54,343,953	906,348
	1880	58,989,117	5,435,525	12,345,905	42,883,522	278,205
	1870	68,215,421	7,159,333	15,929,188	a52,006,622	.....
	1860	204,789,662	18,648,225	21,546,940	.....	.....
	1850	75,814,398	11,576,938	11,152,275	.....	.....
Texas	1890	399,071,289	13,746,541	103,259,503	111,699,450	58,665
	1880	170,468,886	9,051,491	60,307,987	65,204,329	74,797
	1870	60,149,950	3,396,793	37,425,194	a49,185,170	.....
	1860	88,101,320	6,259,452	42,825,447	.....	.....
	1850	16,550,008	2,151,704	10,412,927	.....	.....
Oklahoma	1890	8,581,170	433,580	3,206,270	440,375	3,817

a Includes betterments and addition to stock.

TABLE 3.—FARM VALUATIONS—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	Land, fences, and buildings.	Implements and machinery.	Live stock on hand June 1.	Farm products. (Estimated.)	Fertilizers purchased. (Cost.)
South Central division—Continued.						
Arkansas	1890	$118,574,422	$5,672,400	$30,772,880	$53,128,155	$23,939
	1880	74,249,655	4,637,497	20,472,425	43,796,261	56,314
	1870	40,029,698	2,237,409	17,222,506	a40,701,699	.....
	1860	91,649,773	4,175,326	22,006,977	.....	.....
	1850	15,265,245	1,601,296	6,647,969	.....	.....
Western division	1890	1,094,942,690	30,366,110	186,958,178	155,662,995	241,562
	1880	390,882,441	15,802,626	88,155,695	94,821,739	149,099
	1870	178,402,252	7,970,345	58,677,356	a69,598,952	.....
	1860	70,488,320	4,148,108	48,825,274	.....	.....
	1850	8,688,932	449,154	7,268,844	.....	.....
Montana	1890	25,512,340	1,356,010	21,620,687	6,273,415	4,757
	1880	3,234,504	401,185	5,151,554	2,024,923	.....
	1870	729,193	145,438	1,818,695	a1,676,669	.....
Wyoming	1890	14,460,880	522,250	15,348,731	2,241,590	1,518
	1880	835,895	95,482	5,007,107	372,391	.....
	1870	18,187	5,723	441,795	a42,760	.....
Colorado	1890	85,035,180	2,728,850	22,594,010	13,136,810	25,074
	1880	25,109,223	910,085	8,703,342	5,035,228	5,195
	1870	3,385,748	272,604	2,871,102	a2,335,105	.....
New Mexico	1890	8,140,860	291,140	7,247,180	1,784,820	9,217
	1880	5,514,399	255,162	5,010,800	1,897,974	10,733
	1870	2,260,139	121,114	2,389,157	a1,905,060	.....
	1860	2,707,380	192,917	4,499,746	.....	.....
	1850	1,053,922	77,960	1,494,629	.....	.....
Arizona	1890	7,222,230	196,589	3,257,660	1,045,970	10
	1880	1,127,946	68,811	1,167,989	614,327	.....
	1870	161,340	20,105	143,996	a277,958	.....
Utah	1890	28,402,780	1,164,660	6,813,830	4,891,460	23,211
	1880	14,015,173	946,753	3,306,638	3,337,410	11,394
	1870	2,297,922	291,399	2,149,814	a1,973,142	.....
	1860	1,333,355	242,869	1,516,707	.....	.....
	1850	311,799	84,288	546,968	.....	.....
Nevada	1890	12,339,410	537,480	5,801,829	2,705,660	2,019
	1880	5,408,325	378,788	3,390,749	2,855,449	2,526
	1870	1,485,505	163,718	1,445,449	a1,659,713	.....
	1860	302,310	11,081	177,638	.....	.....
Idaho	1890	17,431,589	1,172,460	7,253,490	3,848,930	2,137
	1880	2,852,899	363,930	2,246,800	1,515,314	.....
	1870	492,860	59,295	520,580	a657,797	.....
Washington	1890	83,461,660	3,150,200	14,113,110	13,674,930	11,633
	1880	13,844,224	958,513	4,852,307	4,212,750	.....
	1870	3,978,341	280,551	2,103,243	a2,111,602	.....
	1860	2,217,842	190,402	1,099,911	.....	.....
Oregon	1890	115,819,200	4,556,770	22,648,830	19,026,120	13,370
	1880	56,908,575	2,956,173	13,808,392	13,234,548	10,519
	1870	22,352,989	1,293,717	6,828,675	a7,122,790	.....
	1860	15,200,593	952,313	5,946,255	.....	.....
	1850	2,849,170	183,423	1,676,189	.....	.....
California	1890	697,116,630	14,689,710	60,250,230	87,033,290	148,886
	1880	262,051,282	8,447,744	35,500,417	59,721,425	108,732
	1870	141,240,028	5,316,690	37,964,752	a49,856,024	.....
	1860	48,726,804	2,558,506	35,585,017	.....	.....
	1850	3,874,041	103,483	3,351,058	.....	.....

a Includes betterments and addition to stock.

TABLE 4.—LIVE STOCK—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	Horses.	Mules and asses.	NEAT CATTLE.			Swine.	Sheep, not including spring lambs.
				Working oxen.	Milch cows.	Other cattle.		
Western division—Continued.								
Oregon	1890	224,962	4,946	3,144	114,156	403,348	208,259	1,780,312
	1880	124,107	2,804	4,132	59,549	352,561	156,222	1,083,162
	1870	51,702	2,581	2,441	48,325	69,431	119,455	318,123
	1860	36,772	980	7,469	53,170	93,492	81,615	86,052
	1850	8,046	420	8,114	9,427	24,188	30,235	15,382
California	1890	399,852	53,848	1,122	317,201	1,048,795	584,899	2,475,140
	1880	237,710	28,343	2,288	210,978	451,941	603,550	4,152,349
	1870	192,273	17,533	5,944	164,098	461,361	444,617	2,768,187
	1860	160,510	3,661	26,004	205,407	948,731	456,396	1,088,002
	1850	21,719	1,066	4,780	4,280	253,599	2,776	17,574

TABLE 5.—LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS: 1850 TO 1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	WOOL. (a)		DAIRY PRODUCTS. (b)		
		Number of fleeces shorn fall and spring preceding June 1 of each census year. (c)	Pounds of wool, product of clipping shown in preceding column.	Gallons of milk. (d)	Pounds of butter. (e)	Pounds of cheese. (e)
The United States	1890	32,126,868	165,449,239	ƒ5,209,125,567	1,024,223,468	18,726,818
	1880	g35,192,074	155,681,751	h530,129,755	777,250,287	27,272,489
	1870	.....	100,102,387	i235,500,599	514,092,683	53,492,153
	1860	.....	60,264,913	.....	459,681,372	103,663,927
	1850	.....	52,516,959	.....	313,345,306	105,535,893
North Atlantic division	1890	3,335,733	18,446,578	ƒ1,435,739,255	246,788,544	6,693,671
	1880	4,971,032	24,721,589	h345,749,869	266,226,019	14,681,283
	1870	.....	24,141,419	i186,605,146	225,910,518	35,144,853
	1860	.....	21,134,340	.....	223,950,757	72,860,013
	1850	.....	22,013,776	.....	173,055,728	79,731,981
Maine	1890	352,806	1,864,009	ƒ57,969,791	15,593,315	696,052
	1880	565,918	2,776,407	h3,720,783	14,103,966	1,167,730
	1870	.....	1,774,168	i1,374,091	11,636,482	1,152,590
	1860	.....	1,495,060	.....	11,687,781	1,799,862
	1850	.....	1,364,034	.....	9,243,811	2,434,454
New Hampshire	1890	123,158	717,149	ƒ42,633,268	7,942,840	341,235
	1880	211,825	1,060,589	h5,739,128	7,247,272	807,076
	1870	.....	1,129,442	i2,352,884	5,965,080	849,118
	1860	.....	1,160,222	.....	6,956,764	2,232,092
	1850	.....	1,108,476	.....	6,977,056	3,196,563
Vermont	1890	315,322	2,118,883	ƒ90,712,230	23,314,063	609,586
	1880	439,870	2,551,113	h6,526,550	25,240,826	1,545,789
	1870	.....	3,102,137	i3,835,840	17,844,396	4,830,700
	1860	.....	3,118,950	.....	15,900,359	8,215,030
	1850	.....	3,400,717	.....	12,137,980	8,720,834
Massachusetts	1890	47,862	241,314	ƒ82,571,924	8,358,703	122,900
	1880	67,979	299,089	h29,662,953	9,655,587	829,528
	1870	.....	306,059	i15,284,057	6,559,161	2,245,873
	1860	.....	377,267	.....	8,297,936	5,204,090
	1850	.....	585,136	.....	8,071,370	7,088,142
Rhode Island	1890	9,950	41,021	ƒ10,610,547	985,456	24,631
	1880	17,211	65,680	h3,831,706	1,007,103	67,171
	1870	.....	77,328	i1,944,044	941,199	81,976
	1860	.....	90,699	.....	1,021,767	181,511
	1850	.....	129,092	.....	995,670	316,508
Connecticut	1890	30,919	126,508	ƒ54,413,822	7,196,095	112,566
	1880	59,431	230,133	h12,289,893	8,198,995	826,195
	1870	.....	254,129	i6,253,259	6,716,007	2,031,194
	1860	.....	335,896	.....	7,620,912	3,898,411
	1850	.....	497,454	.....	6,498,119	5,363,277
New York	1890	1,187,129	6,715,686	ƒ663,917,240	98,241,813	4,324,028
	1880	1,715,180	8,827,195	h231,965,533	111,922,423	8,362,590
	1870	.....	10,599,225	i135,775,919	107,147,526	22,769,964
	1860	.....	9,454,474	.....	103,097,280	48,548,289
	1850	.....	10,071,301	.....	79,766,094	49,741,413
New Jersey	1890	41,927	180,844	ƒ64,003,953	8,367,218	23,613
	1880	117,020	441,110	h15,472,783	9,513,835	66,518
	1870	.....	336,609	i5,373,323	8,266,023	38,229
	1860	.....	349,250	.....	10,714,447	182,172
	1850	.....	375,396	.....	9,487,210	365,756
Pennsylvania	1890	1,226,669	6,441,164	ƒ368,906,480	76,809,041	439,060
	1880	1,776,598	8,470,273	h36,540,540	79,336,012	1,008,686
	1870	.....	6,561,722	i14,411,729	60,834,644	1,145,209
	1860	.....	4,752,522	.....	58,653,511	2,508,556
	1850	.....	4,481,570	.....	39,878,418	2,505,034

a Not including estimated pulled wool or wool clipped on ranges.
b For calendar year next preceding each census year.
c Not included in census reports previous to 1880.
d Not included in census reports previous to 1870.
e Made on farms only.
ƒ Includes all milk produced on farms.
g The number of fleeces reported in 1880 is the same as the number of sheep, and the wool reported is only for the spring clip of 1880.
h Milk sold or sent to butter and cheese factories.
i Milk sold.

TABLE 5.—LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	WOOL.		DAIRY PRODUCTS.		
		Number of fleeces shorn fall and spring preceding June 1 of each census year.	Pounds of wool, product of clipping shown in preceding column.	Gallons of milk.	Pounds of butter.	Pounds of cheese.
South Atlantic division	1890	1,844,260	6,555,151	a331,728,677	78,270,911	271,291
	1880	2,530,006	8,109,031	b9,446,511	48,350,505	290,918
	1870	.....	4,804,670	c3,187,589	28,575,306	190,800
	1860	.....	5,367,804	.....	33,941,403	389,302
	1850	.....	5,867,733	.....	28,105,896	610,836
Delaware	1890	10,731	47,281	a10,699,362	2,020,498	359
	1880	21,967	97,046	b1,132,424	1,876,275	1,712
	1870	.....	58,316	c758,003	1,171,963	315
	1860	.....	50,201	.....	1,439,502	6,579
	1850	.....	57,768	.....	1,055,303	3,187
Maryland	1890	101,535	543,225	a46,601,218	9,999,602	9,573
	1880	171,184	850,084	b4,722,944	7,485,871	17,416
	1870	.....	435,213	c1,520,101	5,014,720	6,732
	1860	.....	491,511	.....	5,265,295	8,342
	1850	.....	477,438	.....	3,806,160	3,975
District of Columbia	1890	.....	.....	a159,978	13,769	.....
	1880	.....	.....	b496,780	20,920	.....
	1870	.....	.....	c126,077	4,495	.....
	1860	.....	100	.....	18,835	.....
	1850	.....	525	.....	14,872	1,500
Virginia	1890	355,741	1,449,210	a78,143,459	17,949,966	100,187
	1880	497,289	1,836,673	b1,224,469	11,470,923	85,535
	1870	.....	877,110	c266,812	6,979,269	71,743
	1860	.....	2,510,019	.....	13,464,722	280,852
	1850	.....	2,800,765	.....	11,089,359	436,292
West Virginia	1890	568,014	2,560,859	a50,449,066	14,053,627	74,372
	1880	674,769	2,681,444	b750,279	9,309,517	100,300
	1870	.....	1,593,541	c144,895	5,044,475	32,429
North Carolina	1890	322,573	733,765	a55,250,665	13,129,374	60,760
	1880	461,638	917,756	b446,798	7,212,507	57,390
	1870	.....	799,667	c17,145	4,297,834	75,185
	1860	.....	883,473	.....	4,735,495	51,119
	1850	.....	970,738	.....	4,146,290	95,921
South Carolina	1890	61,664	157,707	a23,833,631	5,737,557	2,476
	1880	118,889	272,758	b257,186	3,196,851	16,018
	1870	.....	156,314	c241,815	1,461,960	169
	1860	.....	227,102	.....	3,177,934	1,543
	1850	.....	487,233	.....	2,981,850	4,970
Georgia	1890	349,768	841,141	a52,234,503	14,483,323	12,833
	1880	527,589	1,289,560	b574,645	7,424,485	19,151
	1870	.....	846,947	c109,139	4,499,572	4,292
	1860	.....	940,227	.....	5,439,765	15,587
	1850	.....	990,019	.....	4,640,559	46,976
Florida	1890	74,834	221,954	c5,056,790	867,195	1,731
	1880	56,681	162,810	b40,967	353,156	2,406
	1870	.....	37,562	c3,002	100,989	25
	1860	.....	59,171	.....	408,855	5,230
	1850	.....	23,247	.....	371,498	18,015
North Central division	1890	9,854,644	60,965,237	a2,719,414,765	520,625,636	6,699,421
	1880	13,429,889	72,072,844	b155,044,519	367,458,320	8,931,679
	1870	.....	51,560,818	c38,853,454	214,400,425	14,178,005
	1860	.....	22,902,705	.....	153,071,558	28,238,411
	1850	.....	19,255,164	.....	80,563,732	24,547,518
Ohio	1890	3,683,823	20,987,574	a326,925,396	74,900,307	1,062,083
	1880	4,902,486	25,003,756	b40,801,537	67,634,263	2,170,245
	1870	.....	20,539,643	c22,275,344	50,260,372	8,169,486
	1860	.....	10,008,927	.....	48,543,102	21,618,893
	1850	.....	10,196,371	.....	34,449,379	20,819,542

a Includes all milk produced on farms.
b Milk sold or sent to butter and cheese factories.
c Milk sold.

TABLE 5.—LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	WOOL.		DAIRY PRODUCTS.		
		Number of fleeces shorn fall and spring preceding June 1 of each census year.	Pounds of wool, product of clipping shown in preceding column.	Gallons of milk.	Pounds of butter.	Pounds of cheese.
North Central division—Continued.						
Indiana	1890	779,755	4,863,404	a209,510,797	48,477,766	360,948
	1880	1,100,511	6,167,498	b6,723,840	37,377,797	367,561
	1870	.....	5,029,023	c936,983	22,915,385	283,807
	1860	.....	2,552,318	.....	18,306,651	605,795
	1850	.....	2,610,287	.....	12,881,535	624,564
Illinois	1890	649,394	4,490,773	a367,269,464	57,121,486	343,456
	1880	1,037,073	6,093,066	b45,419,719	53,657,943	1,035,069
	1870	.....	5,739,240	c9,258,545	36,983,405	1,601,703
	1860	.....	1,989,567	.....	28,052,551	1,848,557
	1850	.....	2,150,113	.....	12,526,543	1,278,225
Michigan	1890	1,971,315	12,378,318	a224,537,488	53,197,481	328,682
	1880	2,189,389	11,858,497	b7,828,273	38,821,330	440,540
	1870	.....	8,726,145	c2,277,122	24,400,185	670,834
	1860	.....	3,960,888	.....	15,503,482	1,641,897
	1850	.....	2,043,283	.....	7,065,878	1,011,492
Wisconsin	1890	761,775	4,981,083	a303,701,134	46,295,623	996,266
	1880	1,336,807	7,016,491	b25,156,977	33,353,045	2,281,411
	1870	.....	4,099,670	c2,059,105	22,473,036	1,591,793
	1860	.....	1,011,933	.....	13,611,328	1,104,300
	1850	.....	253,963	.....	3,633,750	400,283
Minnesota	1890	312,861	1,945,249	a152,968,973	34,766,409	676,642
	1880	267,598	1,352,124	b1,504,407	19,161,385	523,138
	1870	.....	401,185	c208,130	9,522,019	233,977
	1860	.....	20,388	.....	2,957,673	199,314
	1850	.....	85	.....	1,100	.....
Iowa	1890	361,642	2,649,652	a186,961,411	72,893,079	1,038,358
	1880	455,359	2,971,975	b15,965,612	55,481,958	1,075,988
	1870	.....	2,967,043	c683,800	27,512,179	1,087,741
	1860	.....	600,858	.....	11,953,666	918,635
	1850	.....	373,898	.....	2,171,183	209,840
Missouri	1890	672,935	4,010,084	a193,931,103	43,108,521	288,620
	1880	1,411,298	7,313,924	b3,173,017	28,572,124	283,484
	1870	.....	3,649,390	c857,704	14,455,825	204,090
	1860	.....	2,009,778	.....	12,704,837	259,633
	1850	.....	1,627,164	.....	7,834,359	203,572
North Dakota	1890	76,412	510,417	c26,566,112	5,712,563	131,374
South Dakota	1890	157,371	1,073,009	a59,666,525	13,127,244	303,951
Dakota territory	1880	30,244	157,025	b415,119	2,000,955	39,437
	1870	.....	8,810	.....	209,735	1,850
	1860	.....	.....	.....	2,170	.....
Nebraska	1890	118,364	791,534	a144,768,263	27,818,078	463,831
	1880	199,453	1,282,656	b625,783	9,725,198	230,819
	1870	.....	74,655	c95,059	1,539,535	46,142
	1860	.....	3,302	.....	342,541	12,342
Kansas	1890	308,997	2,253,240	a201,608,009	46,117,076	759,210
	1880	499,671	2,855,832	b1,300,235	21,671,762	483,987
	1870	.....	335,005	c196,662	5,022,758	226,607
	1860	.....	24,746	.....	1,093,497	29,045
South Central division	1890	6,038,810	21,911,238	a519,693,663	135,192,272	318,367
	1880	5,102,311	15,899,786	b6,084,788	74,156,071	267,923
	1870	.....	5,900,290	c2,811,323	34,062,404	311,498
	1860	.....	7,370,384	.....	44,132,365	644,416
	1850	.....	5,302,957	.....	31,324,361	571,582
Kentucky	1890	663,367	2,777,533	a118,497,289	29,038,406	64,822
	1880	1,000,269	4,592,576	b2,513,209	18,211,904	58,463
	1870	.....	2,234,450	c1,345,779	11,874,978	115,219
	1860	.....	2,329,105	.....	11,716,609	190,400
	1850	.....	2,297,433	.....	9,947,523	213,954

a Includes all milk produced on farms.
b Milk sold or sent to butter and cheese factories.
c Milk sold.

TABLE 5.—LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	WOOL.		DAIRY PRODUCTS.		
		Number of fleeces shorn fall and spring preceding June 1 of each census year.	Pounds of wool, product of clipping shown in preceding column.	Gallons of milk.	Pounds of butter.	Pounds of cheese.
South Central division—Continued.						
Tennessee	1890	455,653	1,397,606	a107,657,116	28,314,367	69,919
	1880	672,789	1,918,295	b1,006,795	17,886,369	98,740
	1870	.....	1,389,762	c415,786	9,571,069	142,240
	1860	.....	1,405,236	.....	10,017,787	135,575
	1850	.....	1,364,378	.....	8,139,585	177,081
Alabama	1890	351,716	768,580	a55,508,687	14,548,435	6,131
	1880	347,538	762,207	b267,387	7,997,719	14,091
	1870	.....	381,253	c104,657	3,213,753	2,732
	1860	.....	775,117	.....	6,928,478	15,923
	1850	.....	657,118	.....	4,008,811	31,412
Mississippi	1890	374,936	1,038,180	a50,803,371	12,988,637	4,898
	1880	287,094	734,643	b427,492	7,454,657	4,239
	1870	.....	288,285	c17,052	2,613,521	3,099
	1860	.....	665,959	.....	5,006,610	4,427
	1850	.....	559,619	.....	4,346,234	21,191
Louisiana	1890	143,173	440,686	a12,881,927	2,089,774	3,939
	1880	135,631	406,678	b256,241	916,089	7,618
	1870	.....	140,428	c833,928	322,405	11,747
	1860	.....	290,847	.....	1,444,742	6,153
	1850	.....	109,897	.....	683,069	1,957
Texas	1880	3,826,721	14,917,068	a118,475,320	32,100,560	145,730
	1880	2,411,633	6,928,010	b1,296,806	13,899,320	58,466
	1870	.....	1,251,328	c62,771	3,712,747	34,343
	1860	.....	1,493,738	.....	5,850,583	275,128
	1850	.....	131,917	.....	2,344,900	95,299
Oklahoma	1893	12,201	59,114	a1,544,280	387,929	1,600
Arkansas	1890	211,043	512,396	a54,325,673	15,724,144	21,328
	1880	246,757	557,368	b316,858	7,790,013	26,301
	1870	.....	214,784	c31,850	2,753,931	2,119
	1860	.....	410,342	.....	4,067,556	16,810
	1850	.....	182,595	.....	1,854,239	30,088
Western division	1890	11,053,421	57,571,035	a202,549,207	43,346,105	4,774,068
	1880	9,158,836	34,878,501	b13,804,068	21,059,372	3,091,686
	1870	.....	13,695,190	c4,043,087	11,144,030	3,666,907
	1860	.....	3,489,680	.....	4,585,289	1,651,785
	1850	.....	77,329	.....	295,589	73,976
Montana	1890	1,426,096	9,335,551	a6,038,096	1,062,185	11,512
	1880	184,277	995,484	b41,165	403,738	55,570
	1870	.....	100	c105,186	408,080	25,603
Wyoming	1890	545,892	4,146,773	a3,064,588	428,269	15,196
	1880	140,225	691,650	b75,343	105,643	2,930
	1870	.....	30,000	c4,980	1,200	.....
Colorado	1890	561,951	3,334,234	a19,680,791	3,282,086	87,183
	1880	746,443	3,197,391	b506,706	860,379	10,867
	1870	.....	204,925	c19,520	392,920	33,636
New Mexico	1890	1,688,250	4,074,503	a717,155	86,042	18,931
	1880	2,088,831	4,019,188	b10,036	44,827	10,501
	1870	.....	684,930	c813	12,912	27,239
	1860	.....	492,645	.....	13,259	37,240
	1850	.....	32,901	.....	111	5,848
Arizona	1890	91,171	551,365	a709,225	115,203	10,855
	1880	76,524	313,648	b42,618	61,817	18,360
	1870	.....	679	c4,800	800	14,500
Utah	1890	928,943	4,660,250	a8,614,694	1,759,354	163,539
	1880	233,121	973,246	b155,263	1,052,903	126,727
	1870	.....	109,018	c11,240	310,335	69,603
	1860	.....	74,765	.....	316,046	53,331
	1850	.....	9,222	.....	83,309	30,998

a Includes all milk produced on farms.
b Milk sold or sent to butter and cheese factories.
c Milk sold.

TABLE 5.—LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	WOOL.		DAIRY PRODUCTS.		
		Number of fleeces shorn fall and spring preceding June 1 of each census year.	Pounds of wool, product of clipping shown in preceding column.	Gallons of milk.	Pounds of butter.	Pounds of cheese.
Western division—Cont'd.						
Nevada	1890	247,246	1,450,868	a2,532,052	489,657	51,207
	1880	133,695	655,012	b149,889	335,188	17,420
	1870	.....	27,029	c63,850	110,880	.....
	1860	.....	330	.....	7,700	.....
Idaho	1890	326,168	2,119,242	a5,085,863	1,078,103	207,213
	1880	27,326	127,149	b15,627	310,644	20,295
	1870	.....	3,415	c11,250	111,480	4,464
Washington	1890	246,415	1,556,792	a19,873,281	3,482,225	71,281
	1880	292,883	1,389,123	b226,703	1,356,103	109,200
	1870	.....	162,713	c21,060	407,306	17,465
	1860	.....	19,819	.....	153,092	12,146
Oregon	1890	1,575,043	9,982,910	a25,042,276	4,786,277	265,576
	1880	1,083,162	5,718,524	b227,540	2,443,725	153,198
	1870	.....	1,080,638	c107,367	1,418,373	79,333
	1860	.....	219,012	.....	1,000,157	105,379
	1850	.....	29,686	.....	211,464	36,980
California	1890	3,416,246	16,358,547	a111,191,186	26,776,704	3,871,575
	1880	4,152,349	16,798,036	b12,353,178	14,084,405	2,566,618
	1870	.....	11,391,743	c3,693,021	7,909,744	3,395,074
	1860	.....	2,683,109	.....	3,095,035	1,343,689
	1850	.....	5,520	.....	705	150

a Includes all milk produced on farms.
b Milk sold or sent to butter and cheese factories.
c Milk sold.

TABLE 6.—POULTRY AND EGGS: 1880 AND 1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	Domestic fowl. (Chickens.)	All other fowl.	Eggs. (Dozens.)
The United States	1890	258,871,125	26,628,315	818,249,201
	1880	102,272,135	23,235,167	456,910,916
North Atlantic division	1890	28,109,950	2,440,635	139,426,826
	1880	18,102,653	1,765,750	99,825,536
Maine	1890	1,411,185	49,476	9,384,252
	1880	944,993	53,748	7,059,876
New Hampshire	1890	934,322	30,033	5,042,150
	1880	486,127	20,683	3,347,211
Vermont	1890	789,278	90,049	4,515,130
	1880	517,992	49,836	3,050,131
Massachusetts	1890	1,623,605	84,777	8,931,398
	1880	914,374	48,594	6,571,553
Rhode Island	1890	482,370	42,167	2,020,714
	1880	245,070	24,680	1,564,934
Connecticut	1890	1,075,044	66,760	5,637,590
	1880	736,703	45,934	5,209,061
New York	1890	8,421,667	784,461	45,807,106
	1880	6,448,886	496,406	31,958,739
New Jersey	1890	2,990,698	296,305	8,031,571
	1880	1,188,492	285,073	6,686,142
Pennsylvania	1890	10,381,781	990,604	50,049,915
	1880	6,620,016	740,787	24,377,889
South Atlantic division	1890	33,774,247	4,030,169	61,759,102
	1880	10,530,106	3,927,606	41,162,363
Delaware	1890	900,212	131,149	2,218,754
	1880	268,692	96,207	1,427,087
Maryland	1890	3,430,859	602,279	8,718,593
	1880	1,060,800	396,925	4,981,776
District of Columbia	1890	10,543	590	48,420
	1880	6,482	500	35,696
Virginia	1890	6,576,260	992,731	13,557,571
	1880	1,937,010	660,147	8,950,629
West Virginia	1890	3,197,447	525,421	8,446,250
	1880	1,321,886	285,315	6,741,893
North Carolina	1890	7,507,593	742,820	11,755,635
	1880	2,071,616	697,840	7,455,132
South Carolina	1890	3,873,798	407,750	5,702,141
	1880	1,107,054	309,675	3,416,846
Georgia	1890	7,357,934	546,010	11,522,788
	1880	2,266,446	1,176,137	7,126,058
Florida	1890	919,601	81,419	2,788,991
	1880	439,220	194,860	1,024,106
North Central division	1890	132,702,123	12,130,872	464,001,953
	1880	53,906,191	8,593,775	238,933,718
Ohio	1890	13,650,350	1,208,094	70,162,240
	1880	8,780,846	1,159,081	43,092,291
Indiana	1890	12,307,003	1,287,890	48,621,660
	1880	5,756,043	1,091,368	28,823,819
Illinois	1890	21,463,525	2,505,511	60,351,065
	1880	9,910,806	1,615,165	35,978,297
Michigan	1890	5,852,690	357,534	34,309,623
	1880	3,859,581	227,433	20,702,171
Wisconsin	1890	5,646,294	427,518	29,393,784
	1880	3,561,353	294,373	15,826,025
Minnesota	1890	4,448,831	295,380	20,354,493
	1880	2,098,824	159,561	8,234,161
Iowa	1890	20,201,706	1,749,567	69,448,339
	1880	7,550,508	980,206	32,253,933

TABLE 6.—POULTRY AND EGGS—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	Domestic fowl. (Chickens.)	All other fowl.	Eggs. (Dozens.)
North Central division—Continued.				
Missouri	1890	22,785,848	2,405,940	53,147,418
	1880	6,810,068	2,096,085	28,352,032
North Dakota	1890	804,388	55,113	3,552,664
South Dakota	1890	2,202,666	131,260	8,777,093
Dakota territory	1880	278,262	24,229	1,012,613
Nebraska	1890	7,395,368	563,655	23,300,684
	1880	1,648,044	191,048	7,166,090
Kansas	1890	15,843,345	1,133,410	42,584,975
	1880	3,651,256	746,226	17,432,286
South Central division	1890	57,110,004	7,516,012	122,842,441
	1880	17,165,766	8,627,788	66,774,005
Kentucky	1890	12,740,559	2,009,924	24,691,437
	1880	3,577,023	2,399,042	15,812,205
Tennessee	1890	12,002,139	1,570,445	23,172,813
	1880	3,482,267	1,922,454	16,347,482
Alabama	1890	6,252,044	661,757	10,823,526
	1880	2,099,733	916,966	6,761,646
Mississippi	1890	5,631,784	732,813	11,393,498
	1880	1,935,775	961,058	6,364,410
Louisiana	1890	2,246,907	291,104	5,933,700
	1880	1,113,342	377,565	3,392,246
Texas	1890	11,523,717	1,455,151	32,466,433
	1880	3,127,770	1,168,097	11,486,506
Oklahoma	1890	388,427	11,140	989,025
Arkansas	1890	6,264,427	783,678	13,371,909
	1880	1,820,856	881,706	6,610,050
Western division	1890	7,174,801	711,627	27,218,819
	1880	2,567,419	320,268	10,214,694
Montana	1890	233,660	9,992	834,166
	1880	58,244	2,160	208,794
Wyoming	1890	73,694	4,393	332,221
	1880	10,431	736	30,740
Colorado	1890	710,942	34,073	2,685,109
	1880	121,327	22,477	520,820
New Mexico	1890	60,596	2,248	279,664
	1880	40,769	8,530	238,858
Arizona	1890	57,224	4,586	1,131,071
	1880	20,844	1,706	72,536
Utah	1890	279,983	16,326	204,174
	1880	214,733	7,883	826,237
Nevada	1890	62,167	7,436	170,725
	1880	36,710	6,925	120,471
Idaho	1890	231,547	15,176	737,813
	1880	65,397	20,624	268,731
Washington	1890	779,072	37,156	2,710,520
	1880	137,581	9,548	501,418
Oregon	1890	1,180,765	97,269	4,453,963
	1880	435,392	55,503	1,654,738
California	1890	3,504,251	482,972	13,679,423
	1880	1,425,991	184,176	5,771,323

TABLE 7.—ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	BARLEY.		BUCKWHEAT.	
			Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
1	The United States	1890	3,220,834	78,332,976	837,164	12,110,349
2		1880	1,997,727	43,997,495	848,389	11,817,327
3		1870	.....	29,761,305	.....	9,821,721
4		1860	.....	15,825,898	.....	17,571,818
5		1850	.....	5,167,015	.....	8,956,912
6	North Atlantic division	1890	403,062	9,587,050	549,498	8,750,506
7		1880	410,041	8,932,137	632,072	9,560,263
8		1870	.....	9,047,525	.....	7,979,599
9		1860	.....	5,941,416	.....	12,566,829
10		1850	.....	4,171,631	.....	6,972,025
11	Maine	1890	11,972	286,262	22,395	466,411
12		1880	11,106	242,185	20,125	382,761
13		1870	.....	658,816	.....	466,685
14		1860	.....	802,108	.....	239,519
15		1850	.....	151,731	.....	104,523
16	New Hampshire	1890	4,934	112,378	3,117	75,048
17		1880	3,461	77,877	4,535	94,090
18		1870	.....	105,822	.....	100,034
19		1860	.....	121,103	.....	89,926
20		1850	.....	70,256	.....	65,265
21	Vermont	1890	16,427	420,761	13,429	271,216
22		1880	10,552	267,625	17,649	356,618
23		1870	.....	117,383	.....	415,096
24		1860	.....	79,211	.....	225,415
25		1850	.....	42,150	.....	209,819
26	Massachusetts	1890	1,785	38,715	2,473	31,309
27		1880	3,171	80,128	5,617	67,117
28		1870	.....	133,071	.....	58,049
29		1860	.....	134,891	.....	123,202
30		1850	.....	112,385	.....	105,895
31	Rhode Island	1890	363	8,009	41	349
32		1880	715	17,783	105	1,254
33		1870	.....	33,559	.....	1,444
34		1860	.....	40,993	.....	3,573
35		1850	.....	18,875	.....	1,245
36	Connecticut	1890	273	5,747	4,006	46,104
37		1880	575	12,286	11,231	137,563
38		1870	.....	26,458	.....	148,155
39		1860	.....	20,813	.....	309,107
40		1850	.....	19,099	.....	229,297
41	New York	1890	349,311	8,220,242	280,029	4,675,735
42		1880	356,629	7,792,062	291,228	4,461,200
43		1870	.....	7,434,621	.....	3,904,030
44		1860	.....	4,186,068	.....	5,120,307
45		1850	.....	3,585,059	.....	3,183,955
46	New Jersey	1890	47	1,043	13,520	114,628
47		1880	240	4,091	35,373	466,414
48		1870	.....	8,283	.....	353,963
49		1860	.....	24,915	.....	877,386
50		1850	.....	6,492	.....	878,934
51	Pennsylvania	1890	20,950	493,893	210,488	3,069,717
52		1880	23,592	433,160	246,199	3,593,326
53		1870	.....	529,562	.....	2,532,173
54		1860	.....	530,714	.....	5,572,024
55		1850	.....	165,584	.....	2,193,692
56	South Atlantic division	1890	4,755	84,482	28,978	277,897
57		1880	4,380	68,133	63,271	648,896
58		1870	.....	84,326	.....	228,037
59		1860	.....	128,003	.....	745,777
60		1850	.....	45,132	.....	344,854
61	Delaware	1890	12	205	325	3,081
62		1880	19	523	397	5,857
63		1870	.....	1,799	.....	1,349
64		1860	.....	3,646	.....	16,355
65		1850	.....	56	.....	8,615

a For calendar year next preceding each census year. No report as to acreage previous to census of 1880.

OF CEREALS: 1850 TO 1890. (a)

INDIAN CORN.		OATS.		RYE.		WHEAT.		
Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	
72,087,752	2,122,327,547	28,320,677	809,250,666	2,171,604	28,421,398	33,579,514	468,373,968	1
62,368,504	1,754,591,676	16,144,593	407,858,999	1,842,233	19,831,595	35,430,333	459,483,137	2
.....	760,944,549	.....	282,107,157	.....	16,918,795	.....	287,745,626	3
.....	838,792,742	.....	172,643,185	.....	21,101,380	.....	173,104,924	4
.....	592,071,104	.....	146,584,179	.....	14,188,813	.....	100,485,944	5
2,172,638	72,191,305	3,141,114	86,891,504	682,930	8,085,361	1,917,709	32,012,544	6
2,740,199	91,038,700	2,906,929	83,907,199	813,841	7,997,590	2,410,758	34,178,947	7
.....	67,257,881	.....	84,951,544	.....	7,325,920	.....	35,153,555	8
.....	67,145,711	.....	77,996,598	.....	13,127,041	.....	24,569,681	9
.....	56,629,174	.....	59,570,301	.....	11,779,509	.....	31,181,273	10
10,891	380,662	121,612	3,668,909	791	6,664	4,116	79,826	11
30,997	960,633	78,785	2,265,575	2,161	26,398	43,829	665,714	12
.....	1,089,888	.....	2,351,354	.....	34,115	.....	278,793	13
.....	1,546,071	.....	2,988,939	.....	123,287	.....	233,876	14
.....	1,750,056	.....	2,181,037	.....	102,916	.....	296,259	15
23,746	988,806	26,618	892,243	1,056	11,962	2,027	35,192	16
36,612	1,350,248	29,485	1,017,620	3,218	34,638	11,248	169,316	17
.....	1,277,768	.....	1,146,451	.....	47,420	.....	193,621	18
.....	1,414,628	.....	1,329,233	.....	128,247	.....	238,965	19
.....	1,573,670	.....	973,381	.....	183,117	.....	185,658	20
41,790	1,700,688	101,582	3,316,141	3,379	43,256	8,397	164,720	21
55,249	2,014,271	99,548	3,742,282	6,319	71,733	20,748	337,257	22
.....	1,699,882	.....	3,602,430	.....	73,346	.....	454,703	23
.....	1,525,411	.....	3,630,267	.....	139,271	.....	437,037	24
.....	2,032,396	.....	2,307,734	.....	176,233	.....	535,955	25
34,010	1,330,101	14,331	388,819	10,665	117,091	112	1,813	26
52,555	1,797,768	20,659	645,150	21,666	213,716	963	15,768	27
.....	1,397,807	.....	797,664	.....	239,227	.....	34,648	28
.....	2,157,063	.....	1,180,075	.....	388,085	.....	119,783	29
.....	2,345,490	.....	1,165,146	.....	481,021	.....	31,211	30
7,810	253,810	3,648	100,520	779	9,617	11	91	31
11,893	372,967	5,575	159,339	1,270	12,997	17	240	32
.....	311,957	.....	157,010	.....	20,214	.....	784	33
.....	461,497	.....	244,453	.....	28,259	.....	1,131	34
.....	539,201	.....	215,232	.....	26,409	.....	49	35
40,445	1,471,979	24,428	593,691	16,100	214,935	443	7,482	36
55,796	1,820,421	36,691	1,009,706	29,794	370,733	2,198	38,742	37
.....	1,570,364	.....	1,114,595	.....	289,057	.....	38,144	38
.....	2,059,835	.....	1,522,218	.....	618,702	.....	52,401	39
.....	1,935,043	.....	1,258,738	.....	600,893	.....	41,762	40
493,320	15,109,969	1,417,371	38,896,479	236,874	3,065,623	462,561	8,304,539	41
779,272	25,690,150	1,261,171	37,575,506	244,923	2,634,690	736,611	11,587,766	42
.....	16,462,825	.....	35,293,625	.....	2,478,125	.....	12,178,462	43
.....	20,061,019	.....	35,175,134	.....	4,786,905	.....	8,681,105	44
.....	17,858,400	.....	26,552,814	.....	4,148,182	.....	13,121,498	45
267,648	8,637,011	121,327	2,837,293	77,245	874,049	121,570	1,823,382	46
344,555	11,150,765	137,422	3,710,573	106,025	949,064	149,760	1,901,739	47
.....	8,715,384	.....	4,609,830	.....	566,775	.....	2,301,433	48
.....	9,723,336	.....	4,539,132	.....	1,439,497	.....	1,763,218	49
.....	8,759,794	.....	3,378,063	.....	1,255,578	.....	1,601,190	50
1,252,369	42,318,279	1,310,197	36,197,469	336,041	3,742,164	1,318,472	21,595,499	51
1,373,270	45,821,531	1,237,593	33,841,439	398,465	3,683,621	1,445,384	19,462,405	52
.....	34,702,006	.....	36,478,585	.....	3,577,641	.....	19,672,967	53
.....	28,196,821	.....	27,387,147	.....	5,474,788	.....	13,042,165	54
.....	19,825,214	.....	21,538,156	.....	4,805,160	.....	15,367,691	55
9,623,254	131,455,786	2,263,751	23,736,705	184,640	1,268,879	2,670,335	27,435,104	56
9,709,842	120,266,107	2,231,526	21,992,934	195,064	1,152,226	3,244,860	28,534,367	57
.....	86,527,333	.....	18,908,338	.....	1,652,310	.....	22,326,598	58
.....	134,492,952	.....	20,220,026	.....	2,160,144	.....	28,737,216	59
.....	125,504,362	.....	23,294,810	.....	1,026,774	.....	20,493,117	60
174,790	3,097,164	19,374	382,960	775	6,625	94,368	1,501,050	61
202,120	3,894,264	17,158	378,508	773	5,953	87,539	1,175,272	62
.....	3,010,390	.....	551,388	.....	10,222	.....	895,477	63
.....	3,892,337	.....	1,046,910	.....	27,209	.....	912,941	64
.....	3,145,512	.....	604,518	.....	8,066	.....	482,511	65

TABLE 7.—ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	BARLEY.		BUCKWHEAT.	
			Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
	South Atlantic division—Continued.					
1	Maryland	1890	818	18,778	7,569	96,747
2		1880	226	6,097	10,294	136,667
3		1870	.....	11,315	.....	77,867
4		1860	.....	17,350	.....	212,338
5		1850	.....	745	.....	103,671
6	District of Columbia	1890	.....	.....	2	20
7		1880	.....	.....	.....	.....
8		1870	.....	.....	.....	7
9		1860	.....	175	.....	445
10		1850	.....	75	.....	378
11	Virginia	1890	2,051	40,982	5,170	41,199
12		1880	859	14,223	16,463	136,004
13		1870	.....	7,259	.....	45,075
14		1860	.....	68,846	.....	478,090
15		1850	.....	25,437	.....	214,898
16	West Virginia	1890	326	5,387	13,696	120,469
17		1880	424	9,740	30,334	265,298
18		1870	.....	50,303	.....	82,916
19	North Carolina	1890	302	3,521	1,800	12,021
20		1880	230	2,421	5,725	44,663
21		1870	.....	3,186	.....	20,100
22		1860	.....	3,445	.....	35,924
23		1850	.....	2,735	.....	16,704
24	South Carolina	1890	688	9,428	65	472
25		1880	1,162	16,257	.....	.....
26		1870	.....	4,752	.....	312
27		1860	.....	11,490	.....	602
28		1850	.....	4,583	.....	283
29	Georgia	1890	540	6,053	332	3,162
30		1880	1,439	18,602	58	402
31		1870	.....	5,640	.....	402
32		1860	.....	14,682	.....	2,023
33		1850	.....	11,501	.....	250
34	Florida	1890	9	123	19	126
35		1880	21	210	.....	.....
36		1870	.....	12	.....	.....
37		1860	.....	8,369	.....	.....
38		1850	.....	.....	.....	55
39	North Central division	1890	1,838,285	47,257,785	254,975	3,042,395
40		1880	864,692	19,007,888	145,401	1,671,759
41		1870	.....	10,612,507	.....	1,504,684
42		1860	.....	4,208,723	.....	4,140,622
43		1850	.....	831,517	.....	1,601,771
44	Ohio	1890	37,092	1,059,915	14,052	162,833
45		1880	57,482	1,707,129	22,130	280,229
46		1870	.....	1,715,221	.....	180,341
47		1860	.....	1,063,868	.....	2,370,650
48		1850	.....	354,358	.....	638,069
49	Indiana	1890	10,280	250,200	9,548	99,959
50		1880	16,399	382,835	8,846	89,707
51		1870	.....	356,262	.....	80,231
52		1860	.....	382,245	.....	396,989
53		1850	.....	45,483	.....	119,740
54	Illinois	1890	41,390	1,197,206	9,763	107,080
55		1880	55,267	1,229,523	16,457	178,859
56		1870	.....	2,480,400	.....	168,862
57		1860	.....	1,036,338	.....	324,117
58		1850	.....	110,795	.....	184,504
59	Michigan	1890	99,305	2,522,376	70,046	811,977
60		1880	54,506	1,204,316	33,948	413,062
61		1870	.....	834,558	.....	436,755
62		1860	.....	307,868	.....	529,916
63		1850	.....	75,249	.....	472,917
64	Wisconsin	1890	474,914	15,225,872	77,458	1,064,178
65		1880	204,335	5,043,118	34,117	299,107
66		1870	.....	1,645,019	.....	408,897
67		1860	.....	707,307	.....	38,987
68		1850	.....	209,692	.....	79,878

OF CEREALS—Continued.

INDIAN CORN.		OATS.		RYE.		WHEAT.		
Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	
586,817	14,928,142	99,195	2,019,658	34,302	352,596	510,727	8,348,177	1
664,928	15,968,533	101,127	1,794,872	32,405	288,067	569,296	8,004,864	2
.....	11,701,817	.....	3,221,643	.....	307,089	.....	5,774,503	3
.....	13,444,922	.....	3,959,298	.....	518,901	.....	6,103,480	4
.....	10,749,858	.....	2,242,151	.....	226,014	.....	4,494,680	5
349	10,755	63	1,371	111	1,699	30	600	6
1,032	29,750	267	7,440	301	3,704	284	6,402	7
.....	28,020	.....	8,500	.....	3,724	.....	3,782	8
.....	80,840	.....	29,548	.....	6,919	.....	12,760	9
.....	65,230	.....	8,134	.....	5,509	.....	17,370	10
1,600,690	27,172,493	495,508	5,695,100	52,063	397,394	737,510	7,904,092	11
1,768,127	29,119,761	563,443	5,333,181	48,746	324,431	901,177	7,826,174	12
.....	17,649,304	.....	6,857,555	.....	582,264	.....	7,398,787	13
.....	38,319,999	.....	10,186,720	.....	944,330	.....	13,130,977	14
.....	35,254,319	.....	10,179,144	.....	458,930	.....	11,212,616	15
592,763	15,730,506	180,815	2,946,653	14,962	117,113	349,016	3,634,197	16
565,785	14,090,609	126,931	1,908,505	17,279	113,181	393,068	4,001,711	17
.....	8,197,865	.....	2,413,749	.....	277,746	.....	2,483,543	18
2,360,627	25,783,623	541,851	4,512,762	56,496	276,339	666,500	4,292,035	19
2,305,419	28,019,839	500,415	3,838,068	61,053	285,160	646,829	3,397,393	20
.....	18,454,215	.....	3,220,105	.....	352,006	.....	2,859,879	21
.....	30,078,564	.....	2,781,860	.....	436,856	.....	4,743,706	22
.....	27,941,051	.....	4,052,078	.....	220,563	.....	2,130,102	23
1,345,900	13,770,417	308,656	3,019,119	4,129	17,303	115,510	658,351	24
1,303,404	11,767,099	261,445	2,715,505	7,152	27,049	170,902	962,358	25
.....	7,614,207	.....	613,593	.....	36,165	.....	783,610	26
.....	15,065,606	.....	936,974	.....	89,091	.....	1,285,631	27
.....	10,271,454	.....	2,322,155	.....	43,790	.....	1,066,277	28
2,582,316	29,261,422	516,886	4,767,821	20,949	87,021	196,633	1,096,312	29
2,538,733	23,202,018	612,778	5,548,743	25,854	101,716	475,684	3,159,771	30
.....	17,646,459	.....	1,904,601	.....	82,549	.....	2,127,017	31
.....	30,776,293	.....	1,231,817	.....	115,532	.....	2,544,913	32
.....	20,080,099	.....	3,820,044	.....	53,750	.....	1,088,534	33
378,906	3,701,264	42,003	391,321	853	13,389	32	290	34
360,294	3,174,234	47,962	468,112	601	2,965	81	422	35
.....	2,225,056	.....	114,204	.....	545	.....	.....	36
.....	2,834,391	.....	46,890	.....	21,306	.....	2,808	37
.....	1,996,809	.....	66,586	.....	1,152	.....	1,027	38
44,873,346	1,598,870,008	19,859,736	645,127,344	1,176,117	17,951,629	22,581,556	321,316,830	39
35,697,248	1,285,284,661	8,845,053	270,166,435	673,552	9,538,706	23,930,197	329,550,755	40
.....	439,244,945	.....	159,804,821	.....	6,472,904	.....	194,934,540	41
.....	406,166,733	.....	62,953,218	.....	4,105,858	.....	95,005,130	42
.....	222,208,502	.....	42,328,731	.....	839,307	.....	43,842,038	43
3,189,553	113,802,318	1,215,355	40,136,732	59,643	1,007,156	2,269,585	35,559,208	44
3,281,923	111,877,124	910,388	28,664,505	20,499	389,221	2,556,134	46,014,869	45
.....	67,501,144	.....	25,347,549	.....	846,890	.....	27,882,159	46
.....	73,543,190	.....	15,400,234	.....	683,686	.....	15,119,047	47
.....	59,078,695	.....	13,472,742	.....	425,918	.....	14,487,351	48
3,566,190	108,843,094	1,102,479	31,491,661	62,890	877,532	2,570,017	37,318,798	49
3,678,420	115,482,300	623,531	15,599,518	25,400	303,105	2,619,695	47,284,853	50
.....	51,094,538	.....	8,590,409	.....	457,408	.....	27,747,222	51
.....	71,588,919	.....	5,317,831	.....	463,495	.....	16,848,267	52
.....	52,964,363	.....	5,655,014	.....	78,792	.....	6,214,458	53
7,863,025	289,697,256	3,870,702	137,624,828	165,598	2,628,046	2,240,932	37,389,444	54
9,019,381	325,792,481	1,959,889	63,189,200	192,138	3,121,785	3,218,542	51,110,502	55
.....	129,921,395	.....	42,780,851	.....	2,456,578	.....	30,128,405	56
.....	115,174,777	.....	15,220,029	.....	951,281	.....	23,837,023	57
.....	57,646,984	.....	10,087,241	.....	83,364	.....	9,414,575	58
994,597	28,785,579	1,085,759	36,961,193	140,754	2,101,713	1,501,225	24,771,171	59
919,656	32,461,452	536,187	18,190,703	22,815	294,918	1,822,749	35,532,543	60
.....	14,086,238	.....	8,954,466	.....	144,508	.....	16,265,773	61
.....	12,444,676	.....	4,036,980	.....	514,129	.....	8,336,368	62
.....	5,041,420	.....	2,866,056	.....	105,871	.....	4,925,889	63
1,120,341	34,024,216	1,627,151	60,739,052	275,058	4,250,582	744,080	11,698,922	64
1,015,393	34,230,579	955,597	32,905,320	169,692	2,298,513	1,948,169	24,884,689	65
.....	15,033,998	.....	20,180,016	.....	1,325,204	.....	25,006,344	66
.....	7,517,300	.....	11,059,260	.....	888,544	.....	15,657,458	67
.....	1,988,979	.....	3,414,672	.....	81,253	.....	4,286,131	68

TABLE 7.—ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	BARLEY.		BUCKWHEAT.	
			Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
	North Central division—Continued.					
1	Minnesota	1890	358,510	9,100,683	22,090	281,705
2		1880	116,020	2,972,966	3,677	41,756
3		1870	.....	1,032,024	.....	52,438
4		1860	.....	109,668	.....	28,052
5		1850	.....	1,216	.....	515
6	Iowa	1890	518,729	13,406,122	25,243	286,746
7		1880	198,861	4,022,588	16,318	166,895
8		1870	.....	1,960,779	.....	109,432
9		1860	.....	467,103	.....	215,705
10		1850	.....	25,093	.....	52,516
11	Missouri	1890	1,504	34,863	2,802	28,440
12		1880	6,472	123,031	5,463	57,640
13		1870	.....	269,240	.....	36,252
14		1860	.....	228,502	.....	182,293
15		1850	.....	9,631	.....	23,641
16	North Dakota	1890	109,400	1,570,717	147	939
17	South Dakota	1890	97,370	902,005	1,561	11,423
18	Dakota territory	1880	16,156	277,424	321	2,521
19		1870	.....	4,118	.....	179
20		1860	.....	.....	.....	115
21	Nebraska	1890	82,590	1,822,111	15,358	120,000
22		1880	115,201	1,744,686	1,666	17,562
23		1870	.....	216,481	.....	3,471
24		1860	.....	1,108	.....	12,224
25	Kansas	1890	7,201	165,715	6,907	67,115
26		1880	23,993	300,273	2,453	24,421
27		1870	.....	98,405	.....	27,826
28		1860	.....	4,716	.....	41,575
29	South Central division	1890	12,587	282,552	2,510	22,251
30		1880	28,928	596,712	6,113	44,822
31		1870	.....	370,199	.....	83,173
32		1860	.....	383,783	.....	38,473
33		1850	.....	107,219	.....	37,230
34	Kentucky	1890	5,776	165,959	384	3,804
35		1880	20,089	486,326	1,024	9,942
36		1870	.....	238,486	.....	3,443
37		1860	.....	270,685	.....	18,928
38		1850	.....	95,343	.....	19,097
39	Tennessee	1890	3,585	63,866	1,231	7,143
40		1880	2,600	30,619	4,907	33,434
41		1870	.....	75,008	.....	77,457
42		1860	.....	25,144	.....	14,481
43		1850	.....	2,737	.....	19,427
44	Alabama	1890	200	1,996	352	4,022
45		1880	511	5,281	42	393
46		1870	.....	5,174	.....	144
47		1860	.....	15,135	.....	1,347
48		1850	.....	3,958	.....	348
49	Mississippi	1890	80	875	56	345
50		1880	44	348	.....	.....
51		1870	.....	3,973	.....	1,619
52		1860	.....	1,875	.....	1,099
53		1850	.....	228	.....	1,121
54	Louisiana	1890	41	593	.....	.....
55		1880	.....	.....	.....	.....
56		1870	.....	1,220	.....	260
57		1860	.....	224	.....	160
58		1850	.....	.....	.....	3
59	Texas	1890	2,782	48,152	90	1,263
60		1880	5,527	72,786	48	535
61		1870	.....	44,351	.....	44
62		1860	.....	67,562	.....	1,349
63		1850	.....	4,776	.....	59
64	Oklahoma	1890	17	112	.....	.....
65	Arkansas	1890	106	994	388	5,674
66		1880	157	1,952	92	548
67		1870	.....	1,921	.....	226
68		1860	.....	3,158	.....	509
69		1850	.....	177	.....	175

OF CEREALS—Continued.

INDIAN CORN.		OATS.		RYE.		WHEAT.		
Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	
901,690	24,696,446	1,579,258	49,958,791	62,860	1,252,663	3,372,627	52,300,247	1
438,737	14,831,741	617,469	23,382,158	13,614	215,245	3,044,070	34,601,030	2
.....	4,743,117	.....	10,678,261	.....	78,088	.....	18,866,073	3
.....	2,941,952	.....	2,176,002	.....	121,411	.....	2,186,993	4
.....	16,725	.....	30,582	.....	125	.....	1,401	5
7,585,522	313,139,782	3,752,141	146,679,289	93,707	1,445,283	585,548	8,249,786	6
6,616,144	275,014,247	1,507,577	50,610,591	102,607	1,518,605	3,049,288	31,154,205	7
.....	68,935,065	.....	21,005,142	.....	505,807	.....	29,435,692	8
.....	42,410,686	.....	5,887,645	.....	183,022	.....	8,449,403	9
.....	8,656,799	.....	1,524,345	.....	19,916	.....	1,530,581	10
6,072,121	196,999,016	1,676,706	39,820,149	24,283	308,807	1,946,785	30,113,821	11
5,588,265	202,414,413	968,473	20,670,958	46,484	535,426	2,074,394	24,966,627	12
.....	66,034,075	.....	16,578,313	.....	559,532	.....	14,315,926	13
.....	72,892,157	.....	3,680,870	.....	293,262	.....	4,227,586	14
.....	36,214,537	.....	5,278,079	.....	44,268	.....	2,981,652	15
11,954	178,720	402,855	5,773,129	1,568	12,195	2,709,421	26,403,365	16
753,309	13,152,008	580,289	7,469,846	9,229	65,183	2,259,846	16,541,138	17
99,852	2,000,964	78,226	2,217,132	2,385	24,359	265,208	2,830,289	18
.....	133,140	.....	114,327	.....	.....	.....	170,662	19
.....	20,269	.....	2,540	.....	700	.....	945	20
5,480,279	215,895,996	1,503,515	43,843,640	81,372	1,085,083	798,855	10,571,050	21
1,630,660	65,450,135	250,457	6,555,875	34,297	424,348	1,469,865	13,847,007	22
.....	4,736,710	.....	1,477,562	.....	13,532	.....	2,125,080	23
.....	1,482,080	.....	74,502	.....	2,495	.....	147,867	24
7,314,765	259,574,568	1,463,526	44,629,034	199,146	2,917,386	1,582,635	30,399,871	25
3,417,817	105,729,325	435,859	8,180,385	34,621	413,181	1,861,402	17,324,141	26
.....	17,025,525	.....	4,097,225	.....	85,207	.....	2,391,198	27
.....	6,150,727	.....	88,325	.....	3,833	.....	194,173	28
15,164,533	314,701,239	2,560,328	37,859,361	82,493	686,607	2,313,200	24,502,856	29
14,062,153	245,520,048	1,826,491	21,645,208	135,297	906,804	3,244,321	24,278,409	30
.....	165,583,195	.....	13,628,092	.....	1,423,247	.....	14,413,921	31
.....	229,595,558	.....	9,338,791	.....	1,651,197	.....	17,128,600	32
.....	187,338,602	.....	21,318,218	.....	542,707	.....	4,436,027	33
2,960,382	78,434,847	645,316	8,775,814	45,546	423,847	898,694	10,707,462	34
3,021,176	72,852,263	403,416	4,580,738	89,417	668,950	1,160,108	11,356,113	35
.....	50,091,006	.....	6,620,103	.....	1,108,033	.....	5,728,704	36
.....	64,043,033	.....	4,617,029	.....	1,055,260	.....	7,394,869	37
.....	58,672,591	.....	8,201,311	.....	415,073	.....	2,142,822	38
2,791,324	63,635,350	588,138	7,355,100	26,443	165,621	877,361	8,300,789	39
2,904,873	62,764,429	468,566	4,722,190	32,493	156,419	1,196,563	7,331,353	40
.....	41,343,614	.....	4,513,315	.....	223,335	.....	6,188,916	41
.....	52,089,926	.....	2,267,814	.....	257,989	.....	5,459,268	42
.....	52,276,223	.....	7,703,086	.....	89,127	.....	1,619,386	43
2,127,302	30,072,161	344,788	3,230,455	2,190	14,618	39,641	208,591	44
2,055,929	25,451,278	324,628	3,039,639	5,764	28,402	264,971	1,529,657	45
.....	16,977,948	.....	770,866	.....	18,977	.....	1,055,068	46
.....	33,226,282	.....	682,179	.....	72,457	.....	1,218,444	47
.....	28,754,048	.....	2,965,696	.....	17,261	.....	294,044	48
1,706,352	26,148,144	133,361	1,362,290	406	3,544	2,519	16,570	49
1,570,550	21,340,800	198,497	1,959,620	806	5,134	43,524	218,890	50
.....	15,637,316	.....	414,586	.....	14,852	.....	274,479	51
.....	29,057,682	.....	221,235	.....	39,474	.....	587,925	52
.....	22,446,552	.....	1,503,288	.....	9,606	.....	137,930	53
837,516	13,081,954	27,023	297,271	73	374	41	257	54
742,728	9,889,689	26,861	229,840	201	1,013	1,501	5,034	55
.....	7,596,628	.....	17,782	.....	984	.....	9,906	56
.....	16,853,745	.....	89,377	.....	36,065	.....	32,208	57
.....	10,266,373	.....	89,637	.....	475	.....	417	58
3,079,907	69,112,150	528,924	12,581,360	5,255	62,370	352,477	4,283,344	59
2,468,587	29,065,172	238,010	4,893,359	3,326	25,399	373,570	2,567,737	60
.....	20,554,538	.....	762,683	.....	28,521	.....	415,112	61
.....	16,500,702	.....	985,889	.....	111,860	.....	1,478,345	62
.....	6,028,876	.....	199,017	.....	3,108	.....	41,729	63
13,307	234,315	4,446	76,194	110	1,052	2,003	30,175	64
1,648,443	33,982,318	288,332	4,180,877	2,470	15,181	140,464	955,668	65
1,298,310	24,156,417	166,513	2,219,822	3,290	22,387	204,084	1,269,715	66
.....	13,382,145	.....	528,777	.....	27,645	.....	741,736	67
.....	17,823,588	.....	475,268	.....	78,092	.....	957,601	68
.....	8,893,939	.....	656,183	.....	8,047	.....	199,639	69

TABLE 7.—ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	BARLEY.		BUCKWHEAT.	
			Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
1	Western division	1890	950,145	21,121,107	1,203	17,200
2		1880	689,086	15,392,625	1,532	31,567
3		1870	.....	9,646,748	.....	26,223
4		1860	.....	4,463,973	.....	80,417
5		1850	.....	11,516	.....	432
6	Montana	1890	4,652	100,902	13	128
7		1880	1,323	39,970	34	437
8		1870	.....	85,756	.....	988
9	Wyoming	1890	486	11,763	20	140
10		1880	.....	.....	.....	.....
11		1870	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Colorado	1890	12,086	331,556	117	2,081
13		1880	4,112	107,116	8	110
14		1870	.....	35,141	.....	178
15	New Mexico	1890	1,484	35,024	81	744
16		1880	2,548	50,053	.....	.....
17		1870	.....	3,876	.....	10
18		1860	.....	6,099	.....	6
19		1850	.....	5	.....	100
20	Arizona	1890	10,644	252,993	.....	.....
21		1880	12,404	239,051	.....	.....
22		1870	.....	55,077	.....	.....
23	Utah	1890	6,440	163,328	15	316
24		1880	11,268	217,140	.....	.....
25		1870	.....	49,117	.....	178
26		1860	.....	9,976	.....	68
27		1850	.....	1,793	.....	332
28	Nevada	1890	8,061	237,193	.....	.....
29		1880	19,399	513,470	.....	.....
30		1870	.....	295,452	.....	185
31		1860	.....	1,597	.....	.....
32	Idaho	1890	10,004	236,471	16	295
33		1880	8,291	274,750	.....	.....
34		1870	.....	72,310	.....	.....
35	Washington	1890	51,551	1,269,140	27	430
36		1880	14,080	566,557	106	2,498
37		1870	.....	55,787	.....	316
38		1860	.....	4,621	.....	707
39	Oregon	1890	37,722	874,353	250	2,678
40		1880	29,311	920,977	372	6,215
41		1870	.....	210,736	.....	1,645
42		1860	.....	26,254	.....	2,749
43		1850	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	California	1890	815,035	17,548,386	604	10,388
45		1880	586,350	12,463,561	1,012	22,307
46		1870	.....	8,783,490	.....	21,923
47		1860	.....	4,415,426	.....	76,867
48		1850	.....	9,712	.....	.....

OF CEREALS—Continued.

INDIAN CORN.		OATS.		RYE.		WHEAT.		
Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	
254,581	5,109,209	555,748	15,635,752	45,424	428,922	4,096,714	63,106,634	1
159,962	3,482,160	835,994	10,087,223	24,479	236,269	2,600,197	42,940,569	2
.....	2,331,195	.....	4,814,302	.....	44,414	.....	20,917,012	3
.....	1,391,788	.....	2,134,552	.....	57,140	.....	7,664,297	4
.....	390,464	.....	72,119	.....	316	.....	533,489	5
1,019	14,225	52,768	1,535,615	14	188	18,696	457,607	6
197	5,649	24,691	930,915	15	430	17,665	469,688	7
.....	320	.....	149,367	.....	1,141	.....	181,184	8
1,977	25,172	14,607	388,505	141	2,055	4,584	74,450	9
.....	.....	822	22,512	6	78	241	4,674	10
.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
119,310	1,511,907	87,959	2,514,480	4,615	54,158	126,999	2,845,439	12
22,991	455,968	23,023	640,900	1,294	19,465	64,693	1,425,014	13
.....	231,903	.....	332,940	.....	5,235	.....	258,474	14
28,539	583,489	9,314	193,832	69	819	21,853	343,484	15
41,449	633,786	9,237	150,527	17	240	51,230	706,641	16
.....	640,823	.....	67,660	.....	42	.....	352,822	17
.....	709,304	.....	7,246	.....	1,300	.....	434,309	18
.....	365,411	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	199,516	19
4,331	82,535	1,472	33,990	20	207	6,225	100,328	20
1,818	34,746	29	564	.....	.....	9,026	136,427	21
.....	32,041	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	27,052	22
5,782	84,760	22,747	597,947	3,589	33,928	84,505	1,515,465	23
12,007	163,342	19,525	418,082	1,153	9,605	72,542	1,169,199	24
.....	95,557	.....	65,650	.....	1,312	.....	558,473	25
.....	90,482	.....	63,211	.....	754	.....	384,892	26
.....	9,899	.....	10,900	.....	210	.....	107,702	27
274	6,540	3,490	99,126	51	502	3,631	81,486	28
487	12,891	5,937	186,860	.....	.....	3,674	69,298	29
.....	9,660	.....	55,916	.....	310	.....	228,866	30
.....	460	.....	1,082	.....	98	.....	3,631	31
1,362	24,695	21,907	587,407	1,002	10,809	63,704	1,176,878	32
569	16,408	13,197	462,236	354	4,341	22,066	540,589	33
.....	5,750	.....	100,119	.....	1,756	.....	75,650	34
9,583	156,413	65,089	2,273,182	1,763	19,183	372,658	6,345,426	35
2,117	39,183	37,962	1,571,706	518	7,124	81,554	1,921,322	36
.....	21,781	.....	255,160	.....	4,453	.....	217,043	37
.....	4,712	.....	134,334	.....	144	.....	86,219	38
12,101	238,203	218,736	5,948,494	6,815	63,206	553,052	9,296,734	39
5,646	126,862	151,624	4,385,650	841	13,305	445,077	7,480,010	40
.....	72,138	.....	2,029,909	.....	3,860	.....	2,340,746	41
.....	76,122	.....	885,673	.....	2,704	.....	828,776	42
.....	2,918	.....	61,214	.....	106	.....	211,943	43
70,303	2,381,270	57,569	1,453,068	27,413	243,871	2,840,807	10,869,337	44
71,781	1,993,325	49,947	1,341,271	20,281	181,681	1,832,429	29,017,707	45
.....	221,222	.....	1,757,507	.....	26,275	.....	16,676,702	46
.....	510,708	.....	1,043,006	.....	52,140	.....	5,928,470	47
.....	12,236	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,328	48

TABLE 8.—FIBERS: 1850 TO 1890. (a)

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	COTTON. (b)		FLAX. (c)			HEMP. (c)	
		Acres.	Bales.	Acres.	Bushels of seed.	Pounds of fiber.	Acres.	Tons.
The United States.	1890	d20,175,270	d7,472,511	1,318,608	10,250,410	241,389	25,054	11,511
	1880	e14,480,019	e5,755,359	.....	7,170,951	1,565,546	.....	5,025
	1870	.....	3,011,993	.....	1,730,444	27,133,034	.....	12,768
	1860	.....	5,387,052	.....	566,867	4,720,145	.....	74,492
	1850	.....	2,469,093	.....	562,312	7,709,676	.....	34,871
North Atlantic division.	1890	.....	.....	3,467	25,508	17,610	47	25
	1880	.....	.....	.....	88,457	921,328	.....	.....
	1870	.....	.....	.....	114,971	4,740,526	.....	586
	1860	.....	.....	.....	85,326	1,891,747	.....	615
	1850	.....	.....	.....	118,699	1,718,609	.....	48
Maine	1890	.....	.....	24	46	1,611	.....	.....
	1880	.....	.....	.....	88	1,191	.....	.....
	1870	.....	.....	.....	227	5,435	.....	.....
	1860	.....	.....	.....	419	2,997	.....	50
	1850	.....	.....	.....	599	17,081	.....	.....
New Hampshire	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1870	.....	.....	.....	6	177	.....	.....
	1860	.....	.....	.....	30	1,347	.....	81
	1850	.....	.....	.....	189	7,652	.....	.....
Vermont	1890	.....	.....	1	20	.....	.....	.....
	1880	.....	.....	.....	362	9,575	.....	.....
	1870	.....	.....	.....	444	12,899	.....	.....
	1860	.....	.....	.....	331	7,007	.....	.....
	1850	.....	.....	.....	939	20,852	.....	.....
Massachusetts	1890	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1870	.....	.....	.....	52	930	.....	2
	1860	.....	.....	.....	7	165	.....	.....
	1850	.....	.....	.....	72	1,162	.....	.....
Rhode Island	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1850	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	.....	.....
Connecticut	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1870	.....	.....	.....	4	300	.....	.....
	1860	.....	.....	.....	100	1,187	.....	3
	1850	.....	.....	.....	703	17,928	.....	.....
New York	1890	.....	.....	2,922	21,307	15,826	47	25
	1880	.....	.....	.....	72,372	813,965	.....	.....
	1870	.....	.....	.....	92,519	3,670,818	.....	6
	1860	.....	.....	.....	56,991	1,518,025	.....	5
	1850	.....	.....	.....	57,963	940,577	.....	4
New Jersey	1890	.....	.....	2	8	.....	.....	.....
	1880	.....	.....	.....	5,283	46,701	.....	.....
	1870	.....	.....	.....	6,095	234,061	.....	5
	1860	.....	.....	.....	3,241	48,651	.....	420
	1850	.....	.....	.....	16,525	182,965	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	1890	.....	.....	517	4,183	173	.....	.....
	1880	.....	.....	.....	5,352	19,896	.....	.....
	1870	.....	.....	.....	15,624	815,906	.....	571
	1860	.....	.....	.....	24,198	312,368	.....	46
	1850	.....	.....	.....	41,728	530,307	.....	44
South Atlantic division.	1890	6,746,292	2,338,600	311	1,052	34,778	.....	.....
	1880	5,165,175	1,801,179	.....	6,553	121,317	.....	2
	1870	.....	883,343	.....	20,793	305,199	.....	65
	1860	.....	1,278,646	.....	56,804	730,538	.....	3,338
	1850	.....	922,915	.....	94,541	1,646,876	.....	241

a For calendar year next preceding each census year.
b No report as to acreage previous to census of 1880.
c No report as to acreage previous to census of 1890.
d Including 70,078 acres and 34,115 bales in the Indian territory, reported by special agents (estimated).
e Including 35,000 acres and 17,000 bales in the Indian territory, reported by special agents (estimated).

TABLE 8.—FIBERS—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	COTTON.		FLAX.			HEMP.	
		Acres.	Bales.	Acres.	Bushels of seed.	Pounds of fiber.	Acres.	Tons.
South Atlantic division—Continued.								
Delaware	1890							
	1880				4	130		
	1870				336	878		
	1860				2,126	8,112		
	1850				904	11,174		
Maryland	1890			1	2			
	1880				34	809		
	1870				1,541	30,760		
	1860				1,570	14,481		272
	1850				2,446	35,686		63
District of Columbia	1890							
Virginia	1890	39,213	5,375	131	538	27,133		
	1880	45,040	19,595		4,526	66,264		
	1870		183		9,699	130,750		31
	1860		12,727		32,691	487,808		15
	1850		3,947		52,318	1,000,450		139
West Virginia	1890			36	115	4,008		
	1880				1,417	44,393		
	1870		2		2,393	82,276		37
North Carolina	1890	1,147,136	336,261	143	397	3,637		
	1880	893,153	389,598		503	9,621		2
	1870		144,935		6,756	59,552		
	1860		145,514		20,008	216,490		3,016
	1850		73,845		38,196	593,796		39
South Carolina	1890	1,987,469	747,190					
	1880	1,364,249	522,548					
	1870		224,500					
	1860		353,412		313	314		1
	1850		300,901		55	333		
Georgia	1890	3,345,104	1,191,816					
	1880	2,617,138	814,441		69	109		
	1870		473,934		48	983		
	1860		701,840		96	3,303		31
	1850		499,091		622	5,387		
Florida	1890	227,370	57,928					
	1880	245,505	54,997					
	1870		39,789					
	1860		65,153					1
	1850		45,131			50		
North Central divison	1890	57,991	16,068	1,301,137	10,085,923	174,016	1,517	681
	1880	32,116	20,318		6,982,228	421,842		440
	1870		1,721		1,551,019	21,696,305		3,076
	1860		42,731		385,815	1,196,730		28,148
	1850		14		253,920	1,856,829		16,178
Ohio	1890			20,553	145,557	18,377	66	20
	1880				593,217	123,367		
	1870				631,894	17,880,624		25
	1860				242,420	882,423		1,212
	1850				188,880	446,932		150
Indiana	1890			2,737	17,566	4,350		
	1880				1,419,172	25,121		
	1870		3		401,931	37,771		22
	1860				119,420	97,119		4,222
	1850		14		36,888	584,469		
Illinois	1890			4,672	35,013	57,776	1,178	556
	1880				1,812,438	167,807		61
	1870		465		280,043	2,204,606		174
	1860		1,482		8,670	48,235		1,502
	1850				10,787	160,063		
Michigan	1890			417	3,719	31,610		
	1880				2,764	10		78
	1870				5,528	240,110		
	1860				341	4,128		776
	1850				519	7,152		
Wisconsin	1890			5,973	68,227	4,591		
	1880				547,104	2,121		
	1870				112,019	497,398		
	1860				4,256	21,644		356
	1850				1,191	68,393		

TABLE 8.—FIBERS—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	COTTON.		FLAX.			HEMP.	
		Acres.	Bales.	Acres.	Bushels of seed.	Pounds of fiber.	Acres.	Tons.
North Central division—Continued.								
Minnesota	1890	.....	.....	303,635	2,721,987	8,609	.....	.....
	1880	.....	.....	.....	98,689	497	.....	20
	1870	.....	.....	.....	18,635	122,571	.....	.....
	1860	.....	.....	.....	118	1,983	.....	109
Iowa	1890	.....	.....	230,085	2,282,359	6,281	.....	.....
	1880	.....	.....	.....	1,511,131	81,354	.....	.....
	1870	.....	.....	.....	88,621	695,518	.....	4
	1860	.....	.....	.....	5,021	30,226	.....	651
	1850	.....	.....	.....	1,959	62,660	.....	.....
Missouri	1890	57,260	15,856	56,421	450,831	1,458	79	21
	1880	32,116	20,318	.....	379,535	19,452	.....	209
	1870	.....	1,246	.....	10,391	16,613	.....	2,816
	1860	.....	41,188	.....	4,656	109,837	.....	19,267
	1850	.....	.....	.....	13,696	527,169	.....	16,028
North Dakota	1890	.....	.....	43,724	164,319	563	.....	.....
South Dakota	1890	.....	.....	354,951	1,801,114	3,278	.....	.....
Dakota territory	1880	.....	.....	.....	26,757	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	1890	.....	.....	163,900	1,401,104	1,025	134	54
	1880	.....	.....	.....	77,805	900	.....	.....
	1870	.....	.....	.....	204	54	.....	.....
	1860	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	9
Kansas	1890	731	212	114,069	994,127	36,093	60	20
	1880	.....	.....	.....	513,616	1,150	.....	72
	1870	.....	7	.....	1,553	1,040	.....	35
	1860	.....	61	.....	11	1,135	.....	44
South Central division	1890	a13,370,087	a5,117,843	277	2,178	14,985	23,468	10,794
	1880	b9,282,728	b3,933,862	.....	3,264	68,272	.....	4,583
	1870	.....	2,126,770	.....	19,379	318,780	.....	8,818
	1860	.....	4,065,520	.....	38,853	896,625	.....	42,279
	1850	.....	1,546,164	.....	95,147	2,486,172	.....	18,404
Kentucky	1890	2,629	873	186	1,321	12,295	23,468	10,794
	1880	2,667	1,367	.....	2,192	48,491	.....	4,583
	1870	.....	1,080	.....	14,657	237,268	.....	7,777
	1860	.....	.....	.....	28,875	728,234	.....	39,409
	1850	.....	758	.....	75,801	2,100,116	.....	17,787
Tennessee	1890	747,471	190,579	17	51	2,664	.....	.....
	1880	722,562	330,621	.....	787	19,601	.....	.....
	1870	.....	181,842	.....	4,612	80,930	.....	1,633
	1860	.....	296,464	.....	9,362	164,294	.....	2,243
	1850	.....	194,532	.....	18,904	368,131	.....	595
Alabama	1890	2,761,165	915,210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1880	2,330,086	699,654	.....	52	.....	.....	.....
	1870	.....	429,482	.....	2	37	.....	.....
	1860	.....	989,055	.....	68	111	.....	.....
	1850	.....	564,420	.....	69	3,921	.....	.....
Mississippi	1890	2,883,278	1,154,725	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1880	2,106,215	963,111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1870	.....	564,938	.....	2	100	.....	3
	1860	.....	1,202,507	.....	3	50	.....	.....
	1850	.....	484,292	.....	26	665	.....	7
Louisiana	1890	1,270,154	659,180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1880	864,787	508,569	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1870	.....	350,832	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1860	.....	777,738	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	1850	.....	178,737	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Including 70,078 acres and 34,115 bales in the Indian territory reported by special agents (estimated).

b Including 35,000 acres and 17,000 bales in the Indian territory reported by special agents (estimated).

TABLE 8.—FIBERS—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	COTTON.		FLAX.			HEMP.	
		Acres.	Bales.	Acres.	Bushels of seed.	Pounds of fiber.	Acres.	Tons.
South Central division—Continued.								
Texas	1890	3,934,525	1,471,242	72	794	.....	.....	.....
	1880	2,178,435	805,284	.....	73	150	.....	.....
	1870	.....	350,628	.....	2	25	.....	5
	1860	.....	431,463	.....	.....	115	.....	179
	1850	.....	58,072	.....	26	1,048	.....	.....
Oklahoma	1890	1,109	425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	1890	1,700,578	691,494	2	12	20	.....	.....
	1880	1,042,976	608,256	.....	160	30	.....	.....
	1870	.....	247,968	.....	104	420	.....	.....
	1860	.....	367,393	.....	545	3,821	.....	447
	1850	.....	65,344	.....	321	12,291	.....	15
Western division	1890	.....	.....	13,506	135,689	.....	22	11
	1880	.....	.....	.....	95,449	32,787	.....	.....
	1870	.....	162	.....	24,282	72,224	.....	200
	1860	.....	155	.....	60	4,505	.....	115
	1850	.....	.....	.....	5	1,190	.....	.....
Montana	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	1890	.....	.....	422	1,994	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1880	.....	.....	.....	834	.....	.....	.....
	1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1860	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,563	.....	.....
	1870	.....	22	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
	1860	.....	136	.....	33	4,343	.....	114
	1850	.....	.....	.....	5	550	.....	.....
Nevada	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1870	.....	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	1890	.....	.....	8,002	83,409	.....	.....	.....
	1880	.....	.....	.....	14,901	.....	.....	.....
Washington	1890	.....	.....	4,270	42,285	.....	.....	.....
	1880	.....	.....	.....	12,202	25	.....	.....
	1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1860	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	1890	.....	.....	563	3,871	.....	.....	.....
	1880	.....	.....	.....	21,742	28,199	.....	.....
	1870	.....	.....	.....	10,988	40,474	.....	.....
	1860	.....	.....	.....	6	162	.....	1
	1850	.....	.....	.....	.....	640	.....	.....
California	1890	.....	.....	249	4,130	.....	22	11
	1880	.....	.....	.....	45,770	.....	.....	.....
	1870	.....	34	.....	13,294	31,740	.....	200

TABLE 9.—SUGAR AND MOLASSES: 1850 TO 1890.(a)

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	CANE. (b)				SORGHUM. (c)		MAPLE.	
		Acres.	Hogsheads of sugar.	Pounds of sugar. (d)	Gallons of molasses. (e)	Acres.	Gallons of molasses. (e)	Pounds of sugar.	Gallons of molasses. (e)
The United States	1890	274,975	.....	301,284,305	25,409,228	415,691	24,235,219	32,952,927	2,258,376
	1880	227,776	178,872	214,646,400	16,573,273	.....	28,444,202	36,576,061	1,796,048
	1870	.....	87,043	104,451,600	6,593,323	.....	16,050,089	28,443,645	921,057
	1860	.....	230,982	277,178,400	14,963,996	.....	6,749,123	40,120,205	1,597,589
	1850	.....	247,577	297,092,400	(f)	.....	(f)	34,253,436	(f)
North Atlantic division.	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	619	42,755	29,037,260	1,019,578
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,343	28,631,366	712,390
	1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	245,481	19,508,253	145,309
	1860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,076	27,097,081	364,590
	1850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,274,317	.....
Maine	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	152	84,537	71,818
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	153,334	82,006
	1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160,805	28,470
	1860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	306,742	32,679
	1850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,542	.....
New Hampshire.	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	50	2,124,515	81,997
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,731,945	79,712
	1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800,704	16,884
	1860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,255,012	43,853
	1850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,298,863	.....
Vermont	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	45	14,123,921	218,252
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,261,077	128,091
	1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,894,302	12,023
	1860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,897,781	16,253
	1850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,349,357	.....
Massachusetts	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	558,674	33,632
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	878,793	13,017
	1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	309,800	2,326
	1860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,006,078	15,307
	1850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	795,525	.....
Rhode Island	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
	1860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
	1850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....
Connecticut	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	214	8,617	1,437
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	163	44,092	2,173
	1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,832	14,266	168
	1860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	395	44,259	2,277
	1850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,796	.....
New York	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	8,305	10,485,623	457,658
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,134	10,693,619	266,390
	1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,832	6,692,040	46,048
	1860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	516	10,816,419	131,843
	1850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,357,484	.....
New Jersey	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	281	210	134
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,261	2,496	334
	1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,424	419	5
	1860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	396	3,455	8,083
	1850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,197	.....
Pennsylvania	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	488	33,708	1,651,163	154,650
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,767	2,806,010	140,687
	1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	213,373	1,545,917	39,365
	1860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,749	2,767,335	114,310
	1850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,326,525	.....

a For calendar year next preceding each census year.
b No report as to acreage previous to census of 1880.
c No report as to acreage previous to census of 1890.
d Previous to 1890 these returns were made in hogsheads, and have been reduced at the rate of 1,200 pounds to the hogshead.
e Not included in census report of 1850.
f In 1850, 12,700,896 gallons of molasses was reported, but was not distributed between cane, sorghum, and maple.

TABLE 9.—SUGAR AND MOLASSES—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	CANE.				SORGHUM.		MAPLE.	
		Acres.	Hogsheads of sugar.	Pounds of sugar.	Gallons of molasses.	Acres.	Gallons of molasses.	Pounds of sugar.	Gallons of molasses.
South Atlantic division.	1860	32,888	.....	3,219,620	5,051,553	75,256	4,248,604	368,712	24,663
	1880	24,778	2,103	2,533,600	2,734,596	.....	3,663,054	576,738	38,839
	1870	.....	2,686	3,223,200	1,368,301	.....	2,383,922	827,422	32,401
	1860	.....	3,072	3,686,400	995,600	.....	641,796	1,053,425	119,788
	1850	.....	5,063	6,075,600	.....	.....	.....	1,303,587	.....
Delaware	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	3,371	.....	.....
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,136	.....	.....
	1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,908	.....	.....
	1860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,613	.....	.....
Maryland	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	4,732	156,284	1,021
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,837	176,076	2,043
	1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,563	70,464	374
	1860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	907	63,281	2,404
	1850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,740	.....
District of Columbia.	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,578	546,328	26,991	3,468
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	564,558	85,693	7,518
	1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	329,155	245,093	11,400
	1860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	221,270	938,103	99,666
	1850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,227,665	.....
West Virginia	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,718	512,747	177,724	19,032
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	817,168	310,866	28,696
	1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	780,829	490,606	20,209
North Carolina	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,093	1,268,946	7,713	1,142
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	964,662	4,103	582
	1870	.....	35	42,000	33,888	.....	621,855	21,257	418
	1860	.....	38	45,600	12,494	.....	263,475	30,845	17,759
	1850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,932	.....
South Carolina	1890	3,305	.....	219,980	386,615	11,391	559,216	.....	.....
	1880	1,787	229	274,800	138,944	.....	281,242	.....	.....
	1870	.....	1,055	1,266,000	436,832	.....	183,585	2	.....
	1860	.....	198	237,600	.....	.....	51,041	205	.....
	1850	.....	671	805,200	.....	.....	.....	200	.....
Georgia	1890	20,238	.....	1,307,625	3,223,194	22,089	1,342,803	.....	.....
	1880	15,053	601	721,200	1,565,784	.....	981,152	.....	.....
	1870	.....	644	772,800	553,192	.....	374,027	.....	.....
	1860	.....	1,167	1,400,400	546,749	.....	103,490	191	20
	1850	.....	1,642	1,970,400	.....	.....	.....	50	.....
Florida	1890	9,345	.....	1,092,015	1,441,744	205	10,461	.....	.....
	1880	7,938	1,273	1,527,600	1,022,868	.....	10,199	.....	.....
	1870	.....	952	1,142,400	344,339	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1860	.....	1,669	2,002,800	436,357	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1850	.....	2,750	3,300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Central division.	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	165,293	9,271,317	3,526,194	1,202,481
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,083,867	7,270,126	1,013,601
	1870	.....	49	58,800	.....	.....	9,695,055	7,702,265	684,291
	1860	.....	402	482,400	22,305	.....	4,706,495	11,489,734	898,593
	1850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,069,342	.....
Ohio	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,505	547,630	1,575,562	727,142
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,229,852	2,895,782	495,839
	1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,023,427	3,469,128	352,612
	1860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	779,076	3,345 508	370,512
	1850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,588,209	.....
Indiana	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,344	751,808	67,329	180,702
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,741,853	235,117	242,084
	1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,026,212	1,332,332	227,880
	1860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	881,049	1,541,761	292,908
	1850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,921,192	.....
Illinois	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,384	1,110,183	13,260	13,978
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,265,993	80,193	40,077
	1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,960,473	136,873	10,378
	1860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	806,589	134,195	20,048
	1850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	248,904	.....

TABLE 9.—SUGAR AND MOLASSES—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	CANE.				SORGHUM.		MAPLE.	
		Acres.	Hogsheads of sugar.	Pounds of sugar.	Gallons of molasses.	Acres.	Gallons of molasses.	Pounds of sugar.	Gallons of molasses.
North Central division—Con.									
Michigan	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	897	45,524	1,641,402	197,775
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102,500	3,423,149	131,990
	1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94,686	1,781,855	23,637
	1860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86,953	4,051,822	78,998
	1850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,439,794	.....
Wisconsin	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,450	219,070	128,410	48,006
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	314,150	448,837	58,012
	1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74,478	507,192	31,218
	1860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,854	1,584,451	83,118
	1850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	610,076	.....
Minnesota	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,890	340,792	34 917	12,091
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	543,369	76,972	11,407
	1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,735	210,467	12,722
	1860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,178	370,669	23,028
	1850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,950	.....
Iowa	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,540	1,366,605	45,120	14,413
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,064,020	50,710	17,766
	1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,218,636	146,490	9,315
	1860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,211,512	315,436	11,405
	1850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78,407	.....
Missouri	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,260	2,721,240	20,182	8,333
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,129,505	58,964	16,224
	1870	.....	49	58,809	.....	.....	1,730,171	116,980	16,317
	1860	.....	402	482,400	22,305	.....	796,111	142,028	18,289
	1850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178,910	.....
North Dakota	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	10	.....	2
South Dakota	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	730	29,372	.....	.....
Dakota territory	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,012	.....	.....
	1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,230	.....	.....
	1860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
Nebraska	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,505	634,146	12	39
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	246,047	402	202
	1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77,598	10	.....
	1860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,497	122	275
Kansas	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,765	1,484,937	.....	.....
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,429,476	.....	.....
	1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	449,409	938	212
	1860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,656	3,742	2
South Central division.	1890	242,087	.....	298,064,775	20,357,675	173,094	10,610,324	20,761	11,654
	1880	202,908	176,769	212,122,800	13,838,677	.....	10,548,968	97,831	31,218
	1870	.....	84,308	101,169,600	5,225,022	.....	3,651,824	405,694	59,026
	1860	.....	227,508	273,009,600	13,946,091	.....	1,348,464	499,965	214,572
	1850	.....	242,514	291,016,800	.....	.....	.....	606,190	.....
Kentucky	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,236	2,094,962	11,259	10,488
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,662,965	66,535	27,539
	1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,740,453	269,416	49,073
	1860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	356,705	380,941	140,076
	1850	.....	284	340,800	.....	.....	.....	437,405	.....
Tennessee	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,330	2,542,533	9,167	1,186
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,776,212	31,296	3,686
	1870	.....	1,410	1,692,000	3,620	.....	1,254,701	134,968	4,843
	1860	.....	2	2,400	2,830	.....	706,663	115,620	74,372
	1850	.....	248	297,600	.....	.....	.....	158,557	.....
Alabama	1890	19,415	.....	390,835	2,333,231	21,189	1,242,689	.....	.....
	1880	6,627	94	112,800	795,199	.....	1,103,451	.....	.....
	1870	.....	31	37,200	166,009	.....	267,269	.....	3
	1860	.....	175	210,000	85,115	.....	55,633	228	.....
	1850	.....	8,242	9,890,400	.....	.....	.....	643	.....

a Less than 1 acre.

TABLE 9.—SUGAR AND MOLASSES—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	CANE.				SORGHUM.		MAPLE.	
		Acres.	Hogsheads of sugar.	Pounds of sugar.	Gallons of molasses.	Acres.	Gallons of molasses.	Pounds of sugar.	Gallons of molasses.
South Central division—Con.									
Mississippi	1880	12,694	.....	67,860	1,524,024	15,822	972,216	.....	.....
	1880	4,555	18	21,600	536,625	.....	1,062,140	.....	.....
	1870	.....	49	58,800	152,164	.....	67,569	125	.....
	1860	.....	506	607,200	10,016	.....	1,427	90	.....
	1850	.....	388	465,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	1890	193,694	.....	202,124,050	14,341,081	1,755	107,763	.....	.....
	1880	181,592	171,706	206,047,200	11,696,248	.....	33,777	.....	.....
	1870	.....	80,706	96,847,200	4,585,150	.....	180	.....	.....
	1860	.....	221,726	266,071,200	13,439,772	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1850	.....	226,001	271,201,200	.....	.....	.....	255	.....
Texas	1890	16,284	.....	5,482,030	2,159,339	28,547	1,749,910	.....	.....
	1880	10,224	4,951	5,941,200	810,605	.....	432,059	.....	.....
	1870	.....	2,020	2,424,000	246,062	.....	174,509	.....	5,032
	1860	.....	5,099	6,118,800	408,358	.....	112,412	.....	.....
	1850	.....	7,351	8,821,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	844	31,299	.....	.....
Arkansas	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,371	1,868,952	335	.....
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,118,364	.....	.....
	1870	.....	92	110,400	72,008	.....	147,203	1,185	75
	1860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115,604	3,077	124
	1850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,330	.....
Western division.	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,432	62,219	.....	.....
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74,070	.....	.....
	1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,807	11	30
	1860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,292	.....	46
Montana	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	120	.....	.....
Colorado	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	818	19,964	.....	.....
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,227	.....	.....
New Mexico	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	3,510	.....	.....
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	251	.....	.....
	1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,765	.....	.....
	1860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,950	.....	.....
Arizona	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	4,808	.....	.....
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,771	.....	.....
Utah	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	283	24,293	.....	.....
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,221	.....	.....
	1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,440	.....	.....
	1860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,475	.....	40
Nevada	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	930	.....	.....
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	.....	.....
	1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,651	.....	.....
Idaho	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	3,093	.....	.....
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....
Washington	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	1,125	.....	.....
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,472	.....	.....
	1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	612	.....	.....
Oregon	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	2,706	.....	.....
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,283	.....	.....
	1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	30
	1860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	315	.....	.....
California	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	1,670	.....	.....
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,459	.....	.....
	1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	333	.....	.....
	1860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	552	.....	6

TABLE 10.—HAY, RICE, AND TOBACCO: 1850 TO 1890. (a)

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	HAY.		RICE.		TOBACCO.	
		Acres mown.	Tons harvested.	Acres.	Pounds.	Acres.	Pounds.
The United States	1890	52,948,797	66,831,480	161,312	128,590,034	695,301	488,256,646
	1880	30,631,054	35,150,711	174,173	110,131,373	638,841	472,661,157
	1870	.....	27,316,048	.....	73,625,021	.....	262,735,341
	1860	.....	19,083,896	.....	187,167,032	.....	434,209,461
	1850	.....	13,838,642	.....	215,313,497	.....	199,752,655
North Atlantic division	1890	13,265,321	16,234,045	.....	.....	44,080	50,133,329
	1880	12,026,364	12,665,694	.....	.....	44,854	63,314,416
	1870	.....	12,920,959	.....	.....	.....	21,728,797
	1860	.....	10,188,132	.....	.....	.....	18,362,098
	1850	.....	9,471,369	.....	.....	.....	2,402,070
Maine	1890	1,300,302	1,192,228	.....	.....	1	200
	1880	1,279,200	1,107,788	.....	.....	1	250
	1870	.....	1,053,415	.....	.....	.....	15
	1860	.....	975,803	.....	.....	.....	1,583
	1850	.....	755,839	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	1890	652,722	659,968	.....	.....	57	86,593
	1880	674,440	568,170	.....	.....	88	170,843
	1870	.....	612,643	.....	.....	.....	155,234
	1860	.....	642,741	.....	.....	.....	18,581
	1850	.....	598,854	.....	.....	.....	50
Vermont	1890	994,107	1,205,951	.....	.....	50	70,518
	1880	1,015,620	1,052,183	.....	.....	84	131,432
	1870	.....	1,020,669	.....	.....	.....	72,671
	1860	.....	940,178	.....	.....	.....	12,245
	1850	.....	866,153	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	1890	627,385	793,167	.....	.....	2,012	2,794,848
	1880	639,498	684,679	.....	.....	3,358	5,389,436
	1870	.....	597,455	.....	.....	.....	7,312,885
	1860	.....	665,331	.....	.....	.....	3,233,198
	1850	.....	651,807	.....	.....	.....	138,246
Rhode Island	1890	94,111	101,392	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1880	102,894	82,646	.....	.....	2	785
	1870	.....	89,045	.....	.....	.....	796
	1860	.....	82,722	.....	.....	.....	765
	1850	.....	74,818	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	1890	511,728	612,503	.....	.....	6,331	8,874,924
	1880	542,495	564,079	.....	.....	8,666	14,044,652
	1870	.....	563,328	.....	.....	.....	8,328,708
	1860	.....	582,425	.....	.....	.....	6,000,133
	1850	.....	516,131	.....	.....	.....	1,267,624
New York	1890	5,213,010	6,675,658	.....	.....	8,629	9,316,135
	1880	4,644,452	5,255,642	.....	.....	4,937	6,481,431
	1870	.....	5,614,205	.....	.....	.....	2,349,798
	1860	.....	3,504,793	.....	.....	.....	5,764,582
	1850	.....	3,728,797	.....	.....	.....	83,199
New Jersey	1890	458,267	661,791	.....	.....	45	33,855
	1880	412,757	518,990	.....	.....	152	172,315
	1870	.....	521,975	.....	.....	.....	40,871
	1860	.....	503,726	.....	.....	.....	149,485
	1850	.....	435,950	.....	.....	.....	310
Pennsylvania	1890	2,323,689	4,331,582	.....	.....	26,955	28,956,247
	1880	2,714,909	2,811,517	.....	.....	27,566	36,943,272
	1870	.....	2,848,219	.....	.....	.....	3,467,539
	1860	.....	2,245,413	.....	.....	.....	3,181,586
	1850	.....	1,842,970	.....	.....	.....	912,651
South Atlantic division	1890	1,925,753	2,104,458	74,395	51,753,952	234,981	100,843,545
	1880	1,128,420	943,941	120,758	84,251,070	241,480	135,651,502
	1870	.....	795,815	.....	57,043,173	.....	60,549,298
	1860	.....	1,003,908	.....	179,434,085	.....	197,109,971
	1850	.....	752,029	.....	205,439,410	.....	91,700,133
Delaware	1890	76,199	105,231	.....	.....	20	29,680
	1880	42,688	49,632	.....	.....	4	1,278
	1870	.....	41,890	.....	.....	.....	250
	1860	.....	36,973	.....	.....	.....	9,699
	1850	.....	30,159	.....	.....	.....	.....

a For calendar year next preceding each census year. No report as to acreage previous to census of 1880.

TABLE 10.—HAY, RICE, AND TOBACCO—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	HAY.		RICE.		TOBACCO.	
		Acres mown.	Tons harvested.	Acres.	Pounds.	Acres.	Pounds.
South Atlantic division—Con.							
Maryland	1890	372,026	494,157	.....	.....	20,274	12,356,838
	1880	259,511	264,567	.....	.....	38,174	26,082,147
	1870	.....	223,119	.....	.....	.....	15,785,339
	1860	.....	191,744	.....	.....	.....	38,410,965
	1850	.....	157,956	.....	.....	.....	21,407,497
District of Columbia	1890	1,561	1,868	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1880	2,361	3,759	.....	.....	2	1,400
	1870	.....	2,019	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1860	.....	3,180	.....	.....	.....	15,200
	1850	.....	2,279	.....	.....	.....	7,800
Virginia	1890	604,857	650,153	3	360	110,579	48,522,655
	1880	336,289	286,823	.....	.....	140,791	79,088,868
	1870	.....	199,883	.....	.....	.....	37,086,304
	1860	.....	445,133	.....	8,225	.....	123,968,312
	1850	.....	369,098	.....	17,154	.....	56,803,227
West Virginia	1890	573,129	550,645	.....	.....	4,647	2,602,021
	1880	386,323	232,338	.....	.....	4,071	2,236,146
	1870	.....	224,164	.....	.....	.....	2,046,452
North Carolina	1890	190,754	191,262	12,241	5,846,404	97,077	36,375,258
	1880	101,758	83,528	10,846	5,609,191	57,208	26,986,213
	1870	.....	83,546	.....	2,059,281	.....	11,150,087
	1860	.....	181,365	.....	7,593,976	.....	32,853,250
	1850	.....	145,653	.....	5,465,808	.....	11,984,786
South Carolina	1890	23,132	27,000	42,238	30,338,951	394	222,893
	1880	2,337	2,706	78,388	52,077,515	169	45,678
	1870	.....	10,665	.....	32,304,825	.....	34,805
	1860	.....	87,587	.....	119,100,528	.....	104,413
	1850	.....	20,925	.....	159,930,613	.....	74,285
Georgia	1890	63,834	69,769	18,126	14,556,432	800	263,752
	1880	16,318	14,409	34,973	25,369,687	971	228,590
	1870	.....	10,518	.....	22,277,380	.....	283,596
	1860	.....	46,448	.....	52,507,652	.....	919,318
	1850	.....	23,449	.....	38,950,631	.....	423,924
Florida	1890	7,661	8,373	1,787	1,011,805	1,190	470,443
	1880	330	179	2,551	1,294,677	90	21,182
	1870	.....	17	.....	401,687	.....	157,405
	1860	.....	11,478	.....	223,704	.....	828,815
	1850	.....	2,510	.....	1,075,090	.....	993,614
North Central division	1890	32,220,468	41,010,825	.....	.....	86,789	77,604,367
	1880	15,490,866	19,182,478	.....	.....	78,038	70,993,895
	1870	.....	12,453,239	.....	.....	.....	46,722,588
	1860	.....	7,060,045	.....	13,769	.....	65,031,957
	1850	.....	3,336,919	.....	700	.....	29,462,801
Ohio	1890	2,992,026	3,981,070	.....	.....	44,303	37,853,563
	1880	2,189,782	2,212,133	.....	.....	34,676	34,735,235
	1870	.....	2,289,565	.....	.....	.....	18,741,973
	1860	.....	1,564,502	.....	.....	.....	25,092,581
	1850	.....	1,443,142	.....	.....	.....	10,454,449
Indiana	1890	2,330,504	2,741,045	.....	.....	9,373	7,710,297
	1880	1,274,364	1,361,083	.....	.....	11,955	8,872,842
	1870	.....	1,076,768	.....	.....	.....	9,325,392
	1860	.....	622,426	.....	.....	.....	7,993,373
	1850	.....	403,230	.....	.....	.....	1,044,020
Illinois	1890	3,522,884	4,911,104	.....	.....	4,155	3,042,936
	1880	2,467,302	3,276,319	.....	.....	5,612	3,935,825
	1870	.....	2,747,339	.....	.....	.....	5,249,274
	1860	.....	1,774,554	.....	.....	.....	6,885,262
	1850	.....	601,952	.....	.....	.....	841,394
Michigan	1890	2,024,736	2,385,155	.....	.....	22	11,984
	1880	1,245,441	1,393,845	.....	.....	170	83,969
	1870	.....	1,290,923	.....	.....	.....	5,385
	1860	.....	768,256	.....	716	.....	121,099
	1850	.....	404,934	.....	.....	.....	1,245
Wisconsin	1890	2,232,317	2,981,521	.....	.....	17,241	19,389,166
	1880	1,484,920	1,907,429	.....	.....	8,810	10,608,423
	1870	.....	1,287,651	.....	.....	.....	960,813
	1860	.....	855,037	.....	.....	.....	87,340
	1850	.....	275,662	.....	.....	.....	1,268

TABLE 10.—HAY, RICE, AND TOBACCO—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	HAY.		RICE.		TOBACCO.	
		Acres mown.	Tons harvested.	Acres.	Pounds.	Acres.	Pounds.
North Central division—Con.							
Minnesota	1890	2,709,191	3,135,241	.....	.....	49	23,285
	1880	1,053,378	1,637,109	.....	.....	163	69,922
	1870	.....	695,053	.....	.....	.....	8,247
	1860	.....	179,482	.....	3,286	.....	38,938
	1850	.....	2,019	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	1890	5,238,918	7,264,700	.....	.....	124	74,396
	1880	2,490,027	3,613,941	.....	.....	692	420,477
	1870	.....	1,777,339	.....	.....	.....	71,792
	1860	.....	813,173	.....	.....	.....	303,168
	1850	.....	89,055	.....	.....	.....	6,041
Missouri	1890	2,870,502	3,567,635	.....	.....	11,350	9,424,822
	1880	1,297,994	1,083,929	.....	.....	15,521	12,015,657
	1870	.....	615,611	.....	.....	.....	12,320,483
	1860	.....	401,070	.....	9,767	.....	25,086,196
	1850	.....	116,925	.....	700	.....	17,113,784
North Dakota	1890	558,729	531,472	.....	.....	2	590
South Dakota	1890	1,554,913	1,541,524	.....	.....	1	195
Dakota territory	1880	188,702	308,036	.....	.....	5	1,897
	1870	.....	13,347	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1860	.....	855	.....	.....	.....	10
Nebraska	1890	2,462,245	3,115,398	.....	.....	46	11,049
	1880	516,860	786,722	.....	.....	101	57,979
	1870	.....	169,354	.....	.....	.....	5,988
	1860	.....	24,458	.....	.....	.....	3,636
Kansas	1890	3,723,452	4,854,960	.....	.....	123	62,083
	1880	1,281,997	1,601,932	.....	.....	333	191,669
	1870	.....	490,289	.....	.....	.....	33,241
	1860	.....	56,232	.....	.....	.....	20,349
South Central division	1890	1,913,532	2,196,743	86,917	76,836,982	329,379	259,650,560
	1880	633,433	522,414	47,415	25,780,303	274,322	202,600,382
	1870	.....	374,515	.....	16,591,848	.....	127,655,208
	1860	.....	471,029	.....	7,717,038	.....	153,094,826
	1850	.....	271,109	.....	9,873,281	.....	76,177,789
Kentucky	1890	661,705	652,695	.....	.....	274,587	221,880,303
	1880	300,251	218,739	.....	.....	226,120	171,120,784
	1870	.....	204,399	.....	.....	.....	105,305,869
	1860	.....	158,476	.....	.....	.....	108,126,840
	1850	.....	113,747	.....	5,688	.....	55,501,196
Tennessee	1890	571,553	630,417	.....	.....	51,471	36,368,395
	1830	191,651	186,698	.....	.....	41,532	29,365,052
	1870	.....	110,582	.....	3,399	.....	21,465,452
	1860	.....	143,499	.....	40,372	.....	43,448,097
	1850	.....	74,091	.....	258,854	.....	20,148,932
Alabama	1890	39,093	54,304	810	399,270	679	162,430
	1880	12,916	10,544	1,579	810,889	2,197	452,426
	1870	.....	10,613	.....	222,945	.....	152,742
	1860	.....	62,211	.....	493,465	.....	232,914
	1850	.....	32,685	.....	2,312,252	.....	164,990
Mississippi	1890	66,159	85,054	1,543	676,746	234	62,111
	1880	9,319	7,694	3,501	1,718,951	1,471	414,663
	1870	.....	8,324	.....	374,627	.....	61,012
	1860	.....	32,901	.....	809,082	.....	159,141
	1850	.....	12,504	.....	2,719,856	.....	49,960
Louisiana	1890	27,576	40,601	84,377	75,645,433	100	46,845
	1880	35,514	29,579	42,000	23,188,311	253	55,954
	1870	.....	8,776	.....	15,854,012	.....	15,541
	1860	.....	52,721	.....	6,331,257	.....	39,940
	1850	.....	25,752	.....	4,425,349	.....	26,878
Texas	1890	377,523	528,500	178	108,423	423	175,706
	1880	58,033	48,530	335	62,152	685	221,263
	1870	.....	18,982	.....	63,844	.....	59,706
	1860	.....	11,865	.....	26,031	.....	97,914
	1850	.....	8,354	.....	88,203	.....	66,897
Oklahoma	1890	30,733	40,473	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 10.—HAY, RICE, AND TOBACCO—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	HAY.		RICE.		TOBACCO.	
		Acres mown.	Tons harvested.	Acres.	Pounds.	Acres.	Pounds.
South Central division—Con.							
Arkansas	1890	138,290	164,399	9	7,110	1,876	954,790
	1880	25,749	20,630	.....	.....	2,064	970,220
	1870	.....	6,839	.....	73,621	.....	594,886
	1860	.....	9,356	.....	16,831	.....	989,980
	1850	.....	3,976	.....	63,179	.....	218,936
Western division	1890	3,683,723	5,285,409	.....	.....	72	24,834
	1880	1,351,971	1,836,184	.....	.....	147	100,962
	1870	.....	771,520	.....	.....	.....	79,540
	1860	.....	360,782	.....	2,140	.....	10,609
	1850	.....	7,216	.....	.....	.....	9,862
Montana	1890	300,033	268,689	.....	.....	(a)	25
	1880	56,801	62,709	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1870	.....	18,727	.....	.....	.....	600
Wyoming	1890	173,010	147,963	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1880	24,328	23,516	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1870	.....	3,189	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	1890	481,621	714,555	.....	.....	2	120
	1880	97,117	86,562	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1870	.....	19,787	.....	.....	.....	890
New Mexico	1890	26,375	47,253	.....	.....	6	1,415
	1880	12,351	11,025	.....	.....	7	890
	1870	.....	4,209	.....	.....	.....	8,587
	1860	.....	1,113	.....	.....	.....	7,044
	1850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,467
Arizona	1890	27,908	63,947	.....	.....	(a)	2
	1880	5,559	5,006	.....	.....	1	600
	1870	.....	109	.....	.....	.....	100
Utah	1890	159,368	301,901	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1880	65,214	92,735	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1870	.....	27,305	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1860	.....	19,235	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1850	.....	4,805	.....	.....	.....	70
Nevada	1890	140,199	225,827	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1880	74,923	95,853	.....	.....	2	1,500
	1870	.....	33,855	.....	.....	.....	25
	1860	.....	2,213	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	1890	190,501	269,104	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1880	34,399	40,053	.....	.....	2	400
	1870	.....	6,985	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	1890	286,013	395,770	.....	.....	25	7,040
	1880	56,749	100,819	.....	.....	8	6,930
	1870	.....	30,233	.....	.....	.....	1,682
	1860	.....	4,580	.....	.....	.....	10
Oregon	1890	467,061	632,115	.....	.....	12	3,325
	1880	166,506	266,187	.....	.....	43	17,325
	1870	.....	75,357	.....	.....	.....	3,847
	1860	.....	27,986	.....	.....	.....	405
	1850	.....	373	.....	.....	.....	325
California	1890	1,431,574	2,218,285	.....	.....	27	12,907
	1880	758,024	1,045,119	.....	.....	84	73,317
	1870	.....	551,773	.....	.....	.....	63,809
	1860	.....	305,655	.....	2,140	.....	3,150
	1850	.....	2,038	.....	.....	.....	1,000

a Less than 1 acre.

TABLE 11.—POTATOES: 1850 TO 1890. (a)

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	Irish. (Bushels.)	Sweet. (Bushels.)
The United States.	1890	217,546,362	43,950,261
	1880	169,458,539	33,378,093
	1870	143,337,473	21,709,824
	1860	111,148,867	42,095,026
	1850	65,797,896	38,268,148
North Atlantic division.	1890	55,163,001	2,347,608
	1880	75,551,488	2,279,788
	1870	70,071,003	1,695,548
	1860	63,650,167	1,152,039
	1850	44,204,447	565,896
Maine	1890	5,251,430	267
	1880	7,999,625	.....
	1870	7,771,009	354
	1860	6,374,617	1,435
	1850	3,436,040	.....
New Hampshire	1890	1,916,041	93
	1880	3,358,828	.....
	1870	4,515,419	160
	1860	4,137,543	161
	1850	4,304,919	.....
Vermont	1890	2,474,971	.....
	1880	4,438,172	.....
	1870	5,157,428	96
	1860	5,253,498	623
	1850	4,951,014	.....
Massachusetts	1890	1,959,727	137
	1880	3,070,389	450
	1870	3,025,446	917
	1860	3,201,901	616
	1850	3,585,384	.....
Rhode Island	1890	330,883	2
	1880	606,793	714
	1870	669,408	142
	1860	542,909	946
	1850	651,029	.....
Connecticut	1890	1,657,447	548
	1880	2,584,262	918
	1870	2,789,894	867
	1860	1,833,148	2,710
	1850	2,089,725	80
New York	1890	24,616,736	2,281
	1880	33,644,807	6,833
	1870	28,547,593	10,656
	1860	26,447,394	7,529
	1850	15,398,368	5,629
New Jersey	1890	4,055,851	2,254,344
	1880	3,563,793	2,066,731
	1870	4,705,439	1,550,784
	1860	4,171,690	1,034,832
	1850	3,207,236	508,015
Pennsylvania	1890	12,899,315	89,936
	1880	16,284,819	184,142
	1870	12,889,367	131,572
	1860	11,687,467	103,187
	1850	5,980,732	52,172
South Atlantic division.	1890	8,518,026	19,662,572
	1880	6,366,776	15,588,770
	1870	5,309,030	9,047,094
	1860	5,346,306	20,239,403
	1850	3,342,725	19,268,399
Delaware	1890	403,031	202,914
	1880	283,864	195,937
	1870	302,724	85,309
	1860	377,931	142,213
	1850	240,542	65,443
South Atlantic division—Cont'd. Maryland	1890	1,749,656	408,549
	1880	1,497,017	329,590
	1870	1,632,205	218,706
	1860	1,264,429	236,740
	1850	764,939	208,993
District of Columbia.	1890	13,387	31,258
	1880	33,064	23,347
	1870	27,307	5,790
	1860	31,693	5,806
	1850	28,292	3,497
Virginia	1890	2,287,333	2,816,041
	1880	2,016,766	1,901,521
	1870	1,293,853	865,882
	1860	2,292,398	1,960,817
	1850	1,316,933	1,813,634
West Virginia	1890	1,987,307	109,385
	1880	1,398,529	87,214
	1870	1,053,507	46,984
North Carolina	1890	1,199,416	5,665,391
	1880	722,773	4,576,148
	1870	738,803	3,071,840
	1860	830,505	6,140,039
	1850	620,318	5,095,709
South Carolina	1890	272,139	3,063,040
	1880	144,942	2,189,622
	1870	83,252	1,342,165
	1860	226,735	4,115,688
	1850	136,494	4,337,469
Georgia	1890	431,008	5,616,317
	1880	249,590	4,397,778
	1870	197,101	2,621,562
	1860	303,789	6,508,541
	1850	227,379	6,986,428
Florida	1890	74,089	1,749,679
	1880	20,221	1,687,613
	1870	10,218	789,456
	1860	18,766	1,129,759
	1850	7,828	757,225
North Central division.	1890	133,438,733	2,113,233
	1880	73,796,524	1,508,648
	1870	58,730,769	1,036,946
	1860	35,012,759	1,348,392
	1850	14,654,212	891,139
Ohio	1890	15,804,931	148,408
	1880	12,719,215	239,578
	1870	11,192,814	239,295
	1860	8,695,101	304,445
	1850	5,057,709	187,991
Indiana	1890	9,516,978	177,293
	1880	6,232,216	214,930
	1870	5,399,044	150,705
	1860	3,866,647	299,516
	1850	2,083,337	201,711
Illinois	1890	17,725,701	451,125
	1880	10,365,707	249,407
	1870	10,944,790	322,641
	1860	5,540,390	306,154
	1850	2,414,861	157,433
Michigan	1890	15,651,333	9,579
	1880	10,924,111	4,904
	1870	10,318,799	3,651
	1860	5,261,245	38,493
	1850	2,359,897	1,177

a For calendar year next preceding census year.

TABLE 11.—POTATOES—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	Irish. (Bushels.)	Sweet. (Bushels.)
North Central division—Cont'd.			
Wisconsin	1890	16,781,383	2,660
	1880	8,509,161	7,124
	1870	6,646,129	2,220
	1860	3,818,309	2,396
	1850	1,402,077	879
Minnesota	1890	11,155,707	365
	1880	5,184,676	.....
	1870	1,943,063	1,591
	1860	2,565,485	792
	1850	21,145	230
Iowa	1890	18,068,311	189,874
	1880	9,962,537	122,368
	1870	5,914,620	34,292
	1860	2,806,720	51,362
	1850	276,120	6,243
Missouri	1890	8,188,921	561,551
	1880	4,189,604	431,484
	1870	4,238,361	241,253
	1860	1,990,859	335,102
	1850	939,006	335,505
North Dakota	1890	1,340,734	40
South Dakota	1890	1,823,003	140
Dakota territory	1880	664,086	.....
	1870	50,177	.....
	1860	9,489	.....
Nebraska	1890	9,138,273	43,343
	1880	2,150,893	13,628
	1870	739,984	762
	1860	162,188	168
Kansas	1890	8,242,953	533,846
	1880	2,804,198	195,225
	1870	2,342,988	49,533
	1860	296,335	9,965
South Central division.	1890	10,411,730	19,677,579
	1880	5,074,081	14,106,683
	1870	4,590,374	9,724,967
	1860	4,731,349	19,140,152
	1850	3,451,023	17,541,654
Kentucky	1890	4,342,551	904,125
	1880	2,269,890	1,017,854
	1870	2,391,062	802,114
	1860	1,756,531	1,057,557
	1850	1,492,487	998,179
Tennessee	1890	2,733,459	1,973,625
	1880	1,354,481	2,369,901
	1870	1,124,337	1,205,683
	1860	1,182,005	2,604,672
	1850	1,067,814	2,777,716
Alabama	1890	479,013	4,339,170
	1880	334,925	3,448,819
	1870	162,512	1,871,360
	1860	491,046	5,459,917
	1850	246,001	5,475,204
Mississippi	1890	362,726	3,207,125
	1880	303,821	3,610,660
	1870	214,189	1,743,432
	1860	414,320	4,563,873
	1850	261,482	4,741,795
Louisiana	1890	375,642	1,912,080
	1880	180,115	1,318,110
	1870	67,695	1,023,706
	1860	294,655	2,060,981
	1850	95,632	1,423,453
South Central division—Cont'd.			
Texas	1890	859,505	5,505,452
	1880	228,832	1,460,079
	1870	203,383	2,188,041
	1860	174,182	1,846,612
	1850	94,045	1,352,158
Oklahoma	1890	4,762	13,042
Arkansas	1890	1,213,872	1,822,960
	1880	402,027	881,260
	1870	422,196	890,631
	1860	418,010	1,566,540
	1850	193,832	783,149
Western division	1890	10,014,872	144,269
	1880	8,669,660	94,804
	1870	3,546,297	204,669
	1860	2,408,286	215,040
	1850	144,589	1,060
Montana	1890	435,032	.....
	1880	228,702	.....
	1870	91,477	.....
Wyoming	1890	140,833	5
	1880	30,986	.....
	1870	617	.....
Colorado	1890	1,738,374	5,847
	1880	383,123	.....
	1870	121,442	60
New Mexico	1890	35,999	5,351
	1880	21,883	3,217
	1870	3,102	.....
	1860	5,223	180
	1850	3	.....
Arizona	1890	38,918	8,619
	1880	26,249	5,303
	1870	575	16
Utah	1890	519,497	230
	1880	573,595	.....
	1870	323,645	163
	1860	141,001	.....
	1850	43,068	60
Nevada	1890	189,294	100
	1880	302,143	.....
	1870	129,240	.....
	1860	5,686	200
Idaho	1890	370,879	222
	1880	157,307	.....
	1870	64,534	.....
Washington	1890	1,445,018	2,535
	1880	1,035,177	.....
	1870	280,719	425
	1860	103,594	18
Oregon	1890	1,436,008	508
	1880	1,359,930	.....
	1870	481,710	1,970
	1860	303,319	335
	1850	91,326	.....
California	1890	3,664,920	120,852
	1880	4,550,565	86,284
	1870	2,049,227	202,035
	1860	1,789,463	214,307
	1850	9,202	1,000

TABLE 12.—ORCHARD PRODUCTS: 1889. (a)

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Apples. (Bushels.)	Apricots. (Bushels.)	Cherries. (Bushels.)	Peaches. (Bushels.)	Pears. (Bushels.)	Plums and prunes. (Bushels.)
The United States	143,105,689	1,001,482	1,476,719	36,307,747	3,064,375	2,554,392
North Atlantic division	27,141,870	479	119,140	1,110,622	960,953	87,494
Maine	3,071,471	3	964	217	13,141	1,291
New Hampshire	2,283,347	.....	504	1,204	19,288	842
Vermont	1,213,405	.....	164	80	16,101	746
Massachusetts	1,699,110	16	2,413	7,472	71,559	2,186
Rhode Island	239,367	5	689	1,149	10,037	138
Connecticut	1,993,724	3	2,875	37,295	25,862	364
New York	8,493,846	281	44,298	169,976	588,767	73,411
New Jersey	603,890	2	6,762	776,078	80,664	617
Pennsylvania	7,552,710	169	60,571	117,151	144,534	7,899
South Atlantic division	24,495,519	7,932	231,513	12,676,138	345,087	96,485
Delaware	109,614	.....	1,061	457,201	26,029	419
Maryland	1,410,413	101	12,575	803,019	60,292	2,359
District of Columbia	1,360	.....	5	299	530	.....
Virginia	8,391,425	1,024	100,217	1,052,000	51,553	2,886
West Virginia	4,439,978	587	51,057	376,662	15,406	3,774
North Carolina	7,591,541	1,915	45,918	2,740,915	33,910	15,516
South Carolina	435,484	2,057	10,173	1,490,633	9,244	8,507
Georgia	2,113,055	2,233	10,495	5,525,119	113,868	49,668
Florida	2,610	15	12	230,290	34,255	13,356
North Central division	65,626,609	3,740	833,657	5,003,069	779,397	233,107
Ohio	13,789,278	434	117,330	687,112	279,831	17,921
Indiana	8,784,038	850	199,939	307,584	157,707	30,852
Illinois	9,600,785	393	86,254	341,178	57,090	31,341
Michigan	13,154,626	299	150,526	216,311	194,099	37,068
Wisconsin	1,591,747	33	22,712	12	4,071	3,223
Minnesota	80,131	.....	13	5	96	5,358
Iowa	5,040,352	206	49,334	25,040	7,812	50,878
Missouri	8,698,170	1,035	88,444	1,067,789	58,683	40,338
North Dakota	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
South Dakota	1,522	5	41	15	3	2,151
Nebraska	1,172,935	223	18,004	19,742	1,114	15,828
Kansas	3,713,019	262	101,066	1,798,781	18,891	18,128
South Central division	22,562,523	6,994	81,018	15,574,468	244,188	625,062
Kentucky	10,679,389	1,621	43,393	846,138	118,859	56,914
Tennessee	7,283,945	423	19,636	2,555,099	49,923	105,359
Alabama	1,238,734	611	1,862	2,431,203	22,902	40,451
Mississippi	605,368	781	3,361	1,324,354	18,531	107,502
Louisiana	117,748	469	901	310,217	3,993	17,977
Texas	742,993	1,580	3,863	5,106,332	17,034	160,256
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
Arkansas	1,894,346	1,509	8,002	3,001,125	12,955	136,574
Western division	3,279,168	982,337	211,391	1,943,450	725,750	1,492,224
Montana	5,896	.....	9	.....	2	36
Wyoming	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	70,728	284	345	3,135	2,441	1,675
New Mexico	37,192	744	672	17,822	1,526	2,230
Arizona	1,973	1,566	235	10,126	535	349
Utah	56,633	4,178	973	69,910	6,198	9,663
Nevada	30,083	76	78	1,423	811	670
Idaho	66,296	59	1,197	10,584	3,542	8,419
Washington	295,196	3,856	11,692	63,497	26,868	66,909
Oregon	1,038,492	633	42,127	69,934	106,383	199,700
California	1,654,636	970,941	154,063	1,691,019	577,444	1,202,573

a Not included in census reports previous to 1890.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.

The tables relating to the statistics of manufactures are 3 in number; each table is comparative and presents the data as reported at the censuses of 1880 and 1890.

Table 1 presents the totals for all classes of mechanical and manufacturing industries in the United States and in each state and territory.

Table 2 presents the totals for the United States by specified industries, classes of industry in which there are less than 3 establishments reported for 1890 being grouped in this table in order to avoid disclosing the operations of individual establishments.

Table 3 presents for each state and territory the totals for a number of selected industries, together with the total for "All other industries" and for "All industries". The statements include only establishments which reported a product of $500 or more in value during the respective census years ending May 31, 1880, and May 31, 1890, and show the totals for the two censuses under the following heads: first, number of establishments reporting; second, average number of employés and total wages; third, cost of materials used; fourth, value of products. The items "Capital" and "Miscellaneous expenses" are not shown in this report.

In comparing the statistics for the two censuses, it must be remembered that there have been numerous changes in both the form and the scope of the inquiry used at the Eleventh Census as compared with that adopted at the census of 1880. The most important of these differences are as follows:

First. The great increase shown in the reports for those industries coming under the head of "Hand trades" is largely due to the fact that no previous census has so fully reported such industries as carpentering, blacksmithing, painting and paper hanging, and plumbing and gas fitting. The following industries were omitted at the census of 1880, but are included in the totals presented for 1890, namely, bottling; cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies; china, decorating; clothing, women's, dressmaking; coffins and burial cases, trimming and finishing; cotton, cleaning and rehandling; cotton, ginning; cotton waste; drug grinding; druggists' preparations, not including prescriptions; gas, illuminating and heating; hay and straw, baling; and millinery, custom work. Petroleum, refining, formed

part of a separate report at the census of 1880, and the statistics were not included in the report on manufactures. At the census of 1880 "Mixed textiles" appeared as a distinct classification, but the data were largely duplicated under other heads of textile manufacture.

Second. The questions respecting employés and wages used at the Eleventh Census required the average number and total wages of males, females, and children, respectively, to be reported by classes of officers or firm members, clerks, operatives and skilled, unskilled, and pieceworkers. The questions used in the schedules on which the majority of the industries were reported at the Tenth Census called only for the "greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year", also "the average number of hands employed, males, females, and children, and the total wages", without designating the different classes of employés. It is believed the questions used at the Eleventh Census have more fully developed the true average number of employés and total wages. The tendency of the questions used at 1880 was to obtain a number in excess of the average number of employés, while it is believed the questions used at 1890 obtained the average number. The questions at 1890 also tended to increase the amount of wages as compared with 1880. Therefore, the average annual wages per employé as obtained from the reports for the two censuses are not comparable, nor should the amounts be used to ascertain the percentage of increase.

Third. With the exception of a number of selected industries, the questions respecting the cost of materials and value of products used at the Tenth Census were as follows: "Value of materials (including mill supplies and fuel)", "Value of products (including jobbing and repairing)". The corresponding questions used at the Eleventh Census required separate statements as to the cost of the "Principal materials", "Fuel", "Mill supplies", and "All other materials"; also the value of the "Principal product" and "All other products, including amounts received from custom work and repairing". The cost of materials used is the reported cost at the place of consumption. The value of products is the reported value at the factory of the total product for the year, not including any allowance for commissions or expenses of selling.

The difference between the sum of the wages and cost of materials and the value of manufactured product can not be taken as indicating profit, because miscellaneous expenses are not included in these tables, and many items of expense enter into the mercantile portion of the business, which branch is not within the scope of the census inquiry. The data furnished in the reports of the Eleventh Census relating to depreciation of manufacturing plants are not sufficient to form a basis for correct computations, and therefore are omitted from these tables.

Fourth. The individual returns were classified at the census of 1890 according to the product of chief value, and some of the differences,

which will appear upon comparison of these data with corresponding classes reported at the census of 1880, are due to changes in classification. The classifications of industries at 1880 and 1890 were not identical, some classes shown in 1880 were subdivided, some consolidated, and the phraseology of the others changed in 1890. In order to compare similar industries reported at the two censuses the necessary changes and combinations, when possible, have been made in the classifications and figures for the industries presented in Tables 2 and 3.

Great care has been exercised in assigning the individual reports to the different classes, but while there may appear a given number of establishments in a certain class of industry, it does not follow that the articles covered by that class are not manufactured by establishments included in other classes. The making of shirts, for instance, is shown as a separate branch of industry, but doubtless some establishments classed as "Furnishing goods, men's", and possibly "Clothing, men's", also make shirts. Some of the establishments classed as "Shirts" also manufacture some articles classed as "Furnishing goods, men's". Therefore, the figures given under the classification of "Shirts" can not be considered as representing all the shirts made in manufacturing establishments during the year, nor should it be considered as consisting entirely of shirts as a product.

When two or more establishments owned by the same corporation, firm, or individual are located in the same county or city and engaged in the same industry, they are tabulated and counted as 1 establishment.

In some cases the office experienced difficulty in securing reports, and it was found necessary to close the canvass of 1890 without obtaining returns from some establishments. The establishments thus neglecting to comply with the requirements of the law are, with but few exceptions, unimportant, and their omission from the tables can have but slight effect on the totals.

A large number of reports were received from dentists. These returns purported to represent only the mechanical work, but it was evident that in many cases operative dentistry had been included. This fact, combined with the strenuous objection on the part of the profession to give any information whatever of the character required by the census schedule, on the ground that the census law did not seek to secure the returns for professional services, caused the office to discontinue its efforts to obtain further reports for the mechanical branch of the profession. The statistics published are those which were secured prior to the objection referred to.

It was found impracticable to make a complete canvass of the entire United States for the collection of statistics pertaining to the generation of electricity for lighting and power purposes. The data concerning this industry are therefore confined to the state of New York, the city of St. Louis, Mo., and the District of Columbia.

Owing to the changes in both the form and the scope of the inquiry at the census of 1890 as compared with that of 1880, the data as reported at the two census periods should not be used to compute the percentages of increase.

In the following comparative statement, showing the percentage of increase, the statistics for 1890 do not include the data for the industries previously enumerated as not being included in the reports of the Tenth Census. Petroleum, refining, which formed part of a separate report at the census of 1880 and was not included in the statistics of manufactures, is included in the figures for both censuses in this statement, and the statistics for 1880 are further perfected by the elimination of certain data duplicated under the head of "Mixed textiles" at that census. The employés and wages are also shown under the two classes of "Officers, firm members, and clerks" and "All other employés", so the proportion of the total number and the total wages paid the office force can be readily ascertained.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF TOTALS FOR THE UNITED STATES WITH PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE: 1880 AND 1890.

ITEMS.	1890	1880 (a)	Percentage of increase.
Number of establishments reporting	322,638	253,502	27.27
Capital	$6,139,397,785	$2,780,766,895	120.78
Miscellaneous expenses	$615,337,620	(b)	.....
Average number of employés (aggregate)	4,476,884	2,700,732	65.77
Total wages	$2,171,750,183	$939,462,252	131.17
Officers, firm members, and clerks:			
Average number	426,099	(c)	.....
Total wages	$372,078,691	(c)	.....
All other employés:			
Average number	4,050,785	(c)	.....
Total wages	$1,799,671,492	(c)	.....
Cost of materials used	$5,021,453,326	$3,395,925,223	47.87
Value of products	$9,056,764,996	$5,349,191,458	69.31

a The difference between the totals stated in this table and those published in the reports of the Tenth Census is caused by the elimination of data duplicated under the head of "Mixed textiles," such data having been included in the totals for the different branches of the textile industry, also by the inclusion of petroleum, refining.

b This item was not reported at the census of 1880.

c Not reported separately at the census of 1880.

TABLE 1.—MANUFACTURES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1890 and 1880.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
The United States	1890	355,415	4,712,622	$2,283,216,529	$5,162,044,076	$9,372,437,283
	1880	253,852	2,732,595	947,953,795	3,396,823,549	5,369,579,191
Alabama	1890	2,977	33,821	12,676,029	28,432,281	51,226,605
	1880	2,070	10,019	2,500,504	8,545,520	13,565,504
Alaska (a)	1890	10	86	22,173	30,198	53,440
	1880					
Arizona	1890	76	528	358,127	353,814	947,547
	1880	66	220	111,189	380,023	618,365
Arkansas	1890	2,073	15,972	5,749,888	12,397,261	22,659,179
	1880	1,202	4,557	925,358	4,392,080	6,756,150
California	1890	7,923	83,642	51,538,780	120,243,663	213,403,996
	1880	5,685	43,693	21,065,905	72,607,709	116,218,973
Colorado	1890	1,518	17,007	12,285,734	20,848,516	42,480,205
	1880	599	5,074	2,314,427	8,806,762	14,260,159
Connecticut	1890	6,822	149,939	75,990,606	123,183,080	248,336,364
	1880	4,488	112,915	43,501,518	102,183,341	185,697,211
Dakota (b)	1890	881	4,259	2,101,299	6,611,091	10,710,853
	1880	251	868	339,375	1,523,761	2,373,970
Delaware	1890	1,003	21,906	9,892,387	21,161,752	37,571,848
	1880	746	12,638	4,267,349	12,828,461	20,514,438
District of Columbia	1890	2,295	23,404	14,622,264	17,194,666	32,331,437
	1880	971	7,146	3,924,612	5,365,400	11,882,316
Florida	1890	805	13,927	6,513,068	8,021,854	18,222,890
	1880	426	5,504	1,270,875	3,040,119	5,546,448
Georgia	1890	4,285	56,383	17,312,196	35,774,480	68,917,020
	1880	3,593	24,875	5,266,152	24,143,930	36,440,948
Idaho	1890	140	774	324,202	638,673	1,300,096
	1880	102	388	136,326	844,874	1,271,317
Illinois	1890	20,482	312,198	171,523,579	529,019,089	903,640,280
	1880	14,549	144,727	57,429,085	289,843,907	414,864,673
Indiana	1890	12,354	124,349	51,749,976	130,119,106	226,825,082
	1880	11,198	69,508	21,960,888	100,262,917	148,006,411
Indian territory (a)	1890	20	175	79,830	127,864	248,932
	1880					
Iowa	1890	7,440	59,174	25,878,997	70,292,407	125,049,183
	1880	6,921	28,372	9,725,962	48,704,311	71,015,926
Kansas	1890	4,471	32,843	16,328,485	78,845,167	110,219,856
	1880	2,803	12,062	3,995,010	21,453,141	30,845,777
Kentucky	1890	7,745	65,579	27,761,746	63,677,583	126,719,857
	1880	5,328	37,391	11,657,844	47,461,890	75,483,377
Louisiana	1890	2,613	31,901	13,159,561	33,282,724	57,806,713
	1880	1,553	12,167	4,360,371	14,442,506	24,295,183
Maine	1890	5,010	75,780	26,526,217	51,520,589	95,689,500
	1880	4,481	52,954	13,623,318	51,120,708	79,829,793
Maryland	1890	7,485	107,054	41,526,832	92,059,390	171,842,593
	1880	6,787	74,945	18,904,965	66,937,846	106,780,563
Massachusetts	1890	26,923	485,182	239,670,509	473,199,434	888,160,403
	1880	14,352	352,255	128,315,362	386,972,655	632,135,284
Michigan	1890	12,127	163,941	66,347,798	154,521,918	277,896,706
	1880	8,873	77,591	25,313,682	92,900,269	150,715,025
Minnesota	1890	7,505	79,629	38,189,239	118,481,941	192,033,473
	1880	3,493	21,247	8,613,094	55,660,681	76,065,198
Mississippi	1890	1,638	15,817	4,913,863	10,064,897	18,705,834
	1880	1,479	5,827	1,192,045	4,667,183	7,518,302
Missouri	1890	14,052	143,139	76,417,364	177,582,382	324,561,993
	1880	8,592	63,995	24,309,716	110,798,392	165,388,205
Montana	1890	289	2,696	1,948,213	2,375,093	5,507,573
	1880	196	578	318,759	1,000,442	1,835,867
Nebraska	1890	3,014	23,876	12,984,571	67,334,532	93,037,794
	1880	1,403	4,793	1,742,311	8,208,478	12,627,336

a No report received in 1880.
b North and South Dakota combined for 1890, to compare with Dakota territory for 1880.

TABLE 1.—MANUFACTURES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
Nevada	1890	95	620	$415,503	$439,058	$1,105,663
	1880	184	577	461,807	1,049,794	2,179,626
New Hampshire	1890	3,229	63,361	24,248,054	47,754,152	85,770,549
	1880	3,181	48,831	14,814,793	43,552,462	73,978,028
New Jersey	1890	9,225	187,398	96,778,736	180,365,740	354,573,571
	1880	7,128	126,038	46,083,045	165,235,779	254,389,236
New Mexico	1890	127	944	532,727	691,420	1,516,195
	1880	144	557	218,731	871,352	1,284,846
New York	1890	65,840	850,084	466,846,642	871,234,085	1,711,577,671
	1880	42,739	531,533	198,034,029	679,612,545	1,080,696,596
North Carolina	1890	3,667	36,214	7,830,536	22,739,187	40,375,450
	1880	3,802	18,109	2,740,768	13,090,937	20,095,037
North Dakota (*a*)	1890	382	1,847	1,002,891	3,036,661	5,028,107
Ohio	1890	28,673	331,548	158,768,883	341,016,464	641,683,064
	1880	20,699	183,609	62,103,800	215,334,258	348,298,390
Oklahoma (*b*)	1890	72	105	71,918	56,518	180,445
Oregon	1890	1,523	18,708	11,535,220	21,793,578	41,432,174
	1880	1,080	3,473	1,667,046	6,054,436	10,931,232
Pennsylvania	1890	39,339	620,562	305,591,003	773,734,637	1,331,794,901
	1880	31,232	387,072	134,055,904	465,020,563	744,818,445
Rhode Island	1890	3,377	85,976	37,927,921	76,253,023	142,590,625
	1880	2,205	62,878	21,355,619	58,103,443	104,163,621
South Carolina	1890	2,382	24,662	6,590,983	18,873,666	31,926,681
	1880	2,078	15,828	2,826,289	9,885,538	16,728,003
South Dakota (*a*)	1890	499	2,422	1,098,418	3,523,840	5,632,748
Tennessee	1890	4,559	42,759	16,899,351	40,463,762	72,355,286
	1880	4,326	22,445	5,254,775	23,834,262	37,074,836
Texas	1890	5,268	39,475	18,586,338	36,152,303	70,433,551
	1880	2,996	12,159	3,343,087	12,956,269	20,719,928
Utah	1890	531	4,980	2,715,805	4,252,030	8,911,047
	1880	640	2,495	858,863	2,561 737	4,324,992
Vermont	1890	3,031	24,894	10,096,549	20,433,174	38,340,066
	1880	2,874	17,540	5,164,479	18,330,677	31,354,366
Virginia	1890	5,915	59,591	19,644,850	50,148,285	88,363,824
	1880	5,710	40,184	7,425,261	32,883,933	51,789,992
Washington	1890	1,543	20,366	12,658,614	19,917,057	41,768,022
	1880	261	1,147	532,226	1,967,469	3,250,134
West Virginia	1890	2,376	21,969	8,330,997	23,729,089	33,702,125
	1880	2,375	14,311	4,313,965	14,027,388	22,867,126
Wisconsin	1890	10,417	132,031	51,843,708	145,437,016	248,546,164
	1880	7,674	57,109	18,814,917	85,796,178	128,255,480
Wyoming	1890	190	1,144	878,646	1,084,432	2,367,601
	1880	57	391	187,798	601,214	898,494

a See Dakota.

b Part of Indian territory in 1880.

TABLE 2.—MANUFACTURES, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES: 1880 AND 1890.

[The classifications of industries in 1880 and 1890 are not identical, some classes shown in 1880 were subdivided, some consolidated, and the phraseology of others changed in 1890. In this table, when possible, the necessary combinations and changes have been made to compare similar classes.]

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
All industries	1890	355,415	4,712,622	$2,283,216,529	$5,162,044,076	$9,372,437,283
	1880	253,852	2,732,595	947,953,795	3,396,823,549	5,369,579,191
Agricultural implements	1890	910	42,544	21,811,761	31,003,265	81,271,651
	1880	1,943	39,580	15,359,610	31,531,170	68,640,486
Ammunition	1890	35	2,207	1,110,482	2,759,782	6,538,959
	1880	4	1,066	361,778	1,223,452	1,904,966
Artificial feathers and flowers	1890	251	6,835	2,681,185	4,645,850	9,078,683
	1880	174	4,342	1,081,040	2,444,418	4,879,324
Artificial limbs	1890	59	250	189,370	93,795	475,977
	1880	33	72	43,833	31,370	137,024
Artists' materials (a)	1890	39	306	165,341	190,850	531,735
	1880					
Awnings, tents, and sails	1890	581	3,872	2,208,235	4,150,180	7,829,003
	1880	151	1,268	334,463	1,230,558	1,968,942
Axle grease	1890	31	194	135,109	501,897	846,459
	1880	16	72	41,407	299,152	365,048
Babbitt metal and solder	1890	26	261	188,229	2,385,894	2,905,102
	1880	9	44	18,745	214,193	262,950
Bagging, flax, hemp, and jute	1890	16	3,149	905,213	2,520,995	3,852,440
	1880	27	3,209	827,750	2,053,017	3,511,653
Bags, other than paper	1890	64	3,769	1,462,011	12,657,270	16,355,385
	1880	37	2,242	776,026	8,027,770	9,726,600
Bags, paper	1890	56	1,382	580,092	3,167,717	5,023,793
	1880	80	1,569	439,620	3,037,319	4,112,566
Baking and yeast powders	1890	150	1,867	1,001,130	4,273,796	7,406,806
	1880	110	1,042	466,252	3,333,868	4,760,596
Baskets and rattan and willow ware.	1890	403	3,732	1,269,135	1,398,463	3,633,502
	1880	304	3,119	657,405	867,031	1,992,851
Bellows	1890	17	101	62,483	124,145	249,374
	1880	3	15	6,875	13,500	26,900
Bells	1890	22	430	237,227	380,701	823,010
	1880	20	773	280,169	525,175	1,065,224
Belting and hose, leather	1890	93	1,621	1,114,754	6,132,704	8,633,634
	1880	96	1,227	606,087	5,019,853	6,525,737
Belting and hose, linen	1890	9	292	153,366	427,865	777,942
	1880	1	10	4,500	12,000	23,000
Belting and hose, rubber	1890	17	1,945	1,043,768	3,479,538	5,512,840
	1880	2	364	131,721	863,000	1,085,000
Bicycle and tricycle repairing (b)	1890	83	306	161,083	67,332	301,709
	1880					
Bicycles and tricycles (b)	1890	27	1,925	1,105,728	718,848	2,568,336
	1880					
Billiard tables and materials	1890	57	1,157	870,480	1,295,942	2,823,278
	1880	46	857	400,779	1,080,466	2,289,758
Blacking	1890	71	1,039	561,644	1,484,203	2,900,402
	1880	48	436	168,183	710,629	1,491,474

a Included largely in other classifications in 1880.
b No reports received for this industry in 1880.

TABLE 2.—MANUFACTURES, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.	1890	28,000	50,867	$26,796,927	$14,645,096	$54,304,639
	1880	38,802	50,634	16,200,800	21,276,040	62,667,129
Bluing	1890	53	232	104,194	186,588	457,251
	1880	23	146	50,245	197,463	344,824
Bone, ivory, and lamp black	1890	24	385	216,288	485,867	1,031,030
	1880	18	224	80,249	440,068	661,376
Bookbinding and blank-book making.	1890	805	13,815	6,903,951	6,007,417	17,067,780
	1880	588	10,612	3,927,349	5,195,771	11,976,764
Boot and shoe cut stock	1890	344	5,503	2,323,271	13,744,655	17,903,846
	1880	172	2,885	735,482	5,939,249	7,531,635
Boot and shoe findings	1890	138	2,283	771,937	1,965,173	3,459,329
	1880	135	1,498	451,075	1,188,817	2,144,945
Boot and shoe uppers	1890	317	1,708	898,336	1,902,926	3,346,002
	1880	81	437	170,425	448,104	790,842
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.	1890	20,803	35,448	16,750,729	10,403,383	34,856,651
	1880	16,013	22,667	7,993,706	12,524,133	30,870,127
Boots and shoes, factory product.	1890	2,082	139,333	66,375,076	118,785,831	220,649,358
	1880	1,959	111,152	43,001,438	102,442,442	166,050,354
Boots and shoes, rubber	1890	11	9,264	3,966,875	11,650,787	18,632,060
	1880	9	4,662	1,469,038	6,023,053	9,705,724
Bottling (*a*)	1890	716	3,920	2,271,355	7,937,001	13,583,418
	1880					
Boxes, cigar	1890	291	5,537	2,134,383	3,567,320	7,091,948
	1880	221	2,365	748,057	1,389,700	2,903,465
Boxes, fancy and paper	1890	588	19,954	6,869,900	7,893,941	18,805,330
	1880	369	9,678	2,373,948	3,578,827	7,665,553
Boxes, wooden packing	1890	636	13,922	6,477,125	14,244,503	25,513,180
	1880	602	7,722	2,769,135	7,674,922	12,687,068
Brass (*b*)	1890	14	819	436,569	1,765,005	2,549,860
	1880					
Brass and copper, rolled	1890	16	2,801	1,577,778	5,493,231	8,381,472
	1880	26	5,082	2,524,169	9,523,157	14,329,731
Brass castings and brass finishing.	1890	453	11,903	6,922,489	12,249,607	24,344,434
	1880	396	6,237	2,729,704	5,894,452	10,808,742
Brassware	1890	113	7,518	4,057,058	7,089,202	13,615,172
	1880	20	1,142	411,329	948,118	1,523,098
Bread and other bakery products	1890	10,484	52,762	28,789,047	72,507,579	128,421,535
	1880	6,396	22,488	9,411,328	42,612,027	65,824,890
Brick and tile	1890	5,828	109,151	32,695,189	12,639,597	67,770,695
	1880	5,631	66,355	13,443,532	9,774,834	32,833,587
Bridges	1890	137	8,921	5,681,364	12,770,146	21,868,068
	1880	75	4,293	1,882,179	5,669,793	8,978,122
Bronze castings	1890	14	311	253,835	695,485	1,165,163
	1880	7	153	64,072	498,470	670,912
Brooms and brushes	1890	1,235	10,984	4,317,026	6,900,553	14,156,383
	1880	980	8,773	2,424,040	5,694,855	10,560,855
Buttons	1890	106	4,036	1,673,876	1,551,603	4,216,795
	1880	124	5,825	1,645,130	1,792,891	4,449,542

a No inquiry respecting this industry in 1880.
b Included largely in other classifications in 1880.

TABLE 2.—MANUFACTURES, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES. Employés.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
Calcium lights	1890	15	97	$49,570	$35,048	$110,062
	1880	4	20	10,912	25,031	51,443
Cardboard	1890	5	223	139,782	701,764	1,070,805
	1880	8	345	116,410	637,971	959,145
Card cutting and designing	1890	26	214	106,583	88,186	243,070
	1880	9	64	18,215	15,610	51,670
Carpentering	1890	16,917	140,021	94,524,197	137,847,002	281,195,162
	1880	9,184	54,138	24,562,077	51,621,120	94,132,130
Carpets and rugs, other than rag	1890	173	29,121	11,633,116	28,644,905	47,770,193
	1880	195	20,371	6,835,218	18,984,877	31,792,802
Carpets, rag	1890	854	1,764	650,119	726,419	1,714,489
	1880	396	724	190,792	424,943	861,710
Carpets, wood	1890	6	328	155,396	210,814	511,709
	1880	5	119	23,750	23,500	102,170
Carriage and wagon materials	1890	539	10,928	5,208,427	7,367,904	16,282,252
	1880	412	7,502	2,733,004	4,781,095	10,114,352
Carriages and sleds, children's	1890	87	2,936	1,330,955	1,900,907	4,094,255
	1880	67	1,310	402,852	868,054	1,677,776
Carriages and wagons, including custom work and repairing.	1890	8,614	73,453	40,198,522	49,889,173	114,551,997
	1880	3,841	45,394	18,988,615	30,597,086	64,951,617
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies. (*a*)	1890	716	108,585	61,797,675	66,561,526	129,461,690
	1880					
Cars, railroad, street, and repairs, not including establishments operated by steam railroad companies.	1890	166	35,929	19,445,698	47,528,561	76,352,199
	1880	130	14,232	5,507,753	19,780,271	27,997,591
Celluloid and celluloid goods	1890	12	1,023	619,461	856,180	2,575,736
	1880	6	736	242,798	389,262	1,261,540
Charcoal (*b*)	1890					
	1880	175	1,401	399,697	320,735	975,540
Cheese, butter, and condensed milk.	1890	4,712	14,921	5,390,705	51,364,574	62,686,043
	1880	3,932	7,903	1,546,495	18,363,579	25,742,510
Chemicals	1890	563	16,952	9,091,843	33,694,927	59,352,548
	1880	592	9,545	4,157,163	24,380,566	38,173,658
China, decorating (*a*)	1890	78	467	254,524	364,778	847,555
	1880					
Chocolate and cocoa products	1890	11	963	596,604	2,892,219	4,221,675
	1880	7	223	82,258	812,403	1,302,153
Cigar molds	1890	7	142	67,396	70,060	211,000
	1880	3	76	32,020	55,210	111,850
Clay and pottery products	1890	707	20,296	10,138,143	5,618,401	22,057,690
	1880	752	10,221	3,600,727	2,909,063	8,977,333
Cleansing and polishing preparations.	1890	56	390	176,949	382,120	865,204
	1880	21	209	91,455	237,070	500,280
Clock cases and materials	1890	4	32	20,688	11,724	44,068
	1880	2	46	15,000	19,000	50,500
Clocks	1890	27	3,585	1,935,525	1,457,778	4,228,816
	1880	22	3,940	1,622,693	1,908,411	4,110,267
Cloth, sponging and refinishing	1890	23	793	244,302	34,132	399,814
	1880	20	176	62,790	71,960	222,560

a No inquiry respecting this industry in 1880.
b In 1890 included with "Timber products, not manufactured at mill".

TABLE 2.—MANUFACTURES, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES. Employés.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
Clothing, horse	1890	31	952	$313,305	$777,570	$1,572,265
	1880	3	565	137,400	453,700	695,000
Clothing, men's	1890	18,658	243,857	111,389,672	179,425,661	378,022,815
	1880	6,166	160,813	45,940,353	131,363,282	209,548,460
Clothing, women's, dressmaking. (a)	1890	19,587	67,598	22,373,636	23,393,829	57,071,732
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clothing, women's, factory product.	1890	1,224	42,008	18,812,787	34,277,219	68,164,019
	1880	562	25,192	6,061,005	19,559,227	32,004,794
Coal tar (b)	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1880	3	179	65,500	285,200	466,800
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding.	1890	358	5,122	3,263,019	65,961,465	75,042,010
	1880	300	2,716	1,370,699	18,201,302	22,924,894
Coffins and burial cases, trimming and finishing. (a)	1890	1,368	3,234	1,999,153	3,656,859	7,783,140
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods.	1890	194	6,424	3,555,256	5,547,082	12,230,554
	1880	769	4,415	1,895,805	3,776,222	8,157,760
Coke	1890	218	9,159	4,186,264	11,509,737	16,498,345
	1880	149	3,142	1,198,654	2,995,441	5,359,489
Collars and cuffs, paper	1890	3	91	48,637	223,077	301,093
	1880	13	435	151,576	1,166,000	1,582,571
Combs	1890	31	807	433,036	344,120	1,020,835
	1880	38	1,026	374,785	341,719	951,395
Confectionery	1890	2,921	27,211	11,633,448	31,116,629	55,997,101
	1880	1,450	9,801	3,242,852	17,125,775	25,637,033
Cooperage	1890	2,652	24,652	11,665,366	20,636,911	38,617,956
	1880	3,898	25,973	8,992,603	18,441,064	33,714,770
Cordage and twine	1890	150	12,799	4,536,871	24,051,666	33,312,559
	1880	165	5,435	1,558,676	9,330,261	12,492,171
Cordials and sirups	1890	49	387	232,988	1,231,141	1,903,200
	1880	16	81	42,928	210,506	331,233
Cork, cutting	1890	65	2,138	762,518	1,501,902	2,840,359
	1880	46	792	232,846	976,274	1,566,555
Corsets	1890	205	11,370	4,062,815	5,662,140	12,401,575
	1880	113	8,802	1,745,969	3,686,821	6,494,705
Cotton, cleaning and rehandling. (a)	1890	13	210	54,068	415,005	525,595
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton, compressing	1890	52	3,000	1,228,619	254,309	2,624,027
	1880	29	1,008	573,005	326,808	1,271,710
Cotton, ginning (a)	1890	1 637	7,660	781,798	542,481	2,367,450
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton goods	1890	905	221,585	69,489,272	154,912,979	267,981,724
	1880	1,005	c185,472	45,014,419	113,705,537	210,950,383
Cotton ties	1890	3	18	3,150	5,980	11,950
	1880	6	131	38,060	170,198	262,351
Cotton waste (a)	1890	31	329	154,257	1,592,041	1,906,022
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crucibles	1890	10	254	149,210	390,290	726,703
	1880	11	694	284,169	955,841	1,445,041

a No inquiry respecting this industry in 1880.
b In 1890 included with "Chemicals".
c Excludes 2,115 officers and clerks for whom salaries were not reported.

TABLE 2.—MANUFACTURES, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
Cutlery and edge tools	1890	474	9,487	$4,918,152	$3,405,124	$11,110,614
	1880	429	10,519	4,447,349	4,682,222	11,661,370
Dentistry, mechanical	1890	3,214	4,737	3,481,189	1,475,255	7,864,299
	1880	753	541	269,044	455,037	1,860,647
Dentists' materials	1890	24	1,214	867,626	993,855	2,594,888
	1880	20	490	237,729	247,824	860,758
Druggists' preparations, not including prescriptions. (a)	1890	1,805	3,940	1,938,700	2,411,851	6,659,797
	1880					
Drug grinding (a)	1890	13	173	103,594	192,321	436,766
	1880					
Dyeing and cleaning	1890	976	5,189	2,537,556	1,103,556	5,267,819
	1880	303	1,467	511,886	581,880	1,613,943
Dyeing and finishing textiles	1890	248	20,267	9,717,011	12,385,220	28,900,560
	1880	191	16,698	6,474,364	13,661,295	32,297,420
Dyestuffs and extracts	1890	62	2,302	1,289,987	6,500,928	9,292,514
	1880	41	992	512,097	3,918,741	5,253,038
Electrical apparatus and supplies.	1890	189	9,485	5,366,188	8,819,498	19,114,714
	1880	76	1,271	683,164	1,116,470	2,655,038
Electric light and power (b)	1890	144	2,004	1,556,623	1,155,789	4,783,224
	1880	3	229	117,500	150,650	458,400
Electroplating	1890	313	2,162	1,260,475	1,048,057	3,121,642
	1880	221	1,441	620,848	603,588	1,975,700
Emery wheels	1890	17	292	182,600	186,579	726,425
	1880	11	112	58,253	109,952	322,022
Enameled goods	1890	19	391	191,925	118,659	444,942
	1880	3	211	41,926	236,817	321,511
Enameling	1890	27	187	104,672	52,909	181,942
	1880	19	176	56,836	69,562	182,758
Engravers' materials	1890	16	161	97,339	61,985	203,764
	1880	11	70	39,810	26,464	85,764
Engraving and diesinking	1890	382	1,635	1,169,073	434,506	2,187,157
	1880	246	852	419,646	262,828	1,180,165
Engraving, steel, including plate printing.	1890	134	2,560	1,881,583	742,765	3,347,804
	1880	55	1,916	1,951,745	648,994	2,993,616
Engraving, wood	1890	285	1,286	956,366	157,656	1,555,418
	1880	167	509	333,590	68,605	734,728
Envelopes	1890	41	2,501	1,058,550	2,530,793	4,853,680
	1880	12	1,201	344,143	2,346,500	3,000,617
Explosives and fireworks (c)	1890	22	557	213,103	188,938	592,542
	1880	39	735	216,069	840,877	1,391,132
Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified.	1890	377	3,954	1,679,818	1,844,556	4,810,450
	1880	151	2,793	1,036,672	1,065,335	2,817,230
Felt goods	1890	34	2,206	1,041,296	2,809,937	4,654,768
	1880	26	1,524	439,760	2,530,710	3,619,652
Fertilizers	1890	390	10,158	4,671,831	25,113,874	39,180,844
	1880	364	8,598	2,648,422	15,595,078	23,650,795

a No inquiry respecting this industry in 1880.

b The data for "Electric light and power" in 1890 are confined to the state of New York, the District of Columbia, and the city of St. Louis, Mo.

c For 1890 includes only the manufacture of fireworks, "Explosives" being included in other classifications.

TABLE 2.—MANUFACTURES, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
Files	1890	140	2,666	$1,445,941	$1,038,943	$3,179,649
	1880	179	2,508	957,412	787,569	2,486,533
Firearms	1890	34	2,759	1,700,205	485,946	2,922,514
	1880	39	4,862	2,700,281	1,859,026	5,736,936
Fire extinguishers, chemical	1890	9	82	57,878	57,736	195,834
	1880	3	119	84,750	81,840	204,693
Flags and banners	1890	29	364	142,625	195,587	455,849
	1880	11	68	27,375	48,200	119,600
Flavoring extracts	1890	148	769	441,786	1,430,120	2,614,514
	1880	58	374	129,343	796,049	1,195,637
Flax, dressed	1890	6	517	227,123	638,285	981,283
	1880	79	1,019	268,420	818,243	1,310,231
Flouring and grist mill products	1890	18,470	63,481	27,035,742	434,152,290	513,971,474
	1880	24,338	58,407	17,422,316	441,545,225	505,185,712
Food preparations	1890	302	4,152	1,816,835	8,129,925	14,105,485
	1880	109	1,333	318,253	1,604,660	2,493,224
Foundry and machine shop products.	1890	6,475	247,754	148,389,063	171,145,156	412,701,872
	1880	4,958	145,351	65,982,133	103,345,083	214,378,468
Foundry supplies	1890	21	212	152,773	357,874	672,440
	1880	15	74	27,303	132,220	215,650
Fruit jar trimmings	1890	5	552	166,735	275,744	802,237
	1880	1	348	104,501	318,708	485,503
Fruits, fish, oysters, and vegetables, canning and preserving.	1890	1,012	59,597	7,204,604	25,464,739	40,095,450
	1880	411	31,905	2,679,960	12,051,293	17,599,576
Fuel, artificial (*a*)	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1880	1	70	10,000	55,000	102,000
Fur goods (*b*)	1890	484	8,075	4,749,191	11,742,508	20,526,088
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Furnishing goods, men's	1890	586	22,211	7,589,349	15,280,572	29,870,046
	1880	161	11,174	2,644,155	6,503,164	11,506,857
Furniture, chairs	1890	340	13,837	5,737,810	6,572,299	16,866,358
	1880	384	10,575	3,311,286	4,443,438	9,807,823
Furniture, including cabinet-making, repairing and upholstering.	1890	5,633	78,667	43,054,942	48,553,531	118,760,974
	1880	5,624	52,087	21,737,128	35,567,652	75,196,795
Furs, dressed	1890	26	437	287,508	203,199	651,296
	1880	192	4,134	1,389,284	5,338,242	8,238,712
Galvanizing	1890	27	846	473,111	1,940,712	2,957,143
	1880	21	518	244,799	1,103,186	1,884,695
Gas and lamp fixtures	1890	108	5,530	3,592,512	2,208,124	7,825,672
	1880	35	3,069	1,469,287	1,675,875	4,329,656
Gas, illuminating and heating (*c*)	1890	742	14,860	10,642,794	14,037,087	56,987,290
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gas machines and meters	1890	38	1,071	709,520	675,542	1,838,644
	1880	34	853	397,108	636,676	1,334,091
Gas stoves (*b*)	1890	24	1,031	628,773	840,126	2,137,044
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glass	1890	294	45,987	22,118,522	12,140,085	41,051,004
	1880	211	24,177	9,144,100	8,028,021	21,154,571

a See group "All other industries" at end of table.
b Included largely in other classifications in 1880.
c No inquiry respecting this industry in 1880.

TABLE 2.—MANUFACTURES, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
Glass, cutting, staining, and ornamenting.	1890	279	3,794	$2,496,420	$2,188,287	$6,090,378
	1880	170	1,586	706,768	1,156,866	2,535,009
Gloves and mittens	1890	324	8,669	3,109,008	5,021,144	10,103,821
	1880	300	7,097	1,655,095	4,351,469	7,373,605
Glucose	1890	7	1,759	974,406	5,029,131	7,756,686
	1880	7	1,192	605,802	3,044,450	4,551,212
Glue	1890	62	1,836	823,452	2,510,927	4,270,460
	1880	82	1,801	690,018	2,786,342	4,324,072
Gold and silver, leaf and foil	1890	81	1,499	800,796	1,834,716	2,977,791
	1880	60	955	410,647	1,011,792	1,614,040
Gold and silver, reducing and refining, not from the ore.	1890	38	966	771,030	30,005,096	32,035,520
	1880	28	304	178,696	9,128,811	9,548,168
Graphite	1890	3	21	10,442	26,380	54,605
	1880	4	89	35,225	144,100	210,000
Grease and tallow	1890	233	1,787	1,079,284	5,135,901	7,474,911
	1880	156	1,091	556,015	11,779,482	13,730,013
Grindstones	1890	9	132	56,980	34,742	122,240
	1880	14	231	57,040	85,366	184,555
Gunpowder	1890	37	1,730	1,002,694	3,279,004	6,752,343
	1880	33	1,011	510,550	2,053,488	3,348,941
Hairwork	1890	492	1,945	870,601	846,045	2,459,061
	1880	299	1,172	323,315	667,132	1,467,723
Hammocks	1890	6	86	18,359	26,535	60,254
	1880	5	82	17,576	61,830	110,352
Hand knit goods	1890	28	224	61,989	88,280	205,775
	1880	39	1,814	137,720	239,040	446,354
Hand stamps	1890	234	1,068	650,647	432,687	1,583,672
	1880	46	163	82,895	103,648	318,618
Hardware	1890	350	19,671	9,911,486	10,186,442	26,726,463
	1880	492	16,801	6,846,913	10,097,577	22,653,693
Hardware, saddlery	1890	102	3,179	1,547,295	1,624,849	4,118,195
	1880	64	2,815	960,432	1,851,436	3,651,021
Hat and cap materials	1890	73	1,705	844,352	2,059,001	3,465,524
	1880	64	1,215	463,854	1,325,231	2,217,240
Hats and caps, not including wool hats.	1890	705	27,193	14,111,747	16,160,802	37,311,589
	1880	489	17,240	6,635,522	9,341,352	21,303,107
Hay and straw, baling (a)	1890	72	777	149,653	729,195	1,058,142
	1880					
High explosives	1890	32	820	546,816	2,202,719	4,600,273
	1880	21	329	164,864	1,218,061	2,453,088
Hones and whetstones	1890	9	71	27,973	6,322	54,136
	1880	25	225	52,961	92,461	224,130
Hooks and eyes	1890	10	243	148,444	325,615	593,694
	1880	5	228	88,321	214,986	370,078
Horseshoes, factory product (b)	1890	4	493	282,870	519,449	1,110,032
	1880					
Hosiery and knit goods	1890	796	61,209	18,263,272	35,861,585	67,241,013
	1880	359	28,885	6,701,475	15,210,951	29,167,227

a No inquiry respecting this industry in 1880.
b Included largely in other classifications in 1880.

TABLE 2.—MANUFACTURES, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
House furnishing goods, not elsewhere specified.	1890	133	3,667	$1,779,753	$4,832,791	$8,347,285
	1880	48	592	216,890	812,361	1,332,188
Ice, artificial	1890	222	3,265	1,441,187	940,699	4,900,983
	1880	35	447	140,885	158,112	544,763
Ink	1890	73	1,024	757,190	1,664,785	3,504,979
	1880	63	480	230,284	864,765	1,629,413
Instruments, professional and scientific.	1890	233	2,371	1,606,194	698,352	3,271,616
	1880	171	1,090	588,751	444,425	1,639,094
Iron and steel	1890	615	152,535	84,665,506	295,777,843	430,954,348
	1880	1,005	140,978	55,476,785	191,271,150	296,557,685
Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.	1890	82	7,341	3,472,202	6,746,304	12,373,031
	1880	100	5,064	1,981,300	6,097,011	10,073,330
Iron and steel, doors and shutters.	1890	7	53	38,380	29,792	88,515
	1880	6	223	103,260	296,600	495,060
Iron and steel, forgings	1890	90	4,448	2,638,641	4,875,697	9,042,563
	1880	91	3,210	1,329,151	3,960,780	6,492,028
Iron and steel, nails and spikes, cut and wrought, including wire nails.	1890	138	17,116	7,816,994	22,960,737	34,227,517
	1880	62	2,910	1,255,171	3,312,602	5,629,240
Iron and steel, pipe, wrought	1890	22	12,064	5,845,462	25,988,798	37,906,801
	1880	35	5,210	1,788,258	9,480,049	13,292,162
Ironwork, architectural and ornamental.	1890	724	18,672	11,951,457	18,620,510	37,745,294
	1880	220	1,934	844,614	1,699,465	3,410,086
Ivory and bone work	1890	64	1,345	687,360	921,975	1,918,607
	1880	55	1,105	414,701	754,654	1,454,901
Japanning	1890	39	292	156,201	120,184	350,819
	1880	30	183	65,562	63,743	190,080
Jewelry	1890	783	15,761	10,270,393	16,110,219	34,761,458
	1880	739	12,697	6,441,688	10,324,990	22,201,621
Jewelry and instrument cases	1890	76	1,038	587,574	483,441	1,454,053
	1880	17	138	51,000	48,550	131,670
Jute and jute goods	1890	7	1,212	391,586	501,909	1,120,121
	1880	4	525	141,979	447,094	696,982
Kaolin and other earth grinding	1890	95	1,461	744,129	1,330,290	2,846,862
	1880	63	898	310,909	697,006	1,455,757
Kindling wood	1890	136	1,805	772,377	1,187,460	2,401,873
	1880	213	1,443	526,861	1,403,010	2,480,953
Labels and tags	1890	47	710	379,897	402,371	1,048,304
	1880	19	328	149,208	492,655	865,825
Lamps and reflectors	1890	93	2,286	1,320,273	1,542,092	4,039,359
	1880	74	1,730	742,423	1,852,906	3,357,829
Lapidary work	1890	29	129	90,486	124,852	315,604
	1880	55	252	142,075	226,277	544,089
Lard, refined	1890	17	1,018	648,042	12,654,360	15,474,848
	1880	26	1,181	546,258	21,948,826	23,195,702
Lasts	1890	52	774	571,732	331,225	1,239,065
	1880	62	537	308,975	221,905	765,296
Lead, bar, pipe, and sheet	1890	28	780	552,321	6,882,157	8,351,754
	1880	32	571	316,363	4,363,209	5,600,671
Leather board	1890	8	185	92,163	211,936	463,705
	1880	24	379	121,015	400,975	689,200

TABLE 2.—MANUFACTURES, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES. Employés.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
Leather, dressed skins	1890	38	355	$207,724	$724,739	$1,072,755
	1880	202	5,395	2,441,372	11,063,265	15,399,311
Leather goods	1890	139	3,074	1,464,124	2,988,747	5,578,428
	1880	57	1,036	459,318	1,097,373	2,020,343
Leather, morocco (*a*)	1890	121	8,237	4,599,569	18,174,452	26,279,105
	1880					
Leather, patent and enameled	1890	32	2,087	1,352,981	3,932,724	6,502,228
	1880	2	22	12,800	65,136	166,000
Leather, tanned and curried	1890	1,596	34,348	17,825,605	100,114,806	138,282,004
	1880	*b*5,424	34,865	14,049,656	145,255,716	184,699,633
Lightning rods	1890	22	210	132,195	212,789	483,296
	1880	20	168	73,718	526,691	801,192
Lime and cement	1890	873	13,710	5,473,222	5,667,863	15,741,801
	1880	615	5,669	1,579,313	2,649,189	5,772,318
Linen goods	1890	3	583	180,204	268,907	547,273
	1880	5	484	124,046	381,875	602,451
Liquors, distilled	1890	440	5,343	2,814,889	14,909,173	104,197,889
	1880	844	6,502	2,663,907	27,744,245	41,083,663
Liquors, malt	1890	1,248	34,800	28,382,544	64,003,347	182,731,622
	1880	2,191	26,220	12,198,053	56,836,500	101,058,385
Liquors, vinous	1890	236	1,282	480,733	1,318,012	2,846,148
	1880	117	967	216,559	1,340,629	2,169,193
Lithographing and engraving	1890	219	10,590	7,147,174	6,265,464	17,983,157
	1880	167	4,322	2,307,302	2,755,264	6,912,338
Lock and gun smithing	1890	1,308	2,560	1,502,316	822,557	3,153,834
	1880	607	887	368,967	398,642	1,317,810
Looking-glass and picture frames	1890	1,290	9,664	5,257,553	7,069,115	16,376,173
	1880	645	6,183	2,471,105	4,831,218	9,596,219
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts.	1890	21,011	286,197	87,784,433	231,555,618	403,667,575
	1880	25,708	147,956	31,845,974	146,155,385	233,268,729
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.	1890	3,670	86,888	48,970,080	104,926,834	183,681,552
	1880	2,491	37,187	14,431,654	45,268,462	73,424,681
Malt	1890	202	3,694	2,103,200	17,100,074	23,442,559
	1880	216	2,332	1,004,548	14,321,423	18,273,102
Mantels, slate, marble, and marbleized.	1890	90	1,704	1,160,861	1,254,667	3,127,662
	1880	46	725	313,009	476,431	1,033,660
Marble and stone work	1890	3,373	35,989	25,363,521	23,868,904	62,595,762
	1880	2,846	21,471	10,238,885	12,743,345	31,415,150
Masonry, brick and stone	1890	7,715	119,029	77,527,287	96,207,162	204,165,642
	1880	1,591	16,020	6,890,866	10,123,478	20,586,553
Matches	1890	27	1,755	544,211	935,008	2,193,638
	1880	37	2,219	535,911	3,293,562	4,668,446
Mats and matting	1890	24	423	212,481	301,591	608,625
	1880	12	285	125,129	233,707	439,370
Mattresses and spring beds	1890	696	7,337	3,660,297	8,727,380	15,683,932
	1880	357	2,394	868,325	3,116,471	5,288,234

a In 1880 included with "Leather, dressed skins".

b In 1880 an establishment engaged in both tanning and currying made a separate report for each branch of the industry and was counted twice. In 1890 but one report was received for each establishment.

TABLE 2.—MANUFACTURES, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
Millinery and lace goods	1890	278	11,827	$5,452,420	$8,588,342	$18,047,067
	1880	247	6,555	1,661,044	6,142,091	9,577,840
Millinery, custom work (*a*)	1890	5,990	23,976	8,945,139	18,756,776	36,983,082
	1880					
Millstones	1890	4	28	17,864	18,294	47,152
	1880	16	174	96,534	172,725	355,519
Mineral and soda waters	1890	1,377	7,717	4,206,868	4,562,803	14,353,745
	1880	512	2,726	1,065,633	2,117,764	4,741,709
Mirrors	1890	45	1,542	1,033,235	3,274,131	6,000,533
	1880	7	77	42,900	212,500	304,000
Mixed textiles (*b*)	1890					
	1880	470	43,373	13,316,753	37,227,741	66,221,703
Models and patterns	1890	449	2,010	1,427,861	440,576	2,523,395
	1880	230	739	389,837	168,696	908,830
Mucilage and paste	1890	55	404	199,411	755,034	1,276,611
	1880	4	9	3,090	8,770	16,700
Musical instruments and materials, not specified.	1890	293	1,382	862,177	510,664	1,888,613
	1880	84	573	293,062	385,776	853,746
Musical instruments, organs and materials.	1890	145	4,989	3,096,477	3,454,720	9,213,188
	1880	171	4,202	2,142,539	2,092,332	6,136,472
Musical instruments, pianos and materials.	1890	236	13,057	9,347,729	10,470,779	25,766,368
	1880	174	6,575	4,063,193	5,283,119	12,264,521
Needles and pins	1890	45	1,680	728,002	450,442	1,515,865
	1880	40	1,077	392,214	591,013	1,378,023
Nets and seines	1890	22	650	217,985	634,634	1,002,196
	1880	13	210	54,112	180,215	291,765
Oakum (*c*)	1890	7	151	57,116	231,733	363,400
	1880					
Oil, castor	1890	7	101	70,131	431,231	573,363
	1880	8	103	44,714	384,890	653,500
Oil, cottonseed and cake	1890	119	6,301	1,907,827	14,363,126	19,335,947
	1880	45	3,319	880,836	5,091,251	7,690,921
Oil, essential	1890	67	220	37,492	129,735	255,847
	1880	124	278	24,030	125,167	248,858
Oil, illuminating, not including petroleum, refining.	1890	5	66	54,418	442,338	599,720
	1880	7	50	20,950	414,600	510,000
Oil, lard	1890	7	120	82,232	920,650	1,181,613
	1880	28	432	161,672	4,184,450	4,721,066
Oil, linseed	1890	62	2,073	1,286,062	19,374,543	23,534,306
	1880	81	1,416	681,677	12,874,294	15,393,812
Oil, lubricating	1890	124	1,072	876,479	4,961,184	8,656,530
	1880	51	413	208,145	2,129,589	2,925,501
Oil, neat's foot (*b*)	1890					
	1880	15	50	16,554	210,524	259,086
Oil, resin	1890	8	117	82,652	535,320	738,689
	1880	3	23	14,590	189,622	238,471
Oilcloth, enameled	1890	9	367	212,461	983,518	1,603,265
	1880	4	258	116,627	864,200	1,062,000

a No inquiry respecting this industry in 1880.
b Included in other classifications in 1890.
c Included largely in other classifications in 1880.

TABLE 2.—MANUFACTURES, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
Oilcloth, floor	1890	19	1,583	$837,969	$2,380,295	$3,877,832
	1880	25	1,735	733,235	3,118,708	4,752,587
Oleomargarine	1890	12	328	245,890	2,175,264	2,988,525
	1880	15	599	212,952	5,486,141	6,892,939
Optical goods	1890	191	2,844	1,300,452	1,324,305	3,505,973
	1880	62	1,088	450,897	417,472	1,182,142
Ordnance and ordnance stores (a)	1890	4	1,459	1,099,306	743,348	2,424,082
	1880					
Painting and paper hanging	1890	10,043	56,281	37,722,550	23,110,359	74,067,998
	1880	3,968	17,711	7,920,866	8,762,780	22,457,560
Paints	1890	382	8,737	5,005,626	24,930,532	40,438,171
	1880	244	4,480	2,132,255	17,062,552	23,390,767
Paper	1890	567	29,568	13,746,584	42,223,314	74,309,388
	1880	692	24,422	8,525,355	33,951,297	55,109,914
Paper goods, not elsewhere specified. (a)	1890	66	1,647	765,181	2,627,454	4,179,235
	1880					
Paper hangings	1890	27	2,814	1,474,788	3,572,027	7,431,726
	1880	25	2,487	874,921	3,629,222	6,267,203
Paper patterns	1890	27	448	153,738	85,269	377,456
	1880	4	97	40,538	44,000	512,550
Patent medicines and compounds	1890	1,127	9,390	5,094,202	11,030,916	32,620,182
	1880	563	4,025	1,651,596	6,704,729	14,082,494
Paving and paving materials	1890	704	22,730	10,450,970	13,891,005	30,644,072
	1880	46	757	244,339	576,301	1,024,243
Pencil cases (a)	1890	6	89	60,088	59,491	164,450
	1880					
Pencils, lead	1890	5	1,452	580,750	796,378	1,687,563
	1880	4	399	102,233	97,344	279,427
Pens, fountain and stylographic. (a)	1890	15	176	102,799	123,214	351,775
	1880					
Pens, gold	1890	18	363	200,069	235,628	718,670
	1880	16	264	172,207	190,906	533,061
Pens, steel	1890	3	511	152,175	56,630	268,250
	1880	3	280	88,500	38,950	164,000
Perfumery and cosmetics	1890	157	1,755	877,679	2,128,420	4,630,141
	1880	67	741	238,259	1,201,409	2,283,004
Petroleum, refining (b)	1890	94	12,471	6,989,478	67,918,723	85,001,198
	1880					
Photographic apparatus	1890	25	549	308,939	164,620	624,342
	1880	10	104	41,314	40,658	101,305
Photographic materials	1890	45	899	538,266	1,107,269	2,121,387
	1880	5	63	25,310	89,900	142,000
Photography	1890	3,105	10,432	6,405,871	3,892,196	15,488,324
	1880	1,287	3,977	1,751,118	1,671,455	5,935,311
Photolithographing and engraving. (a)	1890	89	1,352	988,898	541,395	2,071,580
	1880					
Pickles, preserves, and sauces	1890	316	4,252	1,767,319	5,328,541	9,790,855
	1880	109	930	259,451	1,472,639	2,407,342

a Included largely in other classifications in 1880.
b In 1880 petroleum, refining, formed part of a separate report and was not included in the general statistics of manufactures.

TABLE 2.—MANUFACTURES, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
Pipes, tobacco	1890	69	1,345	$730,996	$626,668	$1,881,262
	1880	37	645	226,306	209,518	628,688
Plated and britannia ware	1890	68	6,919	3,775,305	4,647,890	11,502,966
	1880	55	4,675	2,453,361	4,100,116	8,590,181
Plumbers' supplies (a)	1890	122	5,485	3,204,214	5,853,709	11,960,464
	1880					
Plumbing and gas fitting	1890	5,327	42,513	28,762,611	37,735,671	80,905,925
	1880	2,161	9,684	4,770,389	9,095,308	18,133,250
Pocketbooks	1890	62	1,348	661,992	968,948	2,165,462
	1880	53	1,413	484,947	930,033	1,769,036
Postal cards (b)	1890					
	1880	1	28	10,000	200,000	190,000
Printing and publishing	1890	16,566	165,227	105,083,075	68,858,915	275,452,515
	1880	3,467	58,478	30,531,657	32,460,395	90,789,341
Printing materials	1890	64	866	486,106	567,638	1,459,434
	1880	27	191	98,878	190,353	421,316
Pulp goods (a)	1890	9	276	139,034	122,851	352,582
	1880					
Pulp, wood	1890	82	2,830	1,228,901	2,005,166	4,627,796
	1880	50	1,209	444,778	910,835	2,256,916
Pulp from fiber, other than wood. (a)	1890	7	168	93,256	126,902	524,243
	1880					
Pumps, not including steam pumps.	1890	256	2,140	1,145,145	1,681,275	4,103,410
	1880	411	1,731	652,749	2,038,634	3,044,631
Racking hose (c)	1890					
	1880	1	2	1,200	1,350	5,512
Refrigerators	1890	82	2,373	1,252,765	2,377,958	4,513,616
	1880	71	1,053	423,680	881,842	1,739,731
Regalia and society banners and emblems.	1890	137	2,379	1,044,722	1,246,906	3,203,890
	1880	47	589	174,097	429,227	815,638
Registers, car fare	1890	7	101	64,074	32,618	141,320
	1880	1	7	4,876	870	6,600
Registers, cash (a)	1890	5	742	434,140	222,576	1,281,500
	1880					
Rice, cleaning and polishing	1890	22	743	319,593	5,601,206	6,693,196
	1880	22	516	110,467	2,666,497	3,133,324
Roofing and roofing materials	1890	2,140	13,333	8,558,026	14,712,379	29,412,813
	1880	493	3,082	1,411,133	3,382,354	6,227,284
Rubber and elastic goods	1890	139	9,802	4,510,266	11,113,528	18,708,917
	1880	90	6,268	2,295,972	9,249,967	13,751,724
Rubber, vulcanized (c)	1890					
	1880	3	495	154,700	391,200	767,200
Rules, ivory and wood	1890	16	163	74,127	34,325	154,173
	1880	6	56	19,974	16,075	66,200
Saddlery and harness	1890	7,931	30,326	16,030,845	24,674,225	52,970,801
	1880	7,999	21,446	7,997,752	19,968,716	38,081,643
Safes and vaults	1890	39	4,131	2,394,825	2,035,313	6,641,844
	1880	40	2,206	1,096,504	1,431,083	3,352,396

a Included largely in other classifications in 1880.
b Included in other classifications in 1890.
c See group "All other industries" at end of table.

TABLE 2.—MANUFACTURES, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
Salt	1890	200	4,455	$1,782,491	$1,826,770	$5,484,618
	1880	268	4,289	1,260,023	2,074,049	4,829,566
Salt, ground (*a*)	1890					
	1880	8	204	44,097	280,693	361,656
Sand and emery paper and cloth	1890	9	253	156,489	781,505	1,249,647
	1880	6	82	30,970	148,477	262,374
Saws	1890	95	2,943	1,859,694	2,346,401	5,572,992
	1880	89	2,566	1,226,370	1,744,083	3,943,105
Scales and balances	1890	76	1,500	837,575	867,955	2,322,744
	1880	64	1,554	782,019	654,711	3,252,469
Screws	1890	27	2,764	1,160,408	1,232,377	3,509,986
	1880	20	1,585	456,542	935,800	2,184,532
Sewing machine cases	1890	7	1,842	886,725	990,439	2,249,551
	1880	18	1,822	683,338	1,239,400	2,064,837
Sewing machine repairing (*b*)	1890	166	335	201,066	86,816	385,941
	1880					
Sewing machines and attachments	1890	59	9,121	5,170,555	3,502,173	12,823,147
	1880	106	9,553	4,636,099	4,829,106	13,863,188
Shingles, split (*c*)	1890					
	1880	45	193	11,394	20,470	47,062
Shipbuilding	1890	1,010	25,934	16,028,847	16,925,109	40,342,115
	1880	2,188	21,345	12,713,813	19,736,358	36,800,227
Shirts	1890	869	32,750	10,704,603	15,704,353	33,638,593
	1880	549	25,687	5,403,696	11,306,444	20,130,031
Shoddy	1890	94	2,299	856,582	6,003,035	7,887,000
	1880	73	1,282	400,326	3,366,650	4,989,615
Show cases	1890	99	1,500	876,150	1,077,345	2,569,557
	1880	93	692	329,230	519,585	1,172,172
Silk and silk goods	1890	472	50,913	19,680,318	51,004,425	87,298,454
	1880	382	31,337	9,146,705	22,467,701	41,033,045
Silversmithing	1890	24	314	253,052	204,237	621,567
	1880	38	131	76,640	102,058	263,931
Silverware	1890	30	2,306	1,618,429	2,129,344	5,613,737
	1880	39	1,029	675,943	1,028,502	2,253,630
Slaughtering and meat packing, not including retail butchering establishments.	1890	1,367	49,052	29,403,249	482,897,381	564,667,035
	1880	872	27,297	10,508,530	267,738,902	303,562,413
Smelting and refining	1890	50	1,765	1,122,353	25,285,191	28,188,856
	1880	4	311	158,300	8,171,900	8,411,100
Soap and candles	1890	573	9,305	4,951,648	28,687,412	43,600,285
	1880	629	5,289	2,219,513	19,907,444	26,552,627
Soda water apparatus	1890	12	993	728,121	1,016,202	2,711,879
	1880	8	332	169,235	565,538	1,075,569
Sporting goods	1890	136	2,199	881,970	1,119,806	2,709,449
	1880	86	1,401	411,854	692,616	1,556,258
Springs, steel, car and carriage	1890	57	1,892	1,174,770	2,219,408	4,331,571
	1880	59	1,530	699,412	2,346,818	3,054,862
Stamped ware	1890	99	7,075	3,092,872	5,229,888	10,475,271
	1880	26	2,382	868,043	2,104,141	3,512,423

a In 1890 included with "Salt".
b Included largely in other classifications in 1880.
c In 1890 included with "Timber products, not manufactured at mill".

TABLE 2.—MANUFACTURES, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
Starch	1890	80	3,121	$1,189,017	$5,153,677	$8,934,517
	1880	139	3,119	919,197	4,911,060	7,477,742
Stationery goods, not elsewhere specified.	1890	260	4,790	2,268,409	5,268,761	9,292,017
	1880	159	3,117	1,159,893	3,501,426	5,898,322
Steam fittings and heating apparatus.	1890	217	11,779	7,594,395	10,628,314	23,147,434
	1880	95	2,474	1,305,739	2,857,000	5,127,842
Steam packing (*a*)	1890	34	418	229,174	357,819	1,063,372
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stencils and brands	1890	106	499	345,377	167,590	732,611
	1880	104	305	139,630	114,554	472,514
Stereotyping and electrotyping	1890	81	1,475	1,068,991	560,744	2,183,909
	1880	45	642	312,208	200,491	724,089
Straw goods, not elsewhere specified.	1890	6	433	120,388	134,945	329,987
	1880	77	10,948	2,556,197	5,455,559	9,345,759
Sugar and molasses, beet (*b*)	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1880	4	350	62,271	186,128	282,572
Sugar and molasses, refining	1890	393	7,529	2,815,275	107,758,811	123,118,259
	1880	49	5,857	2,875,032	144,098,499	155,484,915
Surgical appliances	1890	155	912	549,318	524,488	1,650,033
	1880	71	477	265,372	286,720	906,303
Tar and turpentine	1890	670	15,315	2,933,491	2,874,693	8,077,379
	1880	508	10,535	1,623,061	2,324,637	5,876,983
Taxidermy	1890	63	155	102,237	37,727	231,773
	1880	16	150	22,000	21,850	82,500
Teasels (*c*)	1890	5	72	21,584	50,362	84,700
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thread, linen (*b*)	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1880	1	930	260,000	750,000	1,200,000
Timber products, not manufactured at mill. (*a*)	1890	1,606	46,142	11,353,608	11,006,678	34,289,807
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.	1890	7,062	38,442	21,036,375	31,217,522	66,653,746
	1880	7,693	27,116	11,243,276	26,460,228	50,183,811
Tinfoil (*b*)	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1880	4	186	100,673	198,942	416,849
Tobacco, chewing, smoking, and snuff.	1890	395	31,267	8,568,071	29,192,249	65,843,587
	1880	477	32,756	6,419,024	34,397,072	52,793,056
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	1890	10,956	98,156	44,767,989	50,298,960	129,693,275
	1880	7,145	53,207	18,404,562	29,577,833	63,979,575
Tobacco, stemming and rehandling.	1890	292	6,504	1,455,946	12,813,108	16,209,761
	1880	52	1,534	170,871	1,409,502	1,897,535
Tools, not elsewhere specified	1890	462	7,095	4,144,838	3,517,269	10,528,025
	1880	145	3,151	1,489,531	1,532,556	4,236,568
Toys and games	1890	139	3,440	1,346,850	1,453,738	3,749,755
	1880	106	2,196	512,786	595,833	1,562,513
Trunks and valises	1890	395	6,785	3,513,749	4,703,982	10,821,621
	1880	265	4,534	1,786,586	3,910,133	7,252,470
Type founding	1890	38	2,172	1,401,749	1,434,092	3,916,904
	1880	48	1,986	958,693	660,748	2,330,298

a Included largely in other classifications in 1880.
b See group "All other industries" at end of table.
c No reports received for this industry in 1880.

TABLE 2.—MANUFACTURES, BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
Typewriters and supplies (*a*)	1890	30	1,735	$1,078,203	$632,723	$3,630,126
	1880					
Umbrellas and canes	1890	435	6,863	3,204,797	7,562,921	13,771,927
	1880	172	3,008	1,158,682	4,592,777	6,917,463
Upholstery materials	1890	152	3,479	1,454,062	3,013,253	5,733,930
	1880	79	1,477	523,417	1,023,154	1,857,705
Varnish	1890	140	1,851	1,749,061	7,805,663	13,795,510
	1880	81	573	366,716	3,699,684	5,721,174
Vault lights and ventilators	1890	15	205	160,594	185,529	455,413
	1880	12	115	66,204	108,981	273,395
Veneering (*b*)	1890					
	1880	5	141	35,730	137,082	292,265
Vinegar and cider	1890	694	3,388	1,149,069	3,268,455	6,649,360
	1880	306	1,257	413,451	1,888,173	3,418,038
Washing machines and clothes wringers.	1890	163	1,239	589,523	1,354,550	2,489,175
	1880	61	476	176,287	587,643	1,182,714
Watch and clock materials	1890	32	563	292,497	314,674	787,310
	1880	20	278	86,050	130,315	300,195
Watch cases	1890	45	3,869	2,116,286	5,022,455	8,618,479
	1880	27	1,758	973,041	2,812,922	4,589,314
Watch, clock, and jewelry repairing.	1890	4,502	8,647	5,516,595	2,225,888	10,704,477
	1880	1,202	1,657	866,996	763,249	2,712,819
Watches	1890	10	6,675	3,688,927	995,740	6,051,066
	1880	11	3,346	1,712,276	982,224	3,271,244
Whalebone and rattan	1890	9	70	53,713	555,173	682,977
	1880	12	175	75,003	371,450	526,777
Wheelbarrows	1890	26	620	297,508	637,720	1,185,565
	1880	22	230	72,489	101,853	227,302
Whips	1890	81	1,087	544,522	821,614	2,153,818
	1880	88	1,056	415,007	701,225	1,698,633
Windmills	1890	77	1,295	691,583	1,123,947	2,475,050
	1880	69	596	244,197	523,594	1,010,542
Window shades	1890	182	2,399	1,437,771	5,341,874	9,232,609
	1880	131	1,279	479,133	1,635,700	2,826,518
Wire	1890	24	7,804	4,183,802	15,038,540	22,012,834
	1880	40	6,160	1,982,731	7,034,065	10,836,605
Wirework, including wire rope and cable.	1890	569	7,917	3,983,209	8,325,435	15,552,857
	1880	305	4,459	1,708,165	5,410,084	9,127,818
Wood, preserving	1890	4	95	42,009	50,697	143,475
	1880	2	36	14,717	62,700	101,110
Wood, turned and carved	1890	872	8,430	4,226,923	3,947,227	10,939,647
	1880	916	7,240	2,585,578	3,637,950	8,426,817
Woodenware, not elsewhere specified.	1890	167	3,101	1,237,334	1,498,773	3,597,602
	1880	287	5,033	1,539,571	2,035,720	5,235,474
Wool hats	1890	32	3,592	1,363,944	2,802,041	5,329,921
	1880	43	5,470	1,893,215	4,785,774	8,516,569
Woolen goods	1890	1,311	79,351	28,478,931	82,270,335	133,577,977
	1880	1,990	86,504	25,836,392	100,845,611	160,606,721
Worsted goods	1890	143	43,593	15,880,183	50,700,769	79,194,632
	1880	76	18,803	5,663,027	22,013,628	33,549,942
Zinc	1890	8	1,082	653,096	2,005,682	2,976,730
	1880	16	1,298	666,970	1,771,055	2,725,165
All other industries (*c*)	1890	12	1,748	622,080	1,773,808	3,142,145
	1880					

a No reports received for this industry in 1880.
b Included in other classifications in 1890.
c Embraces fuel, artificial, 2; phonographs and graphophones, 2; rocking hose, 1; rubber, vulcanized, 1; sugar and molasses, beet, 2; thread, linen, 2; tinfoil, 2.

TABLE 3.—MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1880 AND 1890.

[The classifications of industries in 1880 and 1890 are not identical, some classes shown in 1880 were subdivided, some consolidated, and the phraseology of others changed in 1890. In this table, when possible, the necessary combinations and changes have been made to compare similar classes.]

ALABAMA.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
All industries	1890	2,977	33,821	$12,676,020	$28,432,281	$51,226,605
	1880	2,070	10,019	2,500,504	8,545,520	13,565,504
Coke	1890	19	1,128	436,948	1,810,274	2,474,377
	1880	4	64	38,500	76,618	148,026
Cotton goods	1890	13	2,137	447,173	1,459,048	2,190,771
	1880	18	1,642	283,198	848,511	1,352,099
Flouring and grist mill products	1890	702	1,442	266,459	2,471,828	3,060,452
	1880	807	1,366	211,243	3,787,711	4,315,174
Foundry and machine shop products.	1890	41	1,551	844,944	817,023	2,195,913
	1880	18	255	101,869	107,605	293,091
Iron and steel	1890	35	5,878	2,522,008	7,425,344	12,544,227
	1880	14	1,626	571,713	601,073	1,452,856
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts.	1890	437	6,123	1,836,721	4,481,362	8,135,996
	1880	354	1,647	424,156	1,608,635	2,649,634
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.	1890	47	714	344,614	645,583	1,228,287
	1880	13	117	35,790	94,909	161,900
Oil, cottonseed and cake	1890	9	533	133,348	945,069	1,203,989
	1880	2	150	42,500	158,000	247,982
Printing and publishing	1890	147	860	509,413	256,070	1,122,543
	1880	19	91	40,920	65,546	141,175
All other industries	1890	1,527	13,455	5,334,401	8,120,080	17,070,050
	1880	821	3,061	750,615	1 196,912	2,802,967

ALASKA.

Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts. (a)	1890	10	86	22,173	30,198	58,440
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a This is the only industry reported in 1890; no reports received in 1880.

ARIZONA.

All industries	1890	76	528	358,127	353,814	947,547
	1880	66	220	111,180	380,023	618,365
Flouring and grist mill products	1890	5	21	11,625	39,555	67,779
	1880	8	27	9,615	141,103	165,357
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts.	1890	4	97	58,150	126,765	248,790
	1880	13	79	33,375	131,786	215,918
Printing and publishing (a)	1890	21	124	83,091	26,557	154,590
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other industries	1890	46	286	205,261	160,937	476,388
	1880	45	114	68,190	107,134	237,090

a No reports received for this industry in 1880.

TABLE 3.—MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

ARKANSAS.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES. Employés.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
All industries	1890	2,073	15,972	$5,749,888	$12,397,261	$22,659,179
	1880	1,202	4,557	925,358	4,392,080	6,756,159
Brick and tile	1890	48	709	167,675	100,107	484,885
	1880	32	375	53,775	36,000	117,570
Cotton, compressing (*a*)	1890	4	127	44,249	71,155	156,003
	1880					
Cotton, ginning (*b*)	1890	137	645	63,008	30,725	153,226
	1880					
Flouring and grist mill products	1890	376	992	169,790	2,041,587	2,498,168
	1880	350	744	97,614	1,979,317	2,249,289
Foundry and machine shop products	1890	18	271	178,255	87,139	376,150
	1880	12	109	43,725	52,400	152,509
Ice, artificial	1890	5	81	33,882	31,887	163,040
	1880	1	5	5,000	5,500	12,000
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts	1890	523	6,712	2,008,870	4,783,378	8,800,017
	1880	319	1,744	237,394	1,070,395	1,783,848
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds	1890	38	719	348,986	1,219,151	1,761,932
	1880	3	19	5,300	20,885	33,189
Oil, cottonseed and cake	1890	8	536	196,767	1,319,639	1,881,668
	1880	4	237	79,400	378,000	500,000
Printing and publishing	1890	151	660	347,331	195,706	816,208
	1880	6	59	23,530	15,750	77,800
All other industries	1890	765	4,520	2,131,075	2,517,387	5,567,882
	1880	475	1,265	379,620	833,233	1,730,252

a No reports received for this industry in 1880. *b* No inquiry respecting this industry in 1880.

CALIFORNIA.

All industries	1890	7,923	83,642	51,538,780	120,243,683	213,403,906
	1880	5,885	43,693	21,065,905	72,607,709	116,218,973
Boots and shoes, factory product	1890	56	2,472	1,261,919	1,524,272	3,395,043
	1880	81	2,499	1,064,938	2,022,487	3,649,551
Clothing, women's, factory product	1890	78	1,218	480,773	952,751	1,751,433
	1880	29	675	221,267	666,232	1,152,000
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding	1890	22	318	237,066	2,183,127	2,786,521
	1880	28	246	113,032	1,123,153	1,424,878
Flouring and grist mill products	1890	101	1,044	817,691	12,047,810	14,200,526
	1880	150	888	514,602	11,067,847	12,701,477
Foundry and machine shop products	1890	154	3,502	2,944,129	3,315,069	7,767,780
	1880	105	2,384	1,528,523	2,403,229	4,797,232
Fruits, fish, oysters, and vegetables, canning and preserving	1890	64	5,871	853,169	3,908,798	6,255,560
	1880	12	1,173	291,413	832,952	1,389,798
Furnishing goods, men's	1890	47	1,136	487,149	1,553,114	2,457,201
	1880	12	310	126,265	509,540	744,245
High explosives	1890	4	311	208,390	978,100	2,523,770
	1880	7	190	86,506	780,416	1,765,868
Iron and steel	1890	3	925	585,909	1,363,361	2,281,402
	1880	1	319	177,722	535,500	780,000

TABLE 3.—MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

CALIFORNIA—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
Leather, tanned and curried	1890	62	1,193	$826,331	$4,165,410	$5,729,278
	1880	a140	858	476,646	4,429,284	5,740,573
Liquors, malt	1890	65	804	722,616	1,179,897	3,628,236
	1880	185	1,201	570,624	2,144,119	3,862,431
Liquors, vinous	1890	128	856	290,430	840,222	1,738,863
	1880	45	409	72,307	292,075	622,087
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts.	1890	221	4,588	1,994,565	4,356,045	8,453,964
	1880	251	3,434	1,095,736	2,242,503	4,428,950
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.	1890	120	2,350	1,778,584	2,355,575	4,941,466
	1880	59	1,175	607,408	1,361,694	2,391,661
Shipbuilding	1890	33	1,792	1,468,989	1,295,562	3,547,331
	1880	62	534	589,564	959,349	1,797,639
Shirts	1890	54	1,191	519,644	1,015,628	1,885,578
	1880	26	356	85,338	154,990	304,850
Slaughtering and meat packing, not including retail butchering.	1890	70	633	555,499	8,151,904	9,901,662
	1880	51	487	341,488	6,149,623	7,953,914
Sugar and molasses, refining	1890	3	751	538,648	20,822,965	22,673,850
	1880	2	280	190,000	5,517,000	5,932,000
All other industries	1890	6,638	52,687	34,907,339	48,233,983	107,484,738
	1880	4,639	26,275	12,912,526	29,421,716	54,779,219

a In 1880 an establishment engaged in both tanning and currying made a separate report for each branch of the industry and was counted twice. In 1890 but one report was received for each establishment.

COLORADO.

All industries	1890	1,518	17,067	12,285,734	20,848,516	42,480,205
	1880	599	5,074	2,314,427	8,806,762	14,260,159
Brick and tile	1890	83	2,254	1,099,513	306,933	2,023,076
	1880	46	830	267,410	194,003	605,028
Clothing, women's, factory product	1890	4	350	169,666	260,162	642,760
	1880	3	135	60,200	92,150	176,500
Coke	1890	7	253	166,735	408,183	673,479
	1880	1	75	13,500	30,100	90,000
Confectionery	1890	14	185	122,387	251,729	549,760
	1880	6	28	17,250	20,700	49,550
Flouring and grist mill products	1890	33	291	199,780	3,155,919	3,898,166
	1880	34	193	94,351	2,126,522	2,534,644
Foundry and machine shop products	1890	31	824	686,007	705,030	1,792,619
	1880	17	342	226,020	564,330	1,037,522
Liquors, malt	1890	11	269	284,687	555,149	1,601,168
	1880	23	139	62,096	230,695	418,902
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts.	1890	109	904	323,413	609,693	1,172,190
	1880	96	877	112,931	700,294	1,051,295
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.	1890	18	1,094	846,370	2,602,021	4,318,462
	1880	6	313	191,500	1,347,000	1,850,000
Paints (a)	1890	4	44	34,828	382,948	489,620
	1880					
Printing and publishing	1890	187	1,429	1,236,539	579,013	2,641,174
	1880	5	188	135,570	95,750	307,500
All other industries	1890	1,017	9,179	7,115,509	11,031,736	22,677,731
	1880	362	1,954	1,133,599	3,405,218	6,133,218

a No reports received for this industry in 1880.

TABLE 3.—MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

CONNECTICUT.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
All industries	1890	6,822	149,989	$75,990,606	$123,188,089	$248,286,364
	1880	4,468	112,915	43,501,518	102,183,341	185,697,211
Ammunition	1890	4	1,468	711,506	820,252	3,838,774
	1880	3	871	303,519	1,108,852	1,706,852
Boots and shoes, factory product	1890	20	1,061	529,467	750,140	1,535,125
	1880	26	1,412	529,058	1,335,397	2,211,385
Boxes, fancy and paper	1890	40	1,450	519,514	546,898	1,303,279
	1880	34	972	265,737	389,788	840,645
Brass (a)	1890	4	753	390,925	1,522,845	2,224,069
	1880					
Brass and copper, rolled	1890	5	1,649	881,123	2,605,631	4,169,936
	1880	15	4,226	2,137,674	7,041,091	10,985,471
Brass castings and brass finishing	1890	25	3,405	1,801,552	4,237,237	7,428,011
	1880	17	668	289,445	572,722	1,077,700
Brassware	1890	23	5,905	3,017,659	5,983,668	10,711,945
	1880	10	931	348,682	684,475	1,134,884
Carriage and wagon materials	1890	43	855	516,295	447,980	1,254,109
	1880	52	488	244,714	346,288	824,611
Clocks	1890	9	2,840	1,462,140	1,087,327	3,117,186
	1880	15	2,576	1,206,073	1,386,361	3,016,717
Corsets	1890	18	4,958	1,877,895	3,699,618	6,274,867
	1880	22	4,374	827,409	1,949,159	3,322,259
Cotton goods	1890	65	18,411	4,524,483	8,215,751	15,409,476
	1880	97	14,938	3,756,017	8,757,022	17,050,126
Cutlery and edge tools	1890	48	2,285	1,269,574	956,606	2,895,396
	1880	54	2,659	1,232,013	907,147	2,704,708
Dyestuffs and extracts	1890	3	392	244,278	1,378,633	1,882,700
	1880	4	232	144,900	1,294,140	1,580,900
Firearms	1890	8	1,198	784,217	159,396	1,126,075
	1880	12	2,389	1,309,367	753,396	2,470,398
Flouring and grist mill products	1890	177	450	225,562	2,387,155	2,904,244
	1880	234	361	117,723	2,540,908	2,964,134
Foundry and machine shop products	1890	193	9,156	5,693,719	4,874,852	13,314,156
	1880	146	4,781	2,313,379	2,812,902	6,339,599
Hardware	1890	70	8,507	4,419,159	4,497,986	11,985,932
	1880	93	8,244	3,569,494	4,410,709	10,374,293
Hat and cap materials	1890	18	632	303,203	725,412	1,189,464
	1880	10	416	140,809	501,403	753,551
Hats and caps, not including wool hats.	1890	50	6,188	3,284,869	3,084,118	7,527,017
	1880	33	3,185	1,423,981	1,949,520	4,497,993
Hosiery and knit goods	1890	27	3,134	1,073,135	2,029,921	3,771,567
	1880	14	2,211	664,288	1,013,949	2,432,271
House furnishing goods, not elsewhere specified.	1890	7	774	356,803	1,558,623	2,621,059
	1880	3	25	13,886	30,000	55,000
Iron and steel	1890	13	690	418,189	1,324,678	2,087,618
	1880	19	685	331,184	1,341,225	1,998,636
Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.	1890	10	929	490,219	544,938	1,297,224
	1880	17	961	427,013	936,050	1,662,131

a Included largely in other classifications in 1880.

TABLE 3.—MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued

CONNECTICUT—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
Liquors, malt	1890	16	248	$213,613	$584,390	$1,455,350
	1880	19	114	55,484	315,702	533,753
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts.	1890	157	754	269,788	741,942	1,236,736
	1880	200	707	178,336	641,569	1,076,455
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.	1890	50	1,135	715,967	1,671,087	2,886,459
	1880	40	596	246,403	651,322	1,040,876
Musical instruments, pianos, and materials.	1890	5	894	522,342	860,129	1,557,993
	1880	3	302	142,057	182,018	386,583
Paper	1890	42	1,464	725,214	2,914,680	3,556,257
	1880	65	1,702	656,000	2,761,316	4,337,550
Plated and britannia ware	1890	21	4,320	2,340,364	3,791,944	7,569,920
	1880	22	2,903	1,636,097	2,878,792	6,080,076
Rubber and elastic goods	1890	16	2,327	1,011,815	2,093,148	3,476,308
	1880	12	622	233,445	1,203,661	1,710,761
Sewing machines and attachments	1890	5	1,311	728,854	542,385	1,646,184
	1880	5	2,088	1,158,000	802,960	2,069,741
Shipbuilding	1890	29	652	376,122	535,093	1,053,301
	1880	94	500	256,849	430,425	767,660
Silk and silk goods	1890	35	5,081	2,006,804	6,201,876	9,788,951
	1880	28	3,428	1,026,530	3,311,206	5,881,000
Slaughtering and meat packing, not including retail butchering.	1890	20	444	249,954	3,470,351	4,213,528
	1880	12	423	206,859	4,189,151	4,669,540
Steam fittings and heating apparatus	1890	10	1,306	905,422	835,457	1,996,520
	1880	8	352	201,492	410,351	757,422
Tools, not elsewhere specified	1890	24	765	461,768	371,712	1,270,130
	1880	25	1,007	500,710	673,660	1,631,295
Woolen goods	1890	55	5,173	2,035,462	5,753,095	9,082,493
	1880	78	6,956	2,342,935	10,176,987	16,892,284
Worsted goods	1890	10	2,261	875,372	2,814,188	4,651,402
	1880	3	490	172,256	1,258,655	1,597,227
All other industries	1890	5,447	49,690	27,756,259	38,562,544	83,121,426
	1880	2,864	33,120	12,897,605	30,233,073	56,370,562

DAKOTA.

[North and South Dakota separate and combined for 1890.]

All industries	1890	881	4,269	2,101,299	6,611,001	10,710,855
	1880	251	868	339,375	1,523,761	2,373,970
North Dakota	1890	382	1,847	1,002,881	3,087,161	5,028,107
South Dakota	1890	499	2,422	1,098,418	3,523,840	5,682,748
Brick and tile	1890	17	299	68,442	24,218	180,425
	1880	14	108	33,622	16,366	66,685
North Dakota	1890	6	80	18,495	6,595	45,775
South Dakota	1890	11	219	49,947	17,623	134,650
Cheese, butter, and condensed milk	1880	26	86	22,022	143,085	186,024
	1880	4	3	210	1,002	2,260
North Dakota	1890	10	26	7,413	67,528	85,140
South Dakota	1890	16	60	14,609	76,157	100,884

TABLE 3.—MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

DAKOTA—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employes.	Wages.		
Flouring and grist mill products	1890	97	600	$318,650	$4,460,727	$5,417,899
	1880	30	86	37,372	842,298	1,040,958
North Dakota	1890	35	275	151,650	2,152,006	2,624,198
South Dakota	1890	62	325	167,000	2,308,721	2,793,701
Foundry and machine shop products.	1890	10	61	40,459	35,460	100,786
	1880	4	22	15,103	11,000	32,800
North Dakota	1890	5	37	25,960	22,755	70,150
South Dakota	1890	5	24	14,499	12,705	30,636
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts.	1890	46	500	124,070	216,802	451,882
	1880	39	290	54,974	281,875	435,792
North Dakota	1890	5	138	25,810	36,045	76,173
South Dakota	1890	41	362	98,260	180,757	375,709
Printing and publishing (*a*)	1890	230	940	523,395	247,247	1,169,310
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	1890	78	337	203,352	112,769	503,732
South Dakota	1890	152	609	320,043	134,478	665,528
All other industries	1890	455	1,777	1,004,261	1,482,862	3,204,529
	1880	160	359	198,094	371,220	795,475
North Dakota	1890	243	954	570,201	689,463	1,622,889
South Dakota	1890	212	823	434,060	793,399	1,581,640

a No reports received for this industry in 1880.

DELAWARE.

All industries	1890	1,003	21,906	9,892,387	21,161,752	37,571,848
	1880	746	12,638	4,267,349	12,828,461	20,514,438
Cars, railroad, street, and repairs, not including establishments operated by steam railroad companies.	1890	3	2,347	1,396,198	1,528,528	3,291,293
	1880	2	860	319,915	775,900	1,185,088
Cotton goods	1890	7	987	324,328	587,646	1,095,001
	1880	10	945	232,727	632,205	1,057,257
Fertilizers	1890	17	209	81,068	696,185	1,018,436
	1880	17	270	91,558	442,316	657,256
Flouring and grist mill products	1890	56	201	90,092	1,464,485	1,675,040
	1880	81	220	72,231	1,165,103	1,341,026
Foundry and machine shop products.	1890	25	1,587	929,014	1,227,271	2,666,717
	1880	17	801	266,618	330,732	704,225
Iron and steel	1890	6	1,576	772,419	1,418,539	2,368,670
	1880	9	867	344,476	1,214,050	2,347,177
Ironwork, architectural and ornamental. (*a*)	1890	4	482	300,438	771,342	1,131,837
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather, morocco (*b*)	1890	17	1,432	722,179	2,752,680	4,015,694
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shipbuilding	1890	11	1,802	899,151	836,979	2,044,313
	1880	18	1,576	900,322	964,275	2,162,503
All other industries	1890	857	11,283	4,377,500	9,878,097	18,264,845
	1880	592	7,099	2,039,502	7,303,880	11,059,312

a No reports received for this industry in 1880.
b In 1880 included with "Leather, dressed skins".

TABLE 3.—MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
All industries	1890	2,295	23,404	$14,622,261	$17,194,666	$39,331,437
	1880	971	7,146	3,924,612	5,365,400	11,882,316
Brick and tile	1890	13	1,204	442,929	208,430	846,950
	1880	16	696	123,161	62,575	314,298
Confectionery	1890	57	349	165,907	332,269	672,118
	1880	27	106	40,131	122,263	221,902
Engraving, steel, including plate printing.	1890	5	997	849,332	178,576	1,033,589
	1880	2	912	696,698	135,811	879,166
Flouring and grist mill products	1890	6	149	85,718	1,359,888	1,564,062
	1880	9	40	21,508	1,071,600	1,172,375
Foundry and machine shop products	1890	16	311	172,297	211,915	505,400
	1880	10	207	75,102	155,098	358,106
Ironwork, architectural and ornamental.	1890	12	321	194,910	250,936	464,360
	1880	7	46	23,912	22,185	63,403
Liquors, malt	1890	5	120	82,422	295,017	853,800
	1880	10	64	30,186	162,739	275,232
Lithographing and engraving	1890	7	127	79,568	161,747	315,977
	1880	5	43	23,164	16,860	52,334
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.	1890	14	440	258,438	372,960	747,000
	1880	10	91	40,920	124,925	192,792
Marble and stone work	1890	26	495	369,205	421,615	958,968
	1880	25	138	60,490	91,806	198,699
Paving and paving materials	1890	11	878	404,523	387,890	993,415
	1880	5	259	99,500	171,250	316,500
Printing and publishing	1890	64	3,596	2,884,137	1,557,728	5,088,114
	1880	28	1,742	1,478,880	827,510	2,896,312
Slaughtering and meat packing, not including retail butchering. (a)	1890	24	109	57,083	664,753	858,439
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other industries	1890	2,035	14,308	8,575,795	10,790,942	24,429,245
	1880	817	2,802	1,210,960	2,400,769	4,941,137

a No reports received for this industry in 1880.

FLORIDA.

All industries	1890	805	13,927	6,513,068	8,021,854	18,222,890
	1880	426	5,504	1,270,875	3,040,119	5,546,448
Brick and tile	1890	12	237	60,597	19,865	119,260
	1880	9	107	12,458	9,750	28,100
Fertilizers (a)	1890	3	28	9,905	74,075	86,137
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flouring and grist mill products	1890	60	190	30,438	150,135	198,110
	1880	94	142	22,257	287,959	337,780
Ice, artificial (a)	1890	9	93	46,098	25,328	151,915
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts.	1890	202	4,239	1,398,120	2,733,322	5,424,307
	1880	135	2,030	502,249	1,867,213	3,060,291

a No reports received for this industry in 1880.

TABLE 3.—MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued

FLORIDA—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.	1890	16	168	$91,361	$119,799	$270,205
	1880	2	35	10,460	38,000	57,000
Printing and publishing	1890	86	559	281,665	122,122	567,808
	1880	3	15	6,000	5,250	16,000
Tar and turpentine	1890	15	484	93,269	45,865	191,859
	1880	10	589	129,400	104,500	295,500
Timber products, not manufactured at mill. (a)	1890	13	341	48,597	11,694	90,572
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	1890	86	5,352	3,457,610	3,237,961	8,123,220
	1880	51	2,253	409,616	555,107	1,347,555
All other industries	1890	303	2,236	995,408	1,481,748	2,999,497
	1880	122	333	118,435	172,340	464,222

a Included largely in other classifications in 1880.

GEORGIA.

All industries	1890	4,285	56,383	17,312,196	35,774,480	68,917,020
	1880	3,593	24,875	5,206,152	24,143,939	36,440,946
Agricultural implements	1890	11	467	174,811	425,985	793,825
	1880	20	274	77,585	337,846	601,935
Brick and tile	1890	61	2,080	473,872	253,922	1,201,542
	1880	76	1,228	188,883	115,747	469,925
Cotton, compressing	1890	9	514	127,147	59,135	401,302
	1880	1	5	1,000	1,500	3,200
Cotton, ginning (a)	1890	281	1,236	88,903	23,613	227,782
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton goods	1890	53	10,530	2,366,085	7,532,230	12,035,629
	1880	44	6,241	1,141,782	4,089,673	6,513,490
Fertilizers	1890	44	1,428	484,589	3,098,883	5,026,634
	1880	3	67	22,877	208,090	245,500
Flouring and grist mill products	1890	719	1,394	301,342	4,356,700	5,190,311
	1880	1,132	1,845	327,602	8,619,092	9,793,898
Foundry and machine shop products	1890	52	1,743	842,449	753,299	2,272,653
	1880	39	912	343,072	612,483	1,299,491
Furniture, including cabinetmaking, repairing and upholstering.	1890	52	854	378,479	475,279	1,092,829
	1880	42	205	45,742	55,464	188,514
Iron and steel	1890	5	357	112,170	321,728	471,757
	1880	14	1,203	185,489	631,707	990,850
Leather, tanned and curried	1890	32	255	94,369	259,585	433,853
	1880	b173	243	50,284	388,696	619,957
Liquors, malt	1890	5	193	129,186	241,783	580,760
	1880	1	25	10,943	60,567	93,584
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts.	1890	434	5,917	1,572,284	3,263,027	6,306,695
	1880	655	3,392	554,085	3,197,155	4,875,310
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.	1890	82	2,317	996,302	1,907,370	3,548,972
	1880	27	682	164,663	353,300	737,200

a No inquiry respecting this industry in 1880.

b In 1880 an establishment engaged in both tanning and currying made a separate report for each branch of the industry and was counted twice. In 1890 but one report was received for each establishment.

TABLE 3.—MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

GEORGIA—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
Oil, cottonseed and cake (a)	1890	17	800	$180,685	$1,289,421	$1,670,196
	1880					
Patent medicines and compounds	1890	14	131	61,695	180,147	837,495
	1880	12	90	32,479	56,900	138,500
Paving and paving materials	1890	5	422	176,230	184,497	513,648
	1880	2	13	3,600	6,000	13,100
Printing and publishing	1890	238	1,930	1,022,561	760,985	2,706,829
	1880	21	483	213,052	218,306	579,054
Rice, cleaning and polishing	1890	3	85	34,776	684,396	914,611
	1880	9	209	34,957	1,309,400	1,488,769
Tar and turpentine	1890	228	9,911	2,012,396	1,001,686	4,242,255
	1880	84	2,743	506,842	490,355	1,455,739
All other industries	1890	1,940	13,819	5,673,865	8,401,709	18,448,641
	1880	1,238	4,915	1,361,215	3,446,748	6,386,832

a No reports received for this industry in 1880.

IDAHO.

All industries	1890	140	774	324,202	638,673	1,396,096
	1880	162	388	136,326	844,874	1,271,317
Brick and tile	1890	5	38	4,710	1,690	9,800
	1880	2	11	3,340	1,850	6,990
Cheese, butter, and condensed milk	1890	4	16	2,800	11,461	17,805
	1880	6	13	2,100	6,590	13,239
Flouring and grist mill products	1890	13	63	31,333	262,811	376,946
	1880	16	48	16,155	422,630	520,986
Liquors, malt	1890	5	15	4,434	5,265	17,580
	1880	2	3	794	3,077	5,305
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts	1890	41	372	125,220	187,097	429,930
	1880	48	173	33,367	230,566	349,635
Timber products, not manufactured at mill (a)	1890	3	34	20,350	57,925	201,800
	1880					
All other industries	1890	69	236	135,355	112,424	342,175
	1880	88	140	80,570	180,161	375,072

a Included largely in other classifications in 1880.

ILLINOIS.

All industries	1890	20,462	312,198	171,523,579	529,019,089	908,640,280
	1880	14,549	144,727	57,420,085	289,843,997	414,864,673
Agricultural implements	1890	100	10,417	5,457,716	10,102,508	24,609,660
	1880	220	7,300	3,186,999	6,722,930	13,498,575
Boots and shoes, factory product	1890	56	4,152	2,047,331	4,931,986	8,756,824
	1880	33	2,000	755,769	1,834,990	3,183,026
Brick and tile	1890	604	9,607	3,216,826	1,060,369	6,399,492
	1880	616	5,903	1,288,604	955,584	3,065,302

TABLE 3.—MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

INDIANA—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
Leather, tanned and curried	1890	46	357	$173,380	$911,834	$1,241,286
	1880	a198	485	174,841	2,163,635	2,729,429
Liquors, distilled	1890	17	195	83,813	711,111	5,840,129
	1880	22	415	172,767	2,000,523	2,997,063
Liquors, malt	1890	37	986	702,605	1,144,002	3,837,844
	1880	63	577	257,514	1,092,752	1,990,813
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts.	1890	1,603	15,822	4,773,752	10,568,376	19,964,293
	1880	2,022	10,339	1,571,740	9,627,097	14,260,830
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.	1890	178	2,381	1,196,112	2,722,702	4,787,974
	1880	124	1,345	487,714	1,670,627	2,703,565
Paper	1890	22	718	328,356	809,490	1,588,705
	1880	19	484	166,628	741,793	1,112,689
Starch	1890	8	699	251,740	1,062,221	1,586,543
	1880	6	347	145,880	959,740	1,276,880
Tobacco, cigars and and cigarettes	1890	346	1,595	683,183	671,665	1,835,712
	1880	208	929	318,158	542,475	1,226,325
Woolen goods	1890	45	2,103	600,062	1,856,809	2,969,182
	1880	81	1,741	462,081	1,828,390	2,729,347
All other industries	1890	7,390	55,809	25,641,969	60,411,245	103,315,530
	1880	5,630	25,565	9,226,785	34,672,630	54,057,384

a In 1880 an establishment engaged in both tanning and currying made a separate report for each branch of the industry and was counted twice. In 1890 but one report was received for each establishment.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

[No reports received for this territory at the census of 1880.]

All industries	1890	20	175	79,830	127,864	248,832
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts.	1890	3	39	12,800	23,900	41,960
Printing and publishing	1890	8	23	9,828	6,811	26,912
All other industries	1890	9	113	57,202	97,153	180,970

IOWA.

All industries	1890	7,440	59,174	25,878,997	79,292,407	125,049,183
	1880	6,921	28,372	9,725,062	48,704,311	71,045,926
Agricultural implements	1890	34	893	419,249	586,713	1,570,672
	1880	58	809	243,635	601,096	1,271,672
Boots and shoes, factory product	1890	6	319	135,850	286,716	574,378
	1880	3	139	32,950	166,090	243,040
Brick and tile	1890	260	2,742	707,368	282,431	1,537,890
	1880	286	2,251	420,120	270,963	944,497
Cheese, butter, and condensed milk	1890	500	2,578	1,042,499	8,401,564	10,604,682
	1880	244	795	139,813	1,201,316	1,736,460
Clothing, men's	1890	212	1,832	845,834	1,141,823	2,425,539
	1880	107	892	353,100	830,510	1,506,398

TABLE 3.—MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

IOWA—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding.	1890	8	62	845,574	$624,088	$731,724
	1880	8	33	15,423	95,063	135,000
Confectionery	1890	32	291	124,563	633,130	948,567
	1880	18	78	27,334	137,441	225,850
Cooperage	1890	91	590	248,708	405,259	830,879
	1880	112	519	207,573	312,009	660,213
Flouring and grist mill products	1890	441	1,749	788,872	9,786,174	11,833,737
	1880	713	2,147	748,045	16,488,480	19,089,401
Food preparations (a)	1890	8	177	77,618	706,739	930,811
	1880					
Foundry and machine shop products	1890	126	2,376	1,289,579	1,454,164	3,432,360
	1880	102	1,106	471,574	747,559	1,591,349
Furniture, including cabinetmaking, repairing and upholstering.	1890	82	835	372,202	451,895	1,054,154
	1880	175	706	319,812	642,593	1,320,304
Liquors, malt	1890	18	207	136,756	294,626	786,585
	1880	114	526	218,017	928,135	1,653,851
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts.	1890	137	7,011	2,153,582	7,945,831	11,829,065
	1880	328	2,989	825,244	4,141,885	6,185,628
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.	1890	46	2,095	940,911	2,062,125	3,588,856
	1880	39	722	281,225	1,008,502	1,542,872
Oil, linseed	1890	7	168	90,120	1,699,686	2,109,877
	1880	7	47	46,330	570,812	766,800
Patent medicines and compounds	1890	20	349	205,335	140,417	553,937
	1880	6	47	16,950	28,765	61,700
Paving and paving materials	1890	17	620	247,445	385,765	695,588
	1880	6	17	6,600	7,325	19,000
Sugar and molasses, refining (a)	1890	14	253	92,698	526,566	826,589
	1880					
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	1890	201	1,320	662,482	592,534	1,704,570
	1880	133	588	226,961	376,621	830,097
Woolen goods	1890	14	378	133,240	505,503	695,218
	1880	34	499	117,792	435,747	679,904
All other industries	1890	5,166	32,329	15,178,512	40,675,667	66,113,305
	1880	4,374	13,352	5,001,459	19,653,342	30,574,750

a No reports received for this industry in 1880.

KANSAS.

All industries	1890	4,471	32,843	16,328,485	78,845,167	110,219,805
	1880	2,803	12,062	3,995,019	21,453,141	30,843,777
Brick and tile	1890	87	1,280	313,146	128,701	667,457
	1880	103	1,046	174,111	90,935	355,668
Bridges	1890	3	352	350,934	467,557	897,730
	1880	2	29	11,020	44,000	67,065
Cheese, butter, and condensed milk	1890	101	312	111,143	713,677	919,787
	1880	48	88	19,420	43,859	72,783
Clothing, men's	1890	150	969	458,899	455,522	1,126,968
	1880	46	139	82,818	124,175	275,319

TABLE 3.—MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

KANSAS—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
Flouring and grist mill products	1890	348	2,069	$1,053,505	$14,285,990	$17,420,475
	1880	320	1,332	520,300	10,286,121	11,858,622
Foundry and machine shop products	1890	69	1,631	1,053,340	1,214,567	2,756,825
	1880	25	560	304,874	386,268	889,294
Fruits, fish, oysters, and vegetables, canning and preserving	1890	12	1,171	69,528	147,801	292,505
	1880	4	153	20,600	24,500	58,000
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds	1890	36	449	267,159	348,157	828,494
	1880	9	65	23,298	54,800	95,600
Paving and paving materials (a)	1890	9	267	114,741	197,423	428,915
	1880					
Printing and publishing	1890	666	2,934	1,362,769	766,252	3,059,505
	1880	50	507	197,862	212,359	519,597
Salt	1890	23	449	187,660	352,574	697,802
	1880	1	2	700	710	5,700
Slaughtering and meat packing, not including retail butchering	1890	18	5,223	2,899,665	36,120,014	44,696,077
	1880	14	1,070	263,600	4,320,802	5,618,714
Soap and candles	1890	9	55	30,039	160,667	253,219
	1880	10	40	14,175	125,800	174,158
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	1890	110	434	190,885	199,387	534,117
	1880	55	305	124,007	246,732	479,089
Zinc	1890	4	348	223,070	637,000	963,500
	1880	2	180	110,000	90,000	254,000
All other industries	1890	2,826	14,900	7,641,105	22,649,878	34,676,429
	1880	2,114	6,487	2,136,625	5,402,140	10,120,738

a No reports received for this industry in 1880.

KENTUCKY.

All industries	1890	7,745	65,579	27,761,746	63,677,583	126,719,857
	1880	5,328	27,391	11,657,844	47,461,890	75,485,377
Agricultural implements	1890	5	760	357,182	540,965	1,265,799
	1880	80	1,033	364,285	823,392	1,647,116
Boots and shoes, factory product	1890	11	325	138,810	266,210	526,387
	1880	15	472	159,587	339,433	578,732
Brick and tile	1890	99	1,957	476,845	185,577	1,011,603
	1880	115	1,379	233,702	145,503	506,705
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding	1890	6	43	20,500	979,539	1,060,316
	1880	4	33	22,892	217,500	296,953
Confectionery	1890	76	424	162,639	353,130	720,328
	1880	26	134	46,414	181,999	318,549
Cooperage	1890	107	1,221	539,120	1,070,671	2,027,916
	1880	113	960	394,796	573,496	1,243,939
Cordage and twine	1890	16	306	97,939	337,085	547,439
	1880	9	247	72,923	213,120	354,750
Cotton goods	1890	5	834	189,039	643,949	1,000,668
	1880	4	355	64,550	259,818	426,286
Flouring and grist mill products	1890	505	1,816	633,747	7,917,917	9,681,259
	1880	652	1,485	336,419	8,406,432	9,604,147

TABLE 3.—MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

KENTUCKY—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
Foundry and machine shop products	1890	65	3,144	$1,747,719	$2,667,393	$5,565,321
	1880	50	2,031	763,392	1,690,171	3,013,079
Furniture, including cabinetmaking, repairing and upholstering.	1890	109	1,175	551,906	564,893	1,501,257
	1880	57	749	267,714	455,155	993,010
Iron and steel	1890	8	1,118	603,031	1,312,699	2,163,471
	1880	29	4,095	1,344,400	3,223,799	5,090,029
Ironwork, architectural and ornamental.	1890	12	471	271,365	444,901	859,070
	1880	9	63	22,654	38,000	85,473
Leather, tanned and curried	1890	81	635	351,028	2,573,299	3,487,570
	1880	a109	640	237,608	2,353,294	3,199,843
Liquors, distilled	1890	126	1,992	739,381	3,876,591	15,159,648
	1880	215	1,430	560,121	5,453,575	8,281,018
Liquors, malt	1890	29	597	461,857	853,126	2,600,897
	1880	30	439	209,143	897,922	1,491,659
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts.	1890	595	6,782	1,798,855	4,370,822	7,869,082
	1880	670	2,601	671,939	2,410,743	4,064,361
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.	1890	60	1,506	768,241	1,873,328	3,073,692
	1880	25	513	211,487	661,397	1,117,233
Malt	1890	5	74	45,128	371,049	508,290
	1880	2	27	19,000	350,000	510,000
Paving and paving materials (b)	1890	34	459	209,012	278,559	643,485
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printing and publishing	1890	240	2,197	1,288,629	639,597	3,010,136
	1880	48	932	452,113	476,214	1,289,316
Roofing and roofing materials	1890	113	519	280,655	743,608	1,408,819
	1880	8	28	11,687	32,700	58,350
Slaughtering and meat packing, not including retail butchering.	1890	26	469	180,384	2,604,664	3,374,011
	1880	31	397	150,576	3,644,059	4,538,888
Tobacco, chewing, smoking, and snuff.	1890	38	2,627	808,482	2,847,081	6,788,586
	1880	28	1,971	344,219	2,232,030	3,734,835
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	1890	144	853	375,259	384,339	1,058,039
	1880	107	789	220,949	389,007	982,514
Tobacco, stemming and rehandling	1890	79	2,372	443,340	2,589,005	3,474,750
	1880	20	335	67,656	495,529	629,530
Trunks and valises	1890	16	436	180,958	215,778	528,192
	1880	8	117	45,101	74,500	167,700
Vinegar and cider	1890	11	119	74,518	316,051	652,810
	1880	5	24	8,510	76,805	112,000
Wirework, including wire rope and cable.	1890	13	363	143,237	327,681	679,770
	1880	4	124	31,790	70,764	126,785
Wood, turned and carved	1890	19	341	151,900	248,605	504,090
	1880	18	326	105,144	190,604	422,953
Woolen goods	1890	40	1,803	554,544	1,365,246	2,351,117
	1880	98	823	166,189	852,405	1,264,988
All other industries	1890	5,102	27,841	13,104,496	19,914,219	41,616,039
	1880	2,733	12,869	4,050,784	10,232,524	19,332,654

a In 1880 an establishment engaged in both tanning and currying made a separate report for each branch of the industry and was counted twice. In 1890 but one report was received for each establishment.

b No reports received for this industry in 1880.

TABLE 2.—MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

LOUISIANA.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
All industries	1890	2,613	31,901	$13,159,564	$33,282,724	$57,906,713
	1880	1,553	12,167	4,360,371	14,442,506	24,205,183
Bags, other than paper	1890	3	95	38,904	570,175	699,965
	1880	2	5	1,124	1,860	4,800
Boots and shoes, factory product	1890	17	825	365,280	412,497	969,017
	1880	4	115	53,618	85,000	164,000
Clothing, men's	1890	110	4,027	838,481	1,508,262	3,709,708
	1880	34	984	175,971	743,907	1,090,559
Cotton, compressing	1890	16	1,115	669,069	32,564	1,056,432
	1880	19	560	309,780	105,788	747,500
Foundry and machine shop products	1890	49	1,207	795,488	922,559	2,151,398
	1880	31	977	489,896	777,000	1,554,455
Furnishing goods, men's (a)	1890	10	358	73,650	204,304	355,395
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ice, artificial	1890	10	246	141,312	164,800	501,430
	1880	4	90	41,350	54,610	166,750
Liquors, malt	1890	8	282	270,684	502,562	1,205,760
	1880	9	114	55,602	286,778	458,459
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts.	1890	122	3,091	1,249,460	3,072,144	5,598,744
	1880	175	976	200,063	1,187,059	1,764,640
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.	1890	27	729	443,784	716,987	1,405,576
	1880	15	281	132,173	417,960	721,480
Oil, cottonseed and cake	1890	7	427	177,182	1,058,115	1,573,625
	1880	12	1,446	422,165	2,280,910	3,739,466
Printing and publishing	1890	153	1,276	894,512	402,923	1,989,074
	1880	25	524	407,946	226,600	764,036
Rice, cleaning and polishing	1890	16	409	182,827	3,423,650	4,009,991
	1880	6	162	56,040	1,328,387	1,573,231
Sugar and molasses, refining	1890	38	2,015	449,857	11,167,952	12,602,913
	1880	4	190	50,000	1,340,000	1,483,000
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	1890	78	1,945	753,829	510,022	1,569,745
	1880	47	954	179,999	152,156	506,612
All other industries	1890	1,949	13,854	5,829,085	8,575,208	18,745,776
	1880	1,166	4,839	1,695,154	5,445,501	9,477,025

a No reports received for this industry in 1880.

MAINE.

All industries	1890	5,010	75,780	26,526,217	51,520,589	93,689,500
	1880	4,481	52,954	13,623,318	51,120,708	79,829,783
Boots and shoes, factory product	1890	53	6,597	3,078,466	5,800,682	10,335,342
	1880	52	3,919	1,335,168	3,880,446	5,823,541
Brick and tile	1890	118	1,072	279,138	132,157	511,760
	1880	96	637	103,538	122,887	310,958
Clothing, men's	1890	186	6,906	1,057,172	1,237,073	2,840,495
	1880	79	1,533	262,112	637,546	1,130,381
Cotton goods	1890	23	13,992	4,372,473	8,466,786	15,215,909
	1880	24	11,759	2,936,640	7,320,152	13,218,365

TABLE 3.—MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MAINE—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
Flouring and grist mill products	1890	210	463	$186,420	$2,806,869	$3,254,690
	1880	261	385	109,882	3,560,926	3,968,023
Foundry and machine shop products	1890	82	1,908	1,041,663	1,139,070	2,628,572
	1880	76	1,004	681,865	1,131,447	2,232,675
Fruits, fish, oysters, and vegetables, canning and preserving	1890	79	4,524	687,263	1,601,303	2,853,563
	1880	18	4,800	216,400	823,005	1,402,100
Furniture, including cabinetmaking, repairing and upholstering	1890	60	414	204,983	363,609	777,936
	1880	75	389	143,575	286,090	581,075
Leather, tanned and curried	1890	54	911	411,791	2,307,343	3,363,672
	1880	a117	1,667	563,998	7,825,737	9,713,317
Lime and cement	1890	28	559	294,455	734,904	1,216,444
	1880	23	301	86,274	393,309	599,695
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts	1890	831	8,932	2,519,609	5,950,780	10,907,438
	1880	848	6,663	1,161,142	4,951,957	7,933,868
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds	1890	67	660	332,412	564,011	1,085,692
	1880	67	470	182,415	530,821	892,159
Oilcloth, floor	1890	3	302	156,348	290,140	575,250
	1880	4	291	124,500	535,075	713,000
Paper	1890	6	775	371,980	1,062,628	1,762,440
	1880	12	1,067	525,691	1,347,509	2,170,321
Printing and publishing	1890	141	1,516	713,067	417,508	1,894,788
	1880	48	640	297,005	976,317	1,606,098
Pulp, wood	1890	11	793	366,257	610,659	1,518,611
	1880	7	220	80,075	160,592	306,490
Shipbuilding	1890	85	1,539	813,715	1,423,175	2,818,565
	1880	379	1,967	838,559	1,035,857	2,909,846
Timber products, not manufactured at mill (b)	1890	63	3,167	422,690	278,028	942,216
	1880					
Wood, turned and carved	1890	33	459	186,133	419,699	709,606
	1880	34	208	85,633	166,189	342,825
Woolen goods	1890	75	4,323	1,629,888	4,960,119	7,521,317
	1880	93	3,095	1,044,606	4,294,012	6,686,073
All other industries	1890	2,895	15,972	7,370,294	10,914,006	22,854,104
	1880	2,163	11,129	3,041,240	10,220,810	17,189,995

a In 1880 an establishment engaged in both tanning and currying made a separate report for each branch of the industry and was counted twice. In 1890 but one report was received for each establishment.

b Included largely in other classifications in 1880.

MARYLAND.

All industries	1890	7,485	107,054	41,526,832	92,059,390	171,842,593
	1880	6,787	74,945	18,904,965	66,937,846	106,780,563
Boots and shoes, factory product	1890	28	1,253	521,048	723,052	1,533,761
	1880	34	1,796	595,603	1,216,118	2,212,963
Brass castings and brass finishing	1890	7	1,187	663,056	785,945	1,903,850
	1880	10	33	16,279	33,741	71,101
Brick and tile	1890	64	2,508	681,475	217,385	1,481,603
	1880	79	2,251	478,189	243,284	933,988

TABLE 3.—MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MARYLAND—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
Chemicals	1890	22	559	$248,059	$868,681	$1,577,165
	1880	18	241	80,394	531,485	881,125
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding.	1890	14	138	76,055	1,571,159	1,789,790
	1880	13	69	24,503	221,108	299,874
Confectionery	1890	110	886	290,099	1,221,210	1,909,925
	1880	64	361	119,728	815,692	1,164,755
Cotton goods	1890	15	4,313	1,134,445	3,378,010	5,457,792
	1880	20	4,055	767,729	2,891,033	4,688,714
Fertilizers	1890	53	1,232	711,548	3,984,178	6,208,025
	1880	48	1,013	354,192	3,813,758	5,770,198
Flouring and grist mill products	1890	335	932	406,353	5,778,873	6,904,888
	1880	546	898	219,705	6,965,298	7,954,004
Foundry and machine shop products	1890	81	3,593	1,913,027	1,875,508	4,925,672
	1880	91	3,150	1,509,997	2,103,112	4,454,317
Fruits, fish, oysters, and vegetables, canning and preserving.	1890	205	16,093	2,159,364	6,293,705	10,030,509
	1880	114	14,998	990,758	4,596,332	6,245,297
Furnishing goods, men's	1890	32	1,036	296,583	*769,376	1,492,300
	1880	2	21	5,500	17,000	32,000
Furniture, including cabinetmaking, repairing and upholstering.	1890	134	1,543	748,933	962,394	2,154,992
	1880	153	1,152	449,197	891,006	1,766,282
Glass	1890	11	1,413	708,736	295,337	1,256,697
	1880	8	612	234,254	239,682	587,000
Hats and caps, not including wool hats.	1890	19	844	305,122	607,830	1,262,623
	1880	8	59	14,050	34,200	66,080
Iron and steel	1890	10	1,272	396,351	2,217,173	2,869,208
	1880	23	2,763	905,090	2,888,574	4,470,050
Liquors, distilled	1890	13	183	105,765	757,892	2,668,650
	1880	16	157	65,340	858,654	1,202,303
Liquors, malt	1890	32	823	672,377	1,586,951	4,062,887
	1880	53	421	200,291	1,001,766	1,820,303
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts.	1890	212	1,678	389,747	840,257	1,595,232
	1880	369	1,239	223,786	1,106,795	1,813,332
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.	1890	45	1,305	782,391	2,005,755	3,332,563
	1880	24	533	242,660	470,388	917,589
Musical instruments, pianos and materials.	1890	4	737	532,160	406,592	1,291,165
	1880	4	385	200,988	157,699	534,099
Patent medicines and compounds	1890	23	711	249,608	784,320	1,964,463
	1880	34	260	68,867	438,202	647,893
Shipbuilding	1890	34	1,075	649,342	737,457	1,737,674
	1880	166	1,178	657,789	884,299	1,788,630
Tobacco, chewing, smoking, and snuff.	1890	6	1,221	374,101	1,534,205	3,216,247
	1880	10	1,055	165,107	1,152,906	1,531,424
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	1890	385	2,227	920,535	1,048,483	2,858,344
	1880	369	1,406	499,660	711,680	1,730,604
All other industries	1890	5,591	58,292	25,590,552	50,807,656	95,757,118
	1880	4,511	34,839	9,815,303	32,744,034	53,195,957

TABLE 3.—MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
All industries	1890	26,923	485,182	$239,670,509	$473,199,434	$883,160,403
	1880	14,352	352,255	128,315,362	386,972,655	631,135,284
Boot and shoe cut stock	1890	288	4,644	2,026,313	12,338,630	15,923,650
	1880	163	2,661	700,432	5,861,084	7,597,734
Boot and shoe findings	1890	103	1,552	517,379	1,525,165	2,521,036
	1880	64	769	234,728	652,865	1,155,923
Boots and shoes, factory product	1890	1,057	69,934	34,949,698	63,928,182	116,387,900
	1880	982	61,651	24,875,106	59,906,773	95,900,519
Boots and shoes, rubber	1890	5	4,979	2,131,534	6,400,882	9,792,024
	1880	1	862	296,442	1,044,364	1,707,842
Boxes, fancy and paper	1890	94	2,710	962,901	1,227,769	2,726,734
	1880	60	1,208	302,856	459,575	967,218
Carpets and rugs, other than rag	1890	7	5,144	1,892,072	4,731,873	7,275,009
	1880	7	3,908	1,223,302	3,950,673	5,337,629
Clothing, men's	1890	1,267	14,118	7,022,676	14,848,224	29,775,874
	1880	347	11,267	3,832,244	10,846,464	17,902,662
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding.	1890	23	254	174,076	3,020,332	3,508,259
	1880	21	158	85,039	1,439,971	1,680,229
Confectionery	1890	218	2,413	1,021,957	3,164,741	5,201,844
	1880	76	795	288,868	1,529,340	2,281,850
Cordage and twine	1890	32	3,436	1,230,269	7,688,142	10,510,530
	1880	29	1,089	344,607	2,195,311	2,995,395
Cotton goods	1890	187	76,213	26,230,667	50,586,283	100,202,882
	1880	206	62,903	16,240,908	37,542,679	74,780,835
Dyeing and finishing textiles	1890	33	4,352	1,909,107	2,801,364	6,496,215
	1880	28	4,945	1,815,431	4,566,174	9,482,939
Electrical apparatus and supplies	1890	26	2,700	1,453,296	2,488,390	5,762,599
	1880	12	202	141,608	290,131	541,219
Flouring and grist mill products	1890	238	770	386,153	5,959,480	6,906,493
	1880	350	686	290,070	7,814,583	8,774,049
Foundry and machine shop products	1890	711	25,027	15,492,917	14,447,803	38,906,680
	1880	549	16,788	8,131,740	11,236,199	23,935,604
Fruits, fish, oysters, and vegetables, canning and preserving.	1890	39	935	327,314	2,276,993	2,949,093
	1880	13	425	98,597	542,600	762,988
Furniture, chairs	1890	45	3,252	1,576,390	1,825,975	4,971,204
	1880	62	2,393	1,028,087	1,761,779	3,290,837
Furniture, including cabinetmaking, repairing and upholstering.	1890	533	5,081	3,151,710	3,588,992	8,415,676
	1880	326	4,316	1,935,108	3,342,276	6,653,586
Hats and caps, not including wool hats.	1890	54	2,437	962,229	1,385,981	3,138,226
	1880	37	808	236,752	401,357	901,666
Hosiery and knit goods	1890	74	4,675	1,495,260	2,552,705	5,082,087
	1880	57	3,411	608,067	1,394,748	2,483,596
Iron and steel	1890	13	1,604	788,065	1,979,546	2,891,687
	1880	30	6,513	2,576,539	6,657,232	10,288,921
Iron and steel, nails and spikes, cut and wrought, including wire nails.	1890	40	1,748	894,897	1,669,317	3,144,083
	1880	36	1,585	657,287	1,970,352	3,126,275
Jewelry	1890	106	3,797	2,169,956	1,803,444	5,507,415
	1880	105	3,265	1,464,993	1,081,034	4,265,525

TABLE 3.—MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
Leather, morocco (*a*)	1890	51	2,191	1,309,785	3,727,846	5,955,422
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather, tanned and curried	1890	138	5,852	3,343,688	16,137,829	21,656,425
	1880	*b*327	6,691	3,033,095	30,868,266	36,829,496
Liquors, malt	1890	26	968	873,239	2,064,079	5,355,438
	1880	31	1,180	568,547	2,855,046	5,112,227
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts.	1890	464	3,214	1,194,253	2,682,932	5,109,998
	1880	606	1,970	481,612	1,904,105	3,120,184
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.	1890	164	3,816	2,471,628	4,304,891	8,112,101
	1880	95	1,384	587,398	1,590,371	2,586,097
Millinery and lace goods	1890	22	2,783	1,067,811	2,294,336	3,908,254
	1880	4	144	38,300	224,900	317,000
Musical instruments, pianos and materials.	1890	53	3,030	2,149,534	2,399,186	5,681,773
	1880	45	1,504	890,721	1,102,847	2,052,856
Paper	1890	85	8,111	3,906,641	12,210,458	21,524,173
	1880	96	7,148	2,467,359	9,213,221	15,188,196
Patent medicines and compounds	1890	123	1,027	539,917	1,430,193	4,178,915
	1880	40	386	187,607	604,486	1,456,376
Rubber and elastic goods	1890	50	3,739	1,700,588	5,311,889	8,518,612
	1880	22	1,841	649,016	2,722,916	4,206,465
Sewing machines and attachments	1890	10	1,078	753,150	719,804	2,495,482
	1890	12	1,011	445,377	634,220	1,306,696
Silk and silk goods	1890	20	3,216	1,296,399	3,251,893	5,557,569
	1880	22	1,826	521,725	1,990,515	3,764,260
Slaughtering and meat packing, not including retail butchering.	1890	57	2,047	1,051,501	16,663,483	20,667,715
	1880	77	1,263	653,149	20,657,330	22,951,782
Soap and candles	1890	76	833	445,985	2,089,755	3,032,984
	1880	119	714	306,539	3,492,604	4,489,555
Sugar and molasses, refining	1890	4	245	182,085	12,842,736	16,875,538
	1880	5	525	288,860	21,482,764	23,940,439
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	1890	338	2,835	1,467,485	1,822,641	4,165,900
	1880	271	1,435	595,355	1,111,135	2,074,219
Wire	1890	5	3,897	1,979,562	5,165,335	8,734,414
	1880	8	2,476	961,400	2,987,900	4,539,399
Woolen goods	1890	165	19,813	7,586,575	21,815,199	35,771,161
	1880	167	23,621	7,467,115	27,839,583	45,099,293
Worsted goods	1890	33	12,021	4,556,997	14,259,116	21,933,775
	1880	23	5,783	1,870,080	6,466,476	10,468,016
All other industries	1890	19,846	162,691	93,035,400	123,765,620	290,777,554
	1880	8,321	98,705	38,963,351	82,048,397	154,409,186

a In 1880 included with "Leather, dressed skins".

b In 1880 an establishment engaged in both tanning and currying made a separate report for each branch of the industry and was counted twice. In 1890 but one report was received for each establishment.

TABLE 3.—MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MICHIGAN.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
All industries	1890	12,127	163,941	$66,347,768	$154,521,918	$277,896,706
	1880	8,873	77,591	25,313,682	92,990,260	150,715,025
Agricultural implements	1890	65	1,847	992,768	1,647,579	3,955,306
	1880	143	2,004	650,192	1,337,945	3,102,638
Boots and shoes, factory product	1890	12	1,371	582,132	1,209,367	2,065,531
	1880	10	783	340,172	736,184	1,216,255
Boxes, wooden packing	1890	24	746	302,387	760,198	1,243,791
	1880	23	586	141,259	301,592	544,045
Brass castings and brass finishing	1890	16	770	408,194	442,104	1,051,986
	1880	3	61	22,150	19,271	50,101
Brick and tile	1890	185	2,616	538,750	218,353	1,179,605
	1880	179	1,933	346,845	236,878	822,475
Chemicals	1890	64	1,531	720,841	1,219,045	3,380,388
	1880	38	229	66,609	115,761	447,611
Clothing, men's	1890	445	3,424	1,700,813	2,618,664	5,566,652
	1880	136	1,726	631,163	1,851,037	3,029,478
Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods.	1890	11	411	220,202	346,342	794,527
	1880	13	126	50,698	72,279	184,308
Confectionery	1890	60	750	289,185	886,725	1,640,248
	1880	21	291	103,361	624,750	802,273
Cooperage	1890	181	1,250	493,665	766,651	1,496,154
	1880	265	1,336	409,186	827,671	1,584,469
Corsets	1890	11	1,200	313,540	450,285	1,130,818
	1880	7	374	80,610	204,700	391,300
Flouring and grist mill products	1890	544	2,425	1,093,881	19,462,779	22,778,829
	1880	706	2,255	726,289	20,668,615	23,546,875
Foundry and machine shop products	1890	260	8,560	4,813,012	5,491,366	13,363,030
	1880	220	3,741	1,558,560	2,469,754	5,271,142
Furniture, including cabinetmaking, repairing and upholstering.	1890	223	8,487	3,987,333	4,119,872	10,390,619
	1880	210	3,363	1,181,747	1,682,403	3,740,943
Iron and steel	1890	19	1,509	896,117	4,132,991	5,829,843
	1880	22	3,089	922,597	3,279,420	4,591,613
Leather, tanned and curried	1890	20	378	198,594	1,273,315	1,743,760
	1880	a110	577	274,178	2,202,624	3,026,585
Liquors, malt	1890	78	839	588,109	998,128	2,979,258
	1880	113	643	285,726	1,225,856	2,184,392
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts.	1890	1,918	46,592	14,677,436	45,605,543	73,484,306
	1880	1,649	24,235	6,967,905	32,251,372	52,449,928
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.	1890	230	5,199	2,845,560	6,151,535	10,007,603
	1880	180	2,119	768,015	1,908,626	3,516,451
Paints	1890	8	235	136,825	572,798	1,064,718
	1880	1	.....	.....	100	500
Paper	1890	21	938	451,483	1,451,698	2,292,984
	1880	21	589	214,812	730,614	1,204,664
Salt	1890	81	1,629	578,614	784,012	2,046,975
	1880	86	1,468	541,852	1,009,733	2,271,913

a In 1880 an establishment engaged in both tanning and currying made a separate report for each branch of the industry and was counted twice. In 1890 but one report was received for each establishment.

TABLE 3.—MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MICHIGAN—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
Shipbuilding	1890	62	2,284	$1,267,102	$2,303,299	$4,710,106
	1880	72	1,537	745,933	1,089,985	2,034,638
Soap and candles	1890	13	142	66,644	221,891	390,405
	1880	15	56	20,610	74,060	124,738
Steam fittings and heating apparatus.	1890	10	489	291,905	486,952	1,054,707
	1880	1	2	634	4,586	6,039
Timber products, not manufactured at mill. (a)	1890	206	10,292	2,722,172	3,812,831	9,637,863
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco, chewing, smoking, and snuff.	1890	5	1,352	408,425	2,383,032	4,742,412
	1880	6	543	126,725	964,554	1,519,146
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.	1890	373	2,830	1,300,359	1,340,477	3,512,603
	1880	162	1,610	541,727	968,410	2,146,089
Varnish	1890	3	111	85,480	748,969	975,000
	1880	3	68	43,100	304,500	452,000
Woolen goods	1890	32	518	156,128	529,515	844,652
	1880	30	347	76,240	356,614	481,517
All other industries	1890	6,047	53,216	23,720,222	42,088,582	82,539,303
	1880	4,419	21,900	7,474,787	15,320,345	29,970,901

MINNESOTA.

All industries	1890	7,505	79,629	38,189,239	118,481,941	192,033,478
	1880	3,493	21,247	8,613,094	55,660,681	76,065,198
Agricultural implements	1890	23	602	363,080	418,619	1,622,951
	1880	32	1,197	507,085	975,890	2,340,288
Boots and shoes, factory product	1890	8	1,182	614,022	1,090,722	2,032,814
	1880	5	402	207,218	571,644	930,192
Brick and tile	1890	117	2,221	502,183	255,956	1,116,739
	1880	87	1,010	200,268	114,610	502,975
Cheese, butter, and condensed milk	1890	115	921	436,522	2,403,134	3,300,619
	1880	27	38	7,680	38,262	62,094
Clothing, men's	1890	278	2,774	1,493,615	1,754,200	3,953,454
	1880	115	1,089	406,361	910,137	1,662,855
Confectionery	1890	36	419	204,504	555,153	988,275
	1880	14	53	24,730	120,400	176,350
Cooperage	1890	59	1,016	485,546	884,173	1,667,060
	1880	72	721	322,559	529,299	1,007,643
Flouring and grist mill products	1890	307	4,038	2,243,855	52,383,867	60,158,068
	1880	436	2,634	1,371,646	37,155,429	41,519,004
Foundry and machine shop products	1890	92	1,469	979,142	1,060,332	2,835,024
	1880	61	847	422,940	860,340	1,606,518
Fur goods (a)	1890	25	488	276,393	727,117	1,152,369
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Furniture, including cabinetmaking, repairing and upholstering.	1890	83	1,271	651,020	681,532	1,903,929
	1880	80	453	192,984	251,985	600,000

a Included largely in other classifications in 1880.

TABLE 3.—MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MINNESOTA—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
Ironwork, architectural and ornamental.	1890	13	415	$265,619	$808,803	$1,261,294
	1880	3	60	27,500	41,000	108,117
Leather, tanned and curried	1890	10	112	60,267	518,099	700,217
	1880	a12	40	20,070	293,778	252,685
Liquors, malt	1890	66	658	412,682	751,907	2,206,366
	1880	101	435	150,952	617,345	1,153,122
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts.	1890	317	10,783	3,383,765	13,676,811	21,013,010
	1880	234	2,854	924,473	4,529,055	7,366,058
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.	1890	54	2,715	1,520,177	2,566,791	4,943,451
	1880	47	918	397,288	1,132,575	2,001,995
Oil, linseed	1890	3	99	66,938	1,140,450	1,547,719
	1880	2	60	30,000	277,000	352,000
Paving and paving materials (b)	1890	29	1,209	555,448	539,522	1,259,765
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slaughtering and meat packing, not including retail butchering.	1890	21	274	168,940	2,086,752	2,544,693
	1880	12	96	41,700	716,153	887,532
Timber products, not manufactured at mill. (c)	1890	75	5,091	1,261,453	1,499,528	4,062,122
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	1890	157	1,056	566,635	599,211	1,554,774
	1880	54	265	142,368	211,250	562,234
Woolen goods	1890	21	341	120,967	309,378	539,995
	1880	13	229	46,108	155,867	253,378
All other industries	1890	5,596	39,575	21,547,460	31,775,872	69,641,760
	1880	2,086	7,837	3,163,224	6,218,662	12,719,578

a In 1880 an establishment engaged in both tanning and currying made a separate report for each branch of the industry and was counted twice. In 1890 but one report was received for each establishment.
b No reports received for this industry in 1880.
c Included largely in other classifications in 1880.

MISSISSIPPI.

All industries	1890	1,698	15,817	4,913,863	10,064,897	18,705,834
	1880	1,479	5,827	1,192,645	4,007,183	7,518,302
Brick and tile	1890	33	696	134,073	61,643	295,039
	1880	54	709	89,053	42,979	194,870
Cotton goods	1890	9	1,184	290,981	871,970	1,333,398
	1880	9	722	136,304	345,649	691,415
Fertilizers (a)	1890	3	58	13,248	277,605	326,650
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flouring and grist mill products	1890	408	980	125,293	1,009,335	1,249,669
	1880	525	848	96,423	1,535,602	1,762,523
Foundry and machine shop products	1890	18	291	168,244	307,257	591,951
	1880	17	147	59,463	79,426	172,200
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts.	1890	338	4,434	1,287,891	2,852,530	5,670,774
	1880	295	1,179	197,867	1,219,116	1,920,335
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.	1890	8	103	53,121	59,170	136,450
	1880	8	68	20,025	64,300	101,200

a No reports received for this industry in 1880.

TABLE 3.—MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MISSISSIPPI—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
Oil, cottonseed and cake	1890	13	921	$342,995	$1,757,897	$2,406,628
	1880	8	509	94,860	371,080	560,[illegible]63
Printing and publishing	1890	118	394	162,432	75,156	394,637
	1880	11	125	58,721	38,661	138,500
Tar and turpentine	1890	24	645	117,626	102,902	282,000
	1880	11	53	13,510	59,650	97,000
Woolen goods	1890	7	1,082	306,270	508,039	934,185
	1880	8	218	53,100	211,646	298,605
All other industries	1890	719	5,029	2,012,189	2,182,083	5,098,467
	1880	533	1,238	373,314	708,074	1,508,591
MISSOURI.						
All industries	1890	14,052	143,139	76,417,364	177,582,382	324,561,593
	1880	8,592	63,995	24,309,716	110,798,392	165,386,295
Agricultural implements	1890	21	713	415,849	522,130	1,309,669
	1880	74	726	276,536	509,015	1,141,822
Boots and shoes, factory product	1890	29	2,813	1,247,292	2,521,027	4,841,004
	1880	26	1,282	447,663	1,224,790	1,982,193
Brick and tile	1890	232	4,834	1,706,492	709,626	3,503,906
	1880	230	2,737	705,975	388,364	1,642,523
Cars, railroad, street, and repairs, not including establishments operated by steam railroad companies.	1890	22	2,641	1,703,197	3,215,040	5,319,840
	1880	8	976	411,591	1,405,460	1,931,600
Chemicals	1890	19	578	356,239	1,600,083	2,736,990
	1880	21	332	130,475	680,545	1,220,211
Clay and pottery products	1890	45	1,093	553,904	318,781	1,278,713
	1880	36	269	101,700	152,010	372,883
Clothing, men's	1890	541	9,918	4,151,837	6,517,155	13,009,951
	1880	170	3,062	882,726	2,104,997	3,822,477
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding.	1890	15	344	219,113	3,290,476	3,892,792
	1880	7	101	44,090	446,500	596,000
Confectionery	1890	75	1,656	695,109	2,120,782	3,584,953
	1880	46	449	174,574	835,540	1,247,235
Flouring and grist mill products	1890	710	3,855	1,811,395	29,210,639	34,486,795
	1880	872	3,376	1,200,493	28,202,782	32,438,851
Foundry and machine shop products	1890	186	7,339	4,538,346	5,819,009	13,690,773
	1880	97	3,944	2,093,224	3,147,187	6,798,832
Fruits, fish, oysters, and vegetables, canning and preserving.	1890	13	645	136,089	1,107,691	1,486,469
	1880	4	70	15,614	79,902	155,259
Furniture, including cabinetmaking, repairing and upholstering.	1890	194	2,501	1,464,388	2,104,214	4,508,585
	1880	180	1,540	666,706	1,286,665	2,542,990
Glass	1890	5	1,152	596,239	557,874	1,215,339
	1880	6	965	381,098	351,871	919,837
Iron and steel	1890	6	899	453,766	1,461,853	2,241,108
	1880	22	3,139	734,575	3,249,558	4,660,530
Ironwork, architectural and ornamental.	1890	44	1,350	846,441	1,110,996	2,646,226
	1880	11	93	42,610	60,220	141,010

TABLE 3.—MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MISSOURI—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
Leather, tanned and curried	1890	17	328	$194,287	$1,111,577	$1,511,990
	1880	a41	184	66,621	597,839	771,695
Liquors, distilled	1890	11	82	36,607	224,963	1,860,618
	1880	20	59	35,338	354,973	527,530
Liquors, malt	1890	30	3,117	2,441,615	6,563,586	16,954,137
	1880	64	1,502	699,616	2,852,236	5,048,077
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts.	1890	748	5,740	1,569,062	4,212,768	7,487,844
	1880	881	3,503	669,644	3,215,292	5,265,617
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.	1890	78	2,558	1,582,409	3,243,661	5,801,335
	1880	41	1,509	525,874	1,471,113	2,500,306
Oil, linseed (*b*)	1890	5	186	149,983	1,370,267	1,795,401
	1880					
Paints	1890	21	560	381,348	2,255,767	3,496,628
	1880	16	577	270,532	2,186,480	2,825,860
Patent medicines and compounds	1890	66	672	444,118	761,127	2,518,816
	1880	27	312	139,996	502,735	1,197,090
Plumbers' supplies (*b*)	1890	4	491	342,358	861,060	1,465,371
	1880					
Printing and publishing	1890	778	8,766	5,361,268	3,503,738	13,004,440
	1880	131	2,791	1,538,564	1,515,048	4,452,962
Refrigerators	1890	5	279	156,334	1,118,048	1,393,179
	1880	4	121	54,950	203,300	344,500
Roofing and roofing materials	1890	120	861	549,720	955,150	1,981,764
	1880	7	84	52,750	87,450	189,550
Slaughtering and meat packing, not including retail butchering.	1890	83	1,486	896,942	15,190,663	18,410,851
	1880	65	1,846	657,918	12,352,907	14,628,630
Soap and candles	1890	15	322	166,503	1,047,091	1,427,404
	1880	19	278	104,061	1,336,376	1,704,941
Tobacco, chewing, smoking, and snuff.	1890	26	3,384	1,518,683	8,030,780	15,428,764
	1880	43	1,754	493,559	4,243,614	5,286,338
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	1890	404	1,726	859,493	778,492	2,154,882
	1880	284	1,037	424,363	612,393	1,524,381
All other industries	1890	9,484	70,256	38,870,846	64,166,403	128,071,406
	1880	5,139	25,577	10,266,280	35,081,224	57,541,786

a In 1880 an establishment engaged in both tanning and currying made a separate report for each branch of the industry and was counted twice. In 1890 but one report was received for each establishment.

b No reports received for this industry in 1880.

MONTANA.

All industries	1890	289	2,606	1,948,213	2,375,093	5,507,573
	1880	196	578	318,759	1,006,442	1,835,867
Brick and tile	1890	11	252	104,342	53,088	238,610
	1880	5	68	21,400	11,400	43,150
Flouring and grist mill products	1890	7	34	27,651	237,245	302,965
	1880	15	52	25,765	357,365	475,467
Foundry and machine shop products	1890	4	98	77,235	96,964	186,813
	1880	5	19	16,303	38,900	65,650
Liquors, malt	1890	6	52	50,670	60,930	204,645
	1880	17	32	10,825	40,928	72,442

TABLE 3.—MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MONTANA—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts.	1890	30	629	$325 497	$546, 575	$1, 178, 380
	1880	36	142	47. 945	278, 098	527. 6?5
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.	1890	8	150	132, 444	250, 371	462, 721
	1880	6	35	26, 649	29, 900	66 215
Printing and publishing	1890	41	307	330, 862	101, 519	569, 236
	1880	1	5	1, 800	1, 500	4, 500
All other industries	1890	182	1, 173	899, 512	1, 019, 401	2, 364, 213
	1880	111	225	168, 072	248, 351	580, 748
NEBRASKA.						
All industries	1890	3, 014	23, 876	12, 984, 571	67, 334. 532	93, 037. 794
	1880	1, 403	4, 793	1, 742, 311	8, 208. 478	12, 627, 376
Brick and tile	1890	155	2, 720	844 850	484, 918	2, 173, 632
	1880	87	602	150, 189	102, 078	349. 478
Cheese, butter, and condensed milk	1890	58	475	180, 367	868, 839	1, 183, 009
	1880	21	37	5, 921	27, 791	46. 322
Clothing, men's	1890	136	923	500, 955	539, 850	1, 333. 021
	1880	23	99	51, 731	85, 780	121. 458
Confectionery	1890	18	249	128, 462	279, 534	498, 412
	1880	4	4	1, 200	4, 300	8. 840
Flouring and grist mill products	1890	185	922	475, 741	5, 031, 858	6, 365, 492
	1880	170	506	165, 085	3, 532. 942	4, 193. 486
Foundry and machine shop products	1890	34	485	338, 654	491, 841	946, 211
	1880	12	106	52, 843	54, 548	142, 040
Ironwork, architectural and ornamental. (a)	1890	13	175	129, 262	145, 106	356, 320
	1880					
Liquors, malt	1890	14	200	166, 183	357, 266	1, 079, 865
	1880	23	143	56, 663	210. 109	393. 870
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.	1890	24	542	394, 800	484, 663	1, 112, 412
	1880	2	9	3, 300	4, 200	9, 000
Paints	1890	4	99	66, 057	369, 917	533, 315
	1880	1	40	17, 000	200, 000	356 000
Patent medicines and compounds	1890	6	36	26, 505	1, 181, 271	1, 267, 669
	1880	1	3	1, 200	12, 000	26. 000
Paving and paving materials (a)	1890	8	241	139, 515	286, 331	585, 379
	1880					
Printing and publishing	1890	443	2, 295	1, 356, 702	732, 139	3, 222, 363
	1880	22	301	167, 438	167, 860	419, 461
Saddlery and harness	1890	151	543	312, 116	486, 405	1, 028, 530
	1880	114	218	83 039	276. 474	477. 364
Sugar and molasses, refining (a)	1890	16	86	17, 075	261, 626	323, 912
	1880					
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	1890	84	438	213, 330	203, 032	578, 926
	1880	21	96	46, 002	81. 104	183, 517
All other industries	1890	1, 665	13, 447	7, 693, 997	55, 129, 936	70, 451. 290
	1880	897	2, 569	940, 700	3, 449, 292	5, 846, 780

a No reports received for this industry in 1880.

TABLE 3.—MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

NEVADA.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES. Employés.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
All industries	1890	95	620	$445,503	$439,058	$1,105,673
	1880	184	577	461,807	1,049,794	2,179,626
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting	1890	8	19	18,601	10,256	33,185
	1880	42	83	76,912	86,118	222,295
Chemicals	1890	4	185	67,065	75,840	293,309
	1880	2	22	22,250	35,175	207,190
Salt	1890	3	22	7,210	80	21,451
	1880	7	36	9,688	5,800	92,650
All other industries	1890	80	394	352,627	352,872	842,087
	1880	133	436	352,977	922,701	1,657,351

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

All industries	1890	3,229	63,361	24,248,054	47,754,152	85,770,509
	1880	3,181	48,831	11,814,793	43,552,462	73,978,038
Boots and shoes, factory product	1890	64	8,069	3,469,928	6,749,292	11,936,063
	1880	59	4,434	1,792,832	4,751,968	7,230,804
Boxes, wooden packing	1890	20	370	156,950	321,111	537,846
	1880	29	243	64,760	100,500	219,700
Brick and tile	1890	62	1,408	342,275	192,458	780,856
	1880	67	642	118,408	90,251	282,725
Cheese, butter, and condensed milk	1890	23	66	34,539	420,767	494,466
	1880	2	4	780	20,683	27,887
Clothing, men's	1890	95	1,391	441,867	737,114	1,363,485
	1880	61	581	132,081	494,681	731,389
Cotton goods	1890	27	19,533	6,420,084	12,062,939	21,958,042
	1880	41	16,518	4,322,622	10,329,184	18,226,573
Cutlery and edge tools	1890	10	287	145,377	104,995	328,341
	1880	12	269	100,492	108,364	270,444
Flouring and grist mill products	1890	121	265	123,790	2,061,208	2,358,616
	1880	181	253	78,284	2,259,718	2,542,784
Foundry and machine shop products	1890	76	2,174	1,115,065	1,296,963	2,895,716
	1880	71	1,489	567,825	1,010,495	2,024,656
Furniture, including cabinetmaking, repairing and upholstering	1890	52	791	389,307	541,001	1,224,297
	1880	41	621	207,084	324,975	760,713
Gloves and mittens	1890	10	407	131,134	246,713	480,315
	1880	25	472	92,574	302,142	478,825
Hosiery and knit goods	1890	37	3,178	989,130	1,777,595	3,481,922
	1880	24	1,753	536,117	1,249,600	2,362,779
Leather, tanned and curried	1890	18	709	337,556	2,303,363	2,988,239
	1880	a90	740	313,915	3,557,361	4,477,350
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts	1890	531	4,651	1,459,929	2,471,838	5,017,062
	1880	680	3,104	548,556	2,272,991	3,842,012
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds	1890	32	709	347,477	511,051	986,893
	1880	50	497	181,806	319,128	605,548

a In 1880 an establishment engaged in both tanning and currying made a separate report for each branch of the industry and was counted twice. In 1890 but one report was received for each establishment.

TABLE 3.—MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
Paper	1890	12	502	$233,276	$895,041	$1,224,622
	1880	25	702	249,612	1,131,425	1,731,170
Printing and publishing	1890	118	748	363,078	229,605	919,528
	1880	29	198	88,088	91,076	264,750
Timber products, not manufactured at mill. (a)	1890	39	1,075	284,917	135,635	624,383
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woolen goods	1890	46	4,189	1,643,168	4,834,446	8,004,264
	1880	58	4,027	1,181,738	4,993,709	8,113,859
Worsted goods	1890	4	1,963	676,552	2,080,295	2,764,976
	1880	2	1,531	512,881	1,587,226	2,694,252
All other industries	1890	1,823	10,786	5,131,675	7,080,692	15,312,427
	1880	1,634	10,753	3,724,338	8,561,985	17,088,848

a Included largely in other classifications in 1880.

NEW JERSEY.

All industries	1890	9,225	187,308	96,778,736	189,365,740	354,573,571
	1880	7,128	126,038	46,083,045	165,285,779	254,360,236
Boots and shoes, factory product	1890	109	5,455	2,488,858	3,417,180	7,215,409
	1880	89	3,318	1,279,269	2,837,861	4,689,286
Brick and tile	1890	95	4,798	1,529,481	510,654	2,826,074
	1880	107	2,749	665,482	559,037	1,672,533
Chemicals	1890	44	1,884	1,184,809	5,026,040	8,146,795
	1880	41	1,272	598,743	3,528,204	4,993,965
Clay and pottery products	1890	60	4,628	2,596,609	1,366,834	5,165,537
	1880	49	3,180	1,101,511	1,030,598	2,598,757
Clothing, men's	1890	413	4,394	1,977,363	2,246,772	5,762,016
	1880	186	3,239	988,216	2,870,279	4,737,525
Cotton goods	1890	17	5,663	2,054,282	3,028,933	5,902,615
	1880	24	4,835	1,309,987	2,284,819	5,039,519
Dyeing and finishing textiles	1890	41	3,864	2,057,562	2,711,121	6,183,397
	1880	18	2,198	925,612	1,642,933	3,365,769
Fertilizers	1890	27	1,088	591,208	2,882,809	4,319,088
	1880	21	843	338,045	1,853,700	2,423,805
Flouring and grist mill products	1890	228	707	336,076	5,026,694	5,928,352
	1880	481	936	285,626	7,303,244	8,459,944
Foundry and machine shop products	1890	249	13,432	7,957,672	9,967,500	21,666,955
	1880	188	8,205	3,432,453	6,138,852	11,282,748
Glass	1890	34	5,840	2,862,719	1,310,953	5,218,152
	1880	27	3,578	1,306,038	1,088,346	2,810,170
Hats and caps, not including wool hats.	1890	87	6,088	3,568,242	3,605,074	8,533,729
	1880	79	5,567	2,113,581	2,103,082	6,152,447
Iron and steel	1890	22	4,056	2,162,304	5,076,104	8,189,321
	1880	40	4,792	1,808,448	6,556,283	10,341,896
Jewelry	1890	74	2,006	1,417,423	2,357,326	4,734,500
	1880	68	2,234	1,114,946	1,907,054	4,079,677

TABLE 3.—MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

NEW JERSEY—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYES AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
Leather, morocco (*a*)	1890	4	634	$346,912	$1,625,830	$2,256,500
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather, patent and enameled (*b*)	1890	22	1,739	1,166,224	3,186,636	5,430,161
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather, tanned and curried	1890	31	757	482,246	1,961,634	2,780,016
	1880	*c*111	2,688	1,479,296	12,353,017	15,475,222
Liquors, malt	1890	34	1,395	1,408,932	3,592,481	10,018,393
	1880	49	1,121	493,741	2,564,748	4,532,733
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.	1890	101	1,827	1,180,312	2,996,817	4,860,372
	1880	78	985	381,413	774,301	1,404,400
Paints	1890	18	705	449,324	1,506,519	2,391,947
	1880	13	182	71,204	428,165	598,328
Petroleum, refining (*d*)	1890	4	2,703	1,618,501	16,474,022	20,711,826
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printing and publishing	1890	300	2,990	1,804,035	993,946	4,073,766
	1880	93	1,061	477,224	418,758	1,224,510
Rubber and elastic goods	1890	12	984	523,080	1,157,124	2,135,705
	1880	15	1,091	347,924	1,597,796	2,231,202
Sewing machines and attachments	1890	3	3,947	2,124,376	761,365	4,177,330
	1880	8	3,311	1,519,947	1,484,902	4,640,852
Shipbuilding	1890	62	1,186	890,789	1,140,452	2,592,420
	1880	93	930	548,807	649,194	1,384,629
Silk and silk goods	1890	132	17,917	7,176,180	17,968,883	30,760,371
	1880	106	12,549	4,177,745	9,678,536	17,122,230
Slaughtering and meat packing, not including retail butchering.	1890	67	840	673,784	16,370,632	18,061,068
	1880	31	582	374,278	19,349,435	20,719,640
Trunks and valises	1890	18	1,312	712,596	981,007	2,015,413
	1880	15	1,723	650,822	1,349,855	2,453,923
Varnish	1890	22	250	274,423	1,035,792	2,308,065
	1880	17	87	56,630	551,007	840,774
Woolen goods	1890	21	4,228	1,481,315	3,281,979	5,652,106
	1880	27	3,363	996,384	3,162,955	4,984,007
Worsted goods	1890	6	954	284,102	1,417,167	2,058,662
	1880	2	180	22,200	70,417	119,000
All other industries	1890	6,868	78,507	41,396,907	64,439,450	132,507,640
	1880	5,052	49,238	17,224,463	69,088,401	104,000,726

a In 1880 included with "Leather, dressed skins".
b No reports received for this industry in 1880.
c In 1880 an establishment engaged in both tanning and currying made a separate report for each branch of the industry and was counted twice. In 1890 but one report was received for each establishment.
d In 1880 "Petroleum, refining", formed part of a separate report and was not included in the general statistics of manufactures.

TABLE 3.—MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

NEW MEXICO.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
All industries	1890	127	944	$532,727	$691,420	$1,516,195
	1880	144	557	218,731	871,352	1,284,846
Flouring and grist mill products	1890	18	56	22,847	208,607	307,805
	1880	51	134	35,416	435,450	529,171
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts.	1890	26	330	161,981	172,321	389,761
	1880	26	172	24,240	117,055	173,930
Printing and publishing (a)	1890	31	140	88,833	34,577	206,681
	1880					
All other industries	1890	52	418	259,066	275,915	611,948
	1880	67	251	159,075	318,847	581,745

a No reports received for this industry in 1880.

NEW YORK.

All industries	1890	65,840	850,084	466,846,642	871,264,085	1,711,577,671
	1880	42,739	531,533	198,634,029	679,612,545	1,089,696,586
Agricultural implements	1890	116	6,038	3,179,511	3,743,157	11,680,842
	1880	265	6,462	2,513,875	4,580,010	10,707,766
Artificial feathers and flowers	1890	179	5,759	2,366,348	4,185,538	8,043,216
	1880	150	3,611	950,938	2,257,623	4,343,924
Bookbinding and blank-book making	1890	257	5,650	3,116,744	2,708,439	7,573,931
	1880	156	4,402	1,680,629	2,445,294	5,246,691
Boots and shoes, factory product	1890	257	16,170	7,560,134	12,383,851	23,661,294
	1880	272	13,414	4,902,132	11,592,251	18,979,259
Boxes, fancy and paper	1890	207	7,059	2,877,527	2,935,034	7,454,539
	1880	113	3,413	916,040	1,508,391	3,033,777
Boxes, wooden packing	1890	122	2,374	1,300,957	3,251,242	5,568,022
	1880	156	1,725	684,519	2,309,185	3,610,472
Brick and tile	1890	275	10,806	3,435,415	1,121,035	6,683,529
	1880	321	7,363	1,613,766	1,196,925	4,108,464
Carpets and rugs, other than rag	1890	15	8,954	3,345,165	8,689,413	14,606,116
	1880	10	5,602	1,952,391	4,455,410	8,419,254
Cheese, butter, and condensed milk	1890	1,337	3,170	889,876	12,546,058	14,655,575
	1880	1,652	3,368	623,391	8,848,708	12,295,353
Chemicals	1890	133	5,824	3,339,916	11,781,828	20,616,276
	1880	112	2,090	993,556	6,978,755	9,991,259
Clothing, men's	1890	6,663	80,676	42,455,175	59,332,527	129,870,764
	1880	1,583	63,108	18,324,466	52,712,947	81,133,611
Clothing, women's, factory product	1890	805	26,694	13,354,437	22,063,350	45,087,334
	1880	277	13,605	4,199,913	12,577,958	20,314,307
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding.	1890	70	1,664	1,105,392	28,339,042	31,013,213
	1880	58	640	380,259	6,073,482	7,652,672
Confectionery	1890	657	7,240	3,197,917	6,971,074	12,920,812
	1880	392	2,571	835,204	4,304,823	6,686,389
Cordage and twine	1890	17	4,284	1,660,183	7,850,806	10,621,612
	1880	37	2,461	672,748	4,110,112	5,297,135
Cotton goods	1890	42	8,401	2,563,730	5,564,251	9,777,295
	1880	57	9,990	2,218,121	5,627,299	9,723,527

TABLE 3.—MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

NEW YORK—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
Electrical apparatus and supplies	1890	66	4,262	$2,505,868	$4,025,504	$8,180,180
	1880	28	466	287,251	328,216	837,839
Flouring and grist mill products	1890	1,235	4,607	2,430,231	44,890,115	52,550,744
	1880	1,768	4,304	1,587,899	43,228,194	49,331,984
Food preparations	1890	69	968	473,530	2,240,501	4,322,340
	1880	31	273	117,616	629,513	899,722
Foundry and machine shop products	1890	1,081	42,028	27,162,924	27,273,952	72,084,500
	1880	883	31,261	14,828,342	20,214,369	44,714,915
Fur goods (*a*)	1890	281	4,983	3,113,762	6,897,292	12,434,272
	1880					
Furnishing goods, men's	1890	215	12,345	4,212,166	6,788,652	14,370,970
	1880	73	8,046	1,790,514	3,770,374	7,147,443
Furniture, including cabinetmaking, repairing and upholstering.	1890	1,232	15,559	10,121,522	10,421,474	26,168,371
	1880	1,075	11,431	5,539,972	8,774,727	18,451,017
Gas and lamp fixtures	1890	49	3,249	2,200,151	1,134,375	4,498,328
	1880	18	1,667	867,878	1,927,565	2,728,628
Gloves and mittens	1890	212	6,507	2,275,620	3,724,094	7,369,730
	1880	199	5,313	1,245,013	3,434,937	5,718,529
Hats and caps, not including wool hats.	1890	283	7,090	4,187,672	5,122,014	11,405,669
	1880	168	4,536	1,877,123	3,335,778	6,464,058
Hosiery and knit goods	1890	201	20,299	6,437,308	13,669,169	24,776,582
	1880	75	7,858	2,056,076	5,072,058	9,899,540
Iron and steel	1890	43	6,990	3,571,804	10,338,002	15,699,537
	1880	89	11,444	4,099,451	13,395,229	22,219,219
Ironwork, architectural and ornamental.	1890	155	4,346	2,989,173	4,147,313	8,386,281
	1880	58	392	231,423	399,560	822,198
Jewelry	1890	195	2,420	1,929,929	3,489,132	7,385,139
	1880	260	2,390	1,417,710	2,765,347	5,340,806
Lard, refined	1890	3	210	148,928	5,990,155	6,615,452
	1880	11	502	254,883	14,317,826	14,758,718
Leather, tanned and curried	1890	200	5,756	2,864,665	14,318,529	20,614,037
	1880	b571	5,990	2,186,168	23,225,535	29,844,368
Liquors, malt	1890	232	8,285	8,035,187	18,776,129	53,429,685
	1880	325	8,093	3,912,718	19,823,853	35,392,677
Lithographing and engraving	1890	94	4,459	3,321,182	3,012,751	8,333,764
	1880	58	1,398	828,615	842,379	2,270,854
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts.	1890	1,664	13,164	3,538,607	8,716,806	16,457,811
	1880	2,822	11,445	2,162,972	9,119,263	14,356,910
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.	1890	540	15,221	8,952,316	19,695,551	33,765,173
	1880	466	6,321	2,526,885	7,900,021	12,953,660
Malt	1890	82	1,687	825,695	7,212,985	9,865,738
	1880	111	1,252	513,229	7,781,359	9,874,098
Millinery and lace goods	1890	165	6,509	3,440,338	4,671,761	10,803,361
	1880	110	3,687	1,068,173	3,685,280	5,797,531
Mirrors	1890	26	976	691,205	2,775,300	4,965,300
	1880	1	23	12,000	132,000	150,000

a Included largely in other classifications in 1880.

b In 1880 an establishment engaged in both tanning and currying made a separate report for each branch of the industry and was counted twice. In 1890 but one report was received for each establishment.

TABLE 3.—MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

NEW YORK—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
Musical instruments, pianos and materials.	1890	107	6,820	$5,150,213	$5,706,193	$14,455,089
	1880	82	3,966	3,213,481	3,579,131	8,084,154
Oil, linseed	1890	7	759	469,598	6,266,129	7,496,286
	1880	9	371	196,277	4,961,782	5,679,667
Paints	1890	70	2,168	1,428,233	6,395,947	9,801,124
	1880	73	1,683	831,863	6,994,561	9,455,990
Paper	1890	128	5,020	2,286,467	7,629,089	13,195,452
	1880	166	3,814	1,217,580	5,579,525	8,524,279
Paper hangings	1890	15	2,061	1,089,851	2,318,469	5,265,236
	1880	16	1,897	654,853	2,970,282	5,096,955
Patent medicines and compounds	1890	227	2,006	1,149,514	2,202,079	8,032,978
	1880	108	1,103	485,558	1,932,936	4,339,178
Petroleum, refining (a)	1890	9	3,490	2,015,544	20,979,247	25,736,841
	1880					
Printing and publishing	1890	2,246	33,874	25,652,595	16,443,869	69,156,101
	1880	712	14,417	8,059,467	9,518,171	27,885,376
Shipbuilding	1890	217	5,529	3,810,394	2,499,835	7,581,570
	1880	457	4,661	2,907,129	4,055,637	7,985,044
Shirts	1890	377	18,678	6,016,808	7,349,370	17,483,958
	1880	195	13,791	2,730,571	6,410,261	11,014,820
Silk and silk goods	1890	185	13,151	5,584,399	10,174,818	19,417,796
	1880	151	9,633	2,590,025	5,331,804	10,170,140
Slaughtering and meat packing, not including retail butchering.	1890	243	4,511	3,289,519	67,915,884	77,254,573
	1880	128	1,710	1,020,790	40,149,850	43,096,138
Soap and candles	1890	101	2,027	1,167,279	5,295,768	9,036,982
	1880	97	1,197	494,903	4,889,025	6,574,939
Steam fittings and heating apparatus	1890	49	2,443	1,935,148	2,959,019	6,121,932
	1880	23	555	336,393	951,871	1,488,678
Sugar and molasses, refining	1890	14	657	354,974	15,272,692	17,157,694
	1880	17	2,639	1,218,212	67,273,614	71,237,051
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	1890	2,858	32,111	16,183,372	19,492,008	47,422,603
	1880	1,683	19,132	7,671,831	11,942,043	24,767,504
Umbrellas and canes	1890	204	2,744	1,492,758	2,570,201	5,246,282
	1880	75	1,366	528,505	2,450,455	3,509,367
Varnish	1890	32	692	710,153	2,790,502	5,213,661
	1880	17	143	91,638	1,028,705	1,887,155
Window shades	1890	48	1,307	823,486	3,217,999	5,812,428
	1880	28	398	201,933	760,772	1,279,625
Woolen goods	1890	91	2,969	1,048,778	2,990,932	5,188,020
	1880	159	6,130	1,774,143	6,212,835	9,834,973
Worsted goods	1890	16	3,953	1,481,194	3,470,580	5,763,102
	1880	6	1,707	385,952	1,548,376	2,321,990
All other industries	1890	39,121	310,426	182,470,275	234,646,214	535,222,776
	1880	23,724	169,308	69,211,957	166,601,753	304,966,149

a In 1880 "Petroleum, refining", formed part of a separate report and was not included in the general statistics of manufactures

TABLE 3.—MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

NORTH CAROLINA.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
All industries	1890	3,067	36,214	$7,830,536	$22,789,187	$40,375,450
	1880	3,802	18,109	2,740,768	13,090,937	20,095,037
Brick and tile	1890	62	1,037	148,110	64,313	333,150
	1880	66	614	49,938	34,667	150,874
Cotton goods	1890	91	8,742	1,646,196	6,239,992	9,563,443
	1880	49	3,232	439,659	1,463,045	2,554,482
Fertilizers	1890	12	374	119,494	656,769	994,135
	1880	1	125	40,000	150,000	300,000
Flouring and grist mill products	1890	1,039	1,721	391,576	4,379,218	5,279,068
	1880	1,313	1,844	237,777	5,722,603	6,462,806
Foundry and machine shop products	1890	28	482	201,680	176,404	488,804
	1880	29	264	77,878	105,340	238,550
Liquors, distilled	1890	55	144	35,124	53,574	255,302
	1880	174	110	20,045	167,223	255,838
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts.	1890	688	6,651	1,336,895	3,007,183	5,767,687
	1880	776	3,029	447,431	1,577,139	2,672,796
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.	1890	42	625	224,225	515,213	915,070
	1880	16	221	62,168	75,424	200,320
Oil, cottonseed and cake (a)	1890	11	337	69,972	402,199	529,746
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printing and publishing	1890	133	645	267,854	149,063	680,085
	1880	31	202	63,120	55,392	179,132
Tar and turpentine	1890	194	1,747	273,688	1,018,302	1,705,833
	1880	184	1,798	255,849	916,228	1,758,488
Tobacco, chewing, smoking, and snuff.	1890	90	6,165	960,707	1,867,400	4,783,484
	1880	118	3,583	362,859	1,252,830	2,215,154
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	1890	17	923	268,654	967,502	2,551,567
	1880	8	42	12,628	21,725	46,200
Tobacco, stemming and rehandling (a)	1890	13	175	28,070	444,560	516,750
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woolen goods	1890	27	324	65,329	198,358	308,946
	1880	40	185	23,195	255,707	303,160
All other industries	1890	1,165	6,117	1,793,012	2,649,297	5,702,380
	1880	988	2,860	648,231	1,293,024	2,757,237

a No reports received for this industry in 1880.

NORTH DAKOTA. (See Dakota.)

OHIO.

All industries	1890	28,673	331,548	158,768,883	341,016,464	641,688,064
	1880	20,699	183,609	62,103,800	215,334,258	348,298,390
Agricultural implements	1890	106	8,326	4,052,712	5,654,360	14,333,258
	1880	156	7,536	2,981,065	7,243,326	15,479,825
Boots and shoes, factory product	1890	63	5,991	2,573,080	4,480,206	8,489,728
	1880	51	3,204	1,089,116	2,498,178	4,167,476
Brick and tile	1890	875	9,301	2,649,165	1,022,930	5,813,437
	1880	825	6,127	1,114,133	1,185,794	3,481,291

TABLE 3.—MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

OHIO—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
Carriage and wagon materials	1890	99	2,912	$1,305,974	$1,745,062	$4,310,837
	1880	63	2,073	730,565	1,039,737	2,652,823
Cars, railroad, street, and repairs, not including establishments operated by steam railroad companies.	1890	10	2,334	1,151,531	2,863,631	4,973,855
	1880	10	1,539	675,806	2,133,286	3,429,995
Cheese, butter, and condensed milk	1890	361	964	232,658	2,505,638	3,061,301
	1880	452	819	162,985	1,985,050	2,756,793
Clay and pottery products	1890	125	4,873	2,312,510	1,313,230	5,047,501
	1880	185	2,816	946,552	657,973	2,279,474
Clothing, men's	1890	1,700	24,573	8,747,957	14,198,241	31,275,144
	1880	647	14,418	4,136,382	12,043,020	20,008,398
Clothing, women's, factory product	1890	31	2,636	1,042,307	2,282,025	4,352,006
	1880	25	1,254	275,875	756,902	1,280,654
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding.	1890	32	608	333,209	6,540,452	7,806,763
	1880	27	260	135,292	1,118,327	1,517,114
Confectionery	1890	292	1,861	672,142	1,850,308	3,345,627
	1880	64	497	156,449	882,802	1,248,268
Cordage and twine	1890	13	953	329,751	1,765,890	2,873,106
	1880	10	85	21,105	38,950	76,410
Flouring and grist mill products	1890	910	4,296	2,008,630	33,418,856	39,468,409
	1880	1,380	3,875	1,221,494	34,157,024	38,950,264
Foundry and machine shop products	1890	600	26,628	15,053,449	19,332,307	43,617,072
	1880	419	12,244	5,105,596	8,407,972	18,242,325
Furniture, including cabinetmaking, repairing and upholstering.	1890	432	7,247	3,598,918	3,992,881	10,185,164
	1880	450	5,935	2,156,723	2,972,940	7,305,967
Glass	1890	59	6,651	3,131,578	1,602,590	5,649,182
	1880	20	1,688	644,520	459,333	1,549,529
Iron and steel	1890	93	21,373	12,675,576	38,583,330	57,134,119
	1880	134	20,071	8,265,070	23,997,915	34,918,360
Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.	1890	9	1,560	655,326	1,423,330	2,458,412
	1880	8	601	260,423	727,926	1,310,711
Iron and steel, nails and spikes, cut and wrought, including wire nails.	1890	13	2,654	1,316,718	5,876,277	7,929,912
	1880	1	40	16,970	30,000	49,000
Ironwork, architectural and ornamental.	1890	55	1,364	774,848	1,051,614	2,278,839
	1880	36	442	154,067	435,534	775,353
Leather, tanned and curried	1890	113	1,569	827,742	5,134,248	6,701,670
	1880	a553	1,499	607,804	6,388,616	8,243,900
Liquors, distilled	1890	15	184	317,829	2,535,016	12,033,354
	1880	37	992	406,197	4,533,049	6,602,736
Liquors, malt	1890	106	3,494	2,628,501	5,272,894	15,899,629
	1880	163	2,706	1,184,825	5,110,587	9,125,014
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts.	1890	1,427	13,056	3,722,951	7,592,798	15,161,736
	1880	2,352	9,317	1,708,300	8,896,106	13,864,460
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.	1890	335	5,938	3,218,325	7,685,188	12,910,536
	1880	250	3,873	1,489,836	4,203,070	7,005,411
Oil, linseed	1890	14	272	149,402	3,075,182	3,566,310
	1880	21	299	143,454	1,903,103	2,381,934

a In 1880 an establishment engaged in both tanning and currying made a separate report for each branch of the industry and was counted twice. In 1890 but one report was received for each establishment.

TABLE 3.—MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

OHIO—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
Paints	1890	42	824	$556,748	$2,587,173	$4,528,764
	1880	15	259	123,164	835,734	1,263,980
Paper	1890	50	3,042	1,324,302	3,991,377	7,209,750
	1880	60	2,308	839,231	3,024,068	5,108,194
Paving and paving materials	1890	94	3,282	1,331,114	1,808,228	3,695,398
	1880	1	50	4,000	9,000	15,000
Petroleum, refining (*a*)	1890	15	2,281	1,290,991	12,517,255	16,343,493
	1880					
Printing and publishing	1890	987	10,856	5,953,978	5,244,793	17,188,851
	1880	237	4,980	2,067,593	2,382,305	6,579,565
Roofing and roofing materials	1890	287	1,543	849,041	2,261,339	3,926,389
	1880	46	341	133,276	592,944	900,141
Safes and vaults	1890	11	2,521	1,392,803	1,591,136	4,096,257
	1880	5	1,137	587,428	580,000	1,635,000
Slaughtering and meat packing, not including retail butchering.	1890	159	1,710	1,022,055	14,462,783	17,205,106
	1880	93	2,024	633,044	17,173,446	19,231,297
Soap and candles	1890	49	1,149	512,128	4,081,984	5,746,660
	1880	27	284	78,245	852,483	1,028,778
Tobacco, chewing, smoking, and snuff.	1890	20	1,940	646,490	2,925,371	5,091,177
	1880	26	1,557	393,083	3,198,926	4,378,302
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	1890	937	6,575	2,517,143	2,447,042	7,024,748
	1880	652	4,712	1,495,859	2,004,439	5,018,638
Tobacco, stemming and rehandling (*b*)	1890	38	761	283,388	2,615,478	3,371,794
	1880					
All other industries	1890	18,096	133,146	65,335,913	101,684,012	214,684,391
	1880	11,198	61,747	19,956,273	50,874,391	94,350,198

a In 1880 "Petroleum, refining", formed part of a separate report and was not included in the general statistics of manufactures.
b No reports received for this industry in 1880.

OKLAHOMA.

[This territory was a part of Indian territory in 1880.]

All industries	1890	72	195	71,918	53,518	180,445
Brick and tile	1890	3	16	6,684	1,491	11,500
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts.	1890	8	35	6,570	13,900	27,260
Printing and publishing	1890	15	83	32,131	14,398	72,905
All other industries	1890	46	61	26,533	26,729	68,780

TABLE 3.—MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

OREGON.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
All industries	1890	1,523	18,798	$11,535,229	$21,793,578	$41,432,174
	1880	1,080	3,473	1,667,046	6,954,436	10,931,232
Brick and tile	1890	47	701	237,773	66,230	461,646
	1880	23	187	43,814	19,197	104,240
Clothing, men's	1890	24	241	163,363	425,463	770,392
	1880	22	58	29,151	57,900	115,404
Confectionery	1890	9	166	101,156	288,084	542,600
	1880	4	15	10,050	33,500	50,700
Flouring and grist mill products	1890	86	399	227,935	3,998,017	4,164,473
	1880	106	307	139,882	2,978,714	3,475,531
Foundry and machine shop products	1890	23	498	418,665	561,707	1,209,385
	1880	16	181	139,022	121,911	352,300
Fruits, fish, oysters, and vegetables, canning and preserving.	1890	15	1,524	330,186	1,066,127	1,443,234
	1880	2	38	3,000	8,150	12,698
Furniture, including cabinetmaking, repairing and upholstering.	1890	30	575	414,458	708,568	1,541,690
	1880	36	133	75,910	107,425	285,693
Liquors, malt	1890	13	100	89,059	165,887	613,316
	1880	23	57	24,961	92,409	167,681
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts.	1890	300	3,777	1,680,671	2,979,202	5,694,915
	1880	228	579	242,154	1,331,342	2,030,465
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.	1890	40	405	281,672	542,115	1,070,510
	1880	31	157	108,071	187,480	374,192
Paving and paving materials (a)	1890	11	202	157,023	158,690	368,690
	1880					
Printing and publishing	1890	130	861	685,614	267,041	1,262,519
	1880	15	87	65,067	37,015	133,900
Slaughtering and meat packing, not including retail butchering.	1890	5	100	108,400	1,222,330	1,570,935
	1880	9	37	17,129	905,517	964,712
Timber products, not manufactured at mill. (b)	1890	50	757	224,798	82,237	536,842
	1880					
Woolen goods	1890	6	402	175,313	327,502	614,932
	1880	10	216	86,088	227,486	549,030
All other industries	1890	734	8,090	6,249,143	9,535,568	18,926,893
	1880	555	1,421	682,756	1,546,390	3,034,788

a No reports received for this industry in 1880.
b Included largely in other classifications in 1880.

PENNSYLVANIA.

All industries	1890	39,339	620,562	305,591,003	773,734,637	1,331,794,901
	1880	31,232	387,072	134,055,904	465,020,563	744,818,445
Agricultural implements	1890	94	1,895	898,490	1,043,263	2,682,718
	1880	220	2,617	898,608	1,788,420	3,686,212
Bags, other than paper	1890	5	684	221,260	2,303,950	3,241,289
	1880	7	171	43,215	482,820	560,500
Boots and shoes, factory product	1890	158	7,952	3,398,090	5,012,096	10,354,850
	1880	145	7,845	2,820,976	5,425,844	9,590,002

TABLE 3.—MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
Brass castings and brass finishing	1890	64	1,119	$718,353	$2,076,535	$3,652,526
	1880	63	1,117	456,748	1,344,931	2,294,684
Brick and tile	1890	508	13,612	4,764,392	1,741,000	9,403,715
	1880	521	8,426	2,077,168	1,332,758	4,813,153
Bridges	1890	15	1,981	1,280,574	3,986,205	6,422,749
	1880	7	872	425,290	1,971,936	1,757,932
Carpets and rugs, other than rag	1890	142	12,674	5,509,805	13,548,371	22,886,416
	1880	172	8,889	3,035,971	8,992,385	14,304,660
Cars, railroad, street, and repairs, not including establishments operated by steam railroad companies.	1890	21	4,940	2,173,240	6,652,552	10,451,507
	1880	43	3,900	1,352,299	6,032,114	8,082,272
Cheese, butter, and condensed milk	1890	338	965	347,075	4,516,477	5,442,245
	1880	146	304	51,943	655,368	915,468
Chemicals	1890	71	3,633	2,090,098	8,138,493	13,144,210
	1880	75	2,778	1,300,238	8,245,297	13,092,863
Clothing, men's	1890	1,697	18,444	9,002,113	20,007,275	39,649,198
	1880	876	22,210	5,127,682	15,332,253	23,821,887
Clothing, women's, factory product	1890	80	3,149	905,728	2,281,471	3,903,596
	1880	75	3,328	618,603	1,776,610	2,977,810
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding.	1890	69	475	289,044	5,662,194	6,442,595
	1880	32	297	118,383	2,240,980	2,652,830
Coke	1890	98	5,954	2,976,692	7,280,566	10,415,628
	1880	104	2,444	983,431	2,241,154	4,190,136
Confectionery	1890	461	3,452	1,438,305	3,852,151	7,129,717
	1880	283	1,771	512,141	2,358,774	3,564,934
Cordage and twine	1890	19	1,349	439,535	2,771,062	3,614,541
	1880	23	882	274,282	1,437,026	2,039,721
Cotton goods	1890	158	12,960	4,687,088	10,485,247	18,431,773
	1880	189	17,568	4,663,617	12,500,217	21,640,397
Dyeing and finishing textiles	1890	83	3,545	1,803,822	2,395,482	5,240,761
	1880	60	2,598	1,041,309	2,398,396	6,259,852
Fertilizers	1890	49	745	344,238	2,032,218	2,957,316
	1880	45	376	137,955	981,987	1,433,245
Flouring and grist mill products	1890	2,226	5,149	2,102,181	33,238,981	39,478,076
	1880	2,873	4,434	1,105,939	36,291,933	41,522,662
Foundry and machine shop products	1890	886	40,635	24,058,082	29,275,186	67,587,025
	1880	748	23,884	10,293,821	17,636,353	35,029,673
Furnishing goods, men's	1890	74	1,647	593,210	1,839,376	3,439,945
	1880	22	433	88,200	318,736	501,007
Furniture, including cabinetmaking, repairing and upholstering.	1890	784	7,447	3,990,275	4,480,115	11,464,752
	1880	825	5,616	2,253,454	4,123,247	8,372,249
Glass	1890	99	18,934	9,247,160	5,294,992	17,179,137
	1880	78	9,784	3,897,306	3,350,664	8,720,584
Gold and silver, reducing and refining, not from the ore.	1890	6	124	109,606	8,319,823	8,531,183
	1880	2	17	9,130	200,800	251,560
Hardware	1890	37	3,164	1,388,246	1,231,668	3,435,005
	1880	2	50	28,040	52,635	114,488
Hats and caps, not including wool hats.	1890	93	2,263	1,120,802	1,522,613	3,440,072
	1880	70	1,808	711,159	1,082,079	2,342,324

TABLE 3.—MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
Hosiery and knit goods	1890	236	15,941	$4,732,754	$8,720,363	$16,944,237
	1880	106	9,272	2,175,913	4,924,138	8,935,147
Iron and steel	1890	280	86,437	48,675,495	169,978,301	248,809,071
	1880	366	57,952	25,095,850	92,267,030	145,576,268
Iron and steel, nails and spikes, cut and wrought, including wire nails.	1890	33	5,350	2,000,863	6,851,423	10,410,898
	1880	9	104	37,849	206,410	291,927
Iron and steel, pipe, wrought	1890	14	9,431	4,634,606	20,597,831	30,249,795
	1880	12	3,335	996,567	6,141,797	8,418,975
Ironwork, architectural and ornamental.	1890	90	2,758	1,524,636	3,375,757	5,888,948
	1880	25	168	64,633	139,703	269,177
Jewelry	1890	45	1,096	663,580	1,886,311	3,215,614
	1880	33	450	220,902	437,416	846,736
Leather, morocco (*a*)	1890	34	3,029	1,692,065	7,783,519	10,920,198
	1880					
Leather, tanned and curried	1890	376	8,543	4,097,524	27,857,755	39,011,518
	1880	*b*1,097	6,438	2,302,896	26,355,668	34,894,215
Liquors, distilled	1890	40	469	312,604	1,326,202	4,339,089
	1880	70	334	138,745	1,216,120	1,856,484
Liquors, malt	1890	163	3,562	2,831,943	6,461,082	18,358,734
	1880	291	2,452	1,200,289	5,765,837	10,124,348
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts.	1890	1,853	18,663	5,466,123	15,392,468	27,772,844
	1880	2,827	14,914	2,918,459	13,955,450	22,457,359
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.	1890	467	8,633	4,802,706	10,492,181	18,398,688
	1880	309	3,856	1,385,955	4,229,844	7,116,350
Paints	1890	71	1,974	1,210,581	4,617,170	8,214,780
	1880	46	824	394,437	2,657,857	3,674,043
Paper	1890	72	3,059	1,386,935	4,646,456	7,838,299
	1880	78	2,083	752,151	3,185,168	5,355,912
Patent medicines and compounds	1890	126	939	551,749	1,340,956	4,084,669
	1880	53	455	194,524	734,262	2,006,056
Paving and paving materials	1890	96	3,106	1,502,713	2,140,942	4,807,587
	1880	2	24	5,880	12,400	38,500
Petroleum, refining (*c*)	1890	55	3,496	1,735,257	15,006,919	18,493,777
	1880					
Roofing and roofing materials	1890	393	1,892	1,168,505	1,618,447	3,459,948
	1880	110	522	219,958	394,442	798,999
Shipbuilding	1890	32	2,022	1,215,876	1,759,582	3,259,779
	1880	125	3,298	2,279,629	3,610,367	6,689,470
Shirts	1890	80	2,390	876,987	1,622,228	3,384,065
	1880	61	2,924	614,924	1,182,154	2,095,761
Silk and silk goods	1890	66	9,522	2,981,334	12,094,389	19,357,546
	1880	49	3,189	678,120	1,830,985	3,491,800
Slaughtering and meat packing, not including retail butchering.	1890	253	2,031	1,198,088	18,647,997	22,124,006
	1880	35	552	242,077	8,854,778	9,908,545

a In 1880 included with "Leather, dressed skins".

b In 1880 an establishment engaged in both tanning and currying made a separate report for each branch of the industry and was counted twice. In 1890 but one report was received for each establishment.

c In 1880 "Petroleum, refining", formed part of a separate report and was not included in the general statistics of manufactures.

TABLE 3.—MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
Soap and candles	1890	72	947	$505,148	$2,368,336	$4,096,520
	1880	78	587	331,677	1,809,904	2,715,771
Stationery goods	1890	35	1,327	554,209	2,218,245	3,158,421
	1880	26	419	111,310	338,920	556,473
Sugar and molasses, refining	1890	10	1,524	753,574	41,836,095	46,599,754
	1880	11	1,078	474,017	21,943,943	24,294,929
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	1890	1,967	18,969	6,482,202	7,299,782	19,978,429
	1880	1,377	6,957	1,885,530	3,144,977	6,906,603
Umbrellas and canes	1890	75	2,715	1,100,416	3,783,768	6,304,984
	1880	33	1,786	481,347	1,788,464	2,822,244
Wire	1890	7	1,528	842,336	3,588,006	4,886,629
	1880	5	119	58,108	269,338	378,658
Woolen goods	1890	264	16,061	5,729,982	19,198,990	29,878,010
	1880	324	17,689	5,254,328	21,185,804	32,341,291
Worsted goods	1890	41	9,453	3,350,113	11,539,880	17,861,776
	1880	28	5,000	1,473,958	7,277,483	10,072,473
All other industries	1890	23,657	194,804	104,451,305	146,694,394	329,077,561
	1880	15,934	105,817	37,718,903	89,464,205	165,350,744

RHODE ISLAND.

All industries	1890	3,377	85,976	37,927,921	76,253,023	142,5[illegible]0,625
	1880	2,205	62,878	21,355,619	58,103,413	104,[illegible]6[illegible],621
Clothing, men's	1890	142	1,459	748,156	1,541,440	3,325,234
	1880	58	1,078	423,717	1,138,144	1,990,330
Cotton goods	1890	94	24,832	8,131,142	14,347,672	27,310,499
	1880	133	22,076	5 62[illegible],933	13,300,149	24,669,461
Dyeing and finishing textiles	1890	22	3,720	1,593,055	1,819,351	4,743,561
	1880	16	2,976	1,093,727	2,315,062	6,874,254
Electroplating	1890	13	114	88,075	449,821	652,092
	1880	10	61	36,162	136,372	208,164
Flouring and grist mill products	1890	31	135	76,252	1,168,188	1,340,843
	1880	48	105	46,870	981,861	1,137,990
Foundry and machine shop products	1890	101	7,212	4,219,521	3,752,455	10,170,286
	1880	94	4,595	2,072,143	2,687,484	6,281,707
Gold and silver, reducing and refining, not from the ore	1890	10	81	79,538	1,162,168	1,419,553
	1880	6	25	18,627	1,366,471	1,421,100
Hosiery and knit goods	1890	16	1,538	447,350	1,618,621	2,516,664
	1880	1	39	8,400	14,838	30,000
Jewelry	1890	179	4,551	2,657,158	3,301,814	8,011,067
	1880	148	3,470	1,088,616	2,590,611	5,650,133
Oleomargarine (*a*)	1890	4	64	44,790	531,309	675,000
	1880					
Printing and publishing	1890	83	989	6[illegible]0,172	363,357	1,428,507
	1880	32	484	2[illegible]0,900	218,120	674,025
Rubber and elastic goods	1890	4	463	189,846	359,668	629,000
	1880	2	1,007	313,715	1,617,000	2,217,000

a No reports received for this industry in 1880.

TABLE 2.—MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

RHODE ISLAND—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES. Employés.	Wages.	Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
Shoddy	1890	10	146	$68,014	$1,165,235	$1,350,702
	1880	6	83	18,590	137,054	195,045
Silverware	1890	4	1,034	780,935	1,045,860	2,589,209
	1880	2	42	18,448	66,280	111,000
Slaughtering and meat packing, not including retail butchering.	1890	15	321	295,685	4,252,111	4,760,470
	1880	9	185	97,362	3,449,816	3,876,740
Soap and candles	1890	14	247	111,289	683,683	875,813
	1880	8	15	5,398	83,325	100,850
Upholstery materials	1890	5	235	106,511	254,239	534,089
	1880	2	115	25,781	36,000	69,500
Window shades	1890	3	84	38,712	412,290	506,700
	1880	1	3	700	1,650	3,625
Woolen goods	1890	40	6,028	2,297,416	6,042,754	9,884,945
	1880	50	8,121	2,480,907	9,138,429	15,410,450
Worsted goods	1890	28	11,757	4,263,968	13,932,912	22,319,694
	1880	11	4,004	1,222,350	3,941,283	6,177,754
All other industries	1890	2,562	20,966	11,130,366	18,098,685	27,566,957
	1880	1,568	14,394	5,879,273	14,883,394	27,128,493

SOUTH CAROLINA.

All industries	1890	2,382	24,662	6,590,983	18,873,666	31,926,681
	1880	2,078	15,828	2,896,289	9,885,538	16,738,008
Brick and tile	1890	39	787	121,238	45,650	265,598
	1880	29	367	35,903	17,208	80,819
Clothing, men's	1890	50	306	134,073	178,115	397,638
	1880	8	46	12,200	25,900	49,200
Cotton, compressing	1890	4	155	51,600	11,165	124,600
	1880	4	230	62,900	65,000	198,000
Cotton, ginning (a)	1890	112	514	34,372	16,342	113,011
	1880					
Cotton goods	1890	34	8,192	1,646,574	6,819,320	9,870,798
	1880	14	2,018	380,844	1,808,300	2,895,769
Fertilizers	1890	20	1,182	492,015	2,754,407	4,417,658
	1880	28	2,759	576,580	1,297,204	2,691,053
Flouring and grist mill products	1890	512	906	163,747	1,726,896	2,083,126
	1880	720	1,052	139,352	3,265,485	3,779,479
Foundry and machine shop products	1890	17	367	198,603	224,268	517,710
	1880	18	314	90,419	137,389	289,572
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts.	1890	328	2,445	427,133	974,782	1,982,583
	1880	420	1,468	221,963	1,287,361	2,031,507
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.	1890	27	410	159,711	396,242	711,858
	1880	13	260	54,642	143,740	242,250
Oil, cottonseed and cake (b)	1890	17	449	68,632	740,605	927,772
	1880					
Printing and publishing	1890	90	621	332,469	177,709	794,531
	1880	14	242	115,947	89,450	239,500

a No inquiry respecting this industry in 1880.
b No reports received for this industry in 1880.

TABLE 3.—MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
Rice, cleaning and polishing	1890	6	159	$53,685	$190,800	$315,056
	1880	2	134	18,000	13,500	50,000
Shipbuilding	1890	8	83	47,286	46,752	186,130
	1880	16	94	55,990	55,250	144,000
Tar and turpentine	1890	201	2,243	378,768	677,283	1,524,100
	1880	192	4,619	555,460	686,179	1,893,206
All other industries	1890	917	5,843	2,281,077	3,893,230	7,765,132
	1880	600	2,225	516,059	1,063,572	2,093,712

SOUTH DAKOTA. (See Dakota.)

TENNESSEE.

All industries	1890	4,559	42,759	16,899,351	40,463,782	72,355,286
	1880	4,326	22,445	5,254,775	23,834,262	37,074,886
Agricultural implements	1890	12	258	121,866	118,625	328,856
	1880	33	178	43,277	59,280	182,116
Brick and tile	1890	78	2,090	656,806	188,797	1,244,367
	1880	90	1,553	247,227	139,568	523,113
Clothing, men's	1890	82	800	370,702	605,880	1,221,691
	1880	14	363	87,600	123,300	277,275
Coke	1890	8	256	93,385	532,493	726,004
	1880	4	114	38,820	132,229	212,493
Confectionery	1890	16	205	68,474	291,351	505,599
	1880	10	175	35,450	266,500	361,225
Cotton, ginning (*a*)	1890	38	221	29,519	39,134	106,686
	1880					
Cotton goods	1890	20	2,174	495,438	1,765,162	2,507,719
	1880	19	1,078	170,507	586,009	934,014
Fertilizers	1890	4	78	29,100	151,100	267,900
	1880	2	3	1,050	7,150	11,000
Flouring and grist mill products	1890	918	2,050	643,012	10,592,752	12,474,284
	1880	990	1,849	376,399	9,070,421	10,784,804
Foundry and machine shop products	1890	68	2,810	1,414,049	1,914,408	4,427,187
	1880	50	766	269,272	610,824	1,191,531
Furniture, including cabinetmaking, repairing and upholstering	1890	52	1,139	496,732	508,211	1,267,593
	1880	90	825	243,397	435,395	989,100
Ice, artificial (*b*)	1890	13	207	88,187	64,283	382,400
	1880					
Iron and steel	1890	15	1,557	775,521	2,943,671	4,247,868
	1880	43	3,077	659,773	1,376,059	2,274,203
Leather, tanned and curried	1890	60	658	215,032	755,767	1,266,556
	1880	c260	465	114,688	1,494,379	2,051,087
Liquors, distilled	1890	32	137	47,139	156,969	621,693
	1880	63	136	43,344	353,776	540,729

a No inquiry respecting this industry in 1880.
b No reports received for this industry in 1880.
c In 1880 an establishment engaged in both tanning and currying made a separate report for each branch of the industry and was counted twice. In 1890 but one report was received for each establishment.

TABLE 3.—MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

TENNESSEE—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
Liquors, malt	1890	4	171	$123,570	$213,393	$618,970
	1880	3	30	9,602	43,637	73,869
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts.	1890	787	8,148	2,194,615	5,019,282	8,941,995
	1880	755	3,718	549,222	2,142,885	3,744,905
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.	1890	73	1,636	893,061	1,926,674	3,459,243
	1880	23	300	143,375	283,500	539,335
Marble and stone work	1890	49	699	334,691	370,828	955,004
	1880	30	173	61,065	81,937	237,596
Oil, cottonseed and cake	1890	15	1,084	236,978	1,748,953	2,524,741
	1880	9	666	163,340	812,000	1,235,000
Patent medicines and compounds	1890	14	224	114,663	182,185	523,662
	1880	8	51	18,801	50,250	120,300
Printing and publishing	1890	209	1,924	1,172,687	643,591	2,687,119
	1880	30	462	248,356	213,026	653,645
Roofing and roofing materials (a)	1890	32	190	106,952	212,205	405,442
	1880					
Tobacco, chewing, smoking, and snuff.	1890	24	567	97,424	212,268	577,600
	1880	7	60	10,250	38,820	66,000
Tobacco, stemming and rehandling	1890	5	35	3,849	31,337	39,032
	1880	5	158	22,000	146,000	194,000
Woolen goods	1890	49	998	239,657	760,036	1,216,419
	1880	106	402	67,063	423,054	620,724
All other industries	1890	1,882	12,443	5,836,152	8,514,427	18,838,566
	1880	1,682	5,843	1,630,897	4,943,663	9,256,822

a No reports received for this industry in 1880.

TEXAS.

All industries	1890	5,268	39,475	18,586,338	36,152,308	70,433,551
	1880	2,996	12,159	3,343,087	12,956,269	20,719,928
Agricultural implements	1890	11	260	90,838	116,844	307,795
	1880	13	139	46,750	46,700	143,700
Brick and tile	1890	124	2,040	564,378	249,132	1,214,690
	1880	113	1,185	204,499	105,074	448,418
Clothing, men's	1890	100	689	387,511	471,293	1,084,491
	1880	30	118	42,639	70,776	153,831
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding.	1890	5	69	34,179	274,294	343,867
	1880	2	3	1,240	6,009	9,050
Confectionery	1890	40	266	130,275	363,961	677,350
	1880	16	64	31,830	141,485	241,350
Cotton, compressing	1890	9	753	220,435	62,771	686,429
	1880	1	25	5,000	1,500	8,900
Cotton, ginning (a)	1890	572	2,703	356,463	294,792	1,172,298
	1880					
Flouring and grist mill products	1890	690	1,905	531,940	8,294,003	9,903,455
	1880	921	2,609	368,683	6,371,606	7,617,177

a No inquiry respecting this industry in 1880.

TABLE 3.—MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

TEXAS—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
Foundry and machine shop products.	1890	59	859	$607,468	$735,001	$1,874,059
	1880	30	360	149,212	228,151	532,778
Ice, artificial	1890	53	589	273,123	218,984	920,632
	1880	12	86	46,855	45,485	170,000
Ironwork, architectural and ornamental.	1890	13	155	112,408	182,371	386,822
	1880	1	3	2,500	4,000	8,000
Liquors, malt	1890	7	444	263,347	495,307	1,702,087
	1880	19	18	6,241	28,841	47,059
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts.	1890	284	6,820	2,572,921	6,322,076	11,323,257
	1880	324	3,186	732,914	2,096,775	3,675,949
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.	1890	62	1,036	627,767	1,554,926	2,709,941
	1880	25	273	123,575	630,840	873,100
Oil, cottonseed and cake	1890	13	920	374,226	2,531,911	3,232,596
	1880	4	158	36,272	192,441	276,450
Paving and paving materials (a)	1890	10	448	249,832	202,578	623,640
	1880					
Printing and publishing	1890	447	2,565	1,623,013	998,021	3,971,410
	1880	39	414	232,024	297,458	695,000
Timber products, not manufactured at mill. (b)	1890	30	999	369,707	98,802	614,300
	1880					
Woolen goods	1890	4	359	138,755	183,607	350,230
	1880	1	36	25,700	44,425	80,500
All other industries	1890	2,735	15,536	9,057,622	12,496,634	27,239,193
	1880	1,445	3,482	1,286,253	2,764,722	5,826,068

a No reports received for this industry in 1880.
b Included largely in other classifications in 1880.

UTAH.

All industries	1890	531	4,980	2,715,805	4,252,030	8,911,647
	1880	640	2,495	858,863	2,561,737	4,324,992
Brick and tile	1890	40	758	232,458	66,551	421,658
	1880	28	188	34,890	19,825	85,392
Confectionery	1890	5	80	40,811	100,395	222,990
	1880	4	13	6,475	32,888	51,180
Flouring and grist mill products	1890	49	177	94,328	1,160,641	1,468,681
	1880	85	157	56,557	1,136,176	1,364,619
Foundry and machine shop products.	1890	11	150	122,178	100,450	260,237
	1880	11	83	46,311	50,110	131,670
Liquors, malt	1890	5	46	25,685	37,206	113,531
	1880	14	50	20,719	77,011	139,239
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts.	1890	30	228	61,756	126,932	234,820
	1880	107	385	65,175	238,274	375,164
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.	1890	16	302	240,436	353,374	753,350
	1880	6	32	15,670	23,350	48,500
Printing and publishing	1890	31	485	355,820	144,332	734,623
	1880	7	148	94,861	72,054	214,625

TABLE 3.—MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

UTAH—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
Salt	1890	9	180	$52,858	$5,672	$144,300
	1880	10	73	20,932	4,000	60,280
Slaughtering and meat packing, not including retail butchering. (a)	1890	4	74	60,754	457,064	545,200
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	1890	6	59	44,837	45,637	113,097
	1880	2	11	6,940	3,500	12,400
Woolen goods	1890	9	274	104,156	163,864	338,534
	1880	11	277	68,108	147,226	279,424
All other industries	1890	316	2,158	1,278,719	1,489,912	3,560,026
	1880	355	1,078	422,225	757,323	1,562,499

a No reports received for this industry in 1880.

VERMONT.

All industries	1890	3,031	24,894	10,096,549	20,433,174	38,340,066
	1880	2,874	17,540	5,164,479	18,330,677	31,354,366
Agricultural implements	1890	19	352	180,186	273,204	593,648
	1880	35	464	165,894	357,639	718,455
Boots and shoes, factory product	1890	7	239	107,390	346,557	529,496
	1880	6	101	41,950	126,688	198,200
Boxes, wooden packing	1890	17	228	90,194	220,961	418,608
	1880	4	96	27,700	154,880	196,800
Cotton goods	1890	6	737	220,742	542,065	914,685
	1880	8	754	173,748	555,297	915,864
Flouring and grist mill products	1890	217	405	162,966	2,452,944	2,890,174
	1880	227	331	81,589	2,602,641	3,038,688
Foundry and machine shop products	1890	61	795	428,736	438,953	1,199,067
	1880	45	588	243,426	326,770	783,828
Furniture, chairs	1890	13	351	112,979	167,439	347,880
	1880	15	170	55,950	68,700	160,300
Furniture, including cabinetmaking, repairing and upholstering.	1890	33	198	101,068	158,627	329,188
	1880	57	294	91,767	156,152	334,922
Hosiery and knit goods	1890	10	718	269,844	649,004	1,105,958
	1880	6	383	101,037	359,938	595,270
Leather, tanned and curried	1890	17	160	80,124	416,747	592,093
	1880	a77	248	84,796	1,296,058	1,614,840
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts.	1890	736	6,381	1,699,847	3,823,608	6,843,817
	1880	688	2,511	426,953	2,021,868	3,258,816
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.	1890	31	679	312,696	1,354,214	1,868,760
	1880	53	829	269,393	2,650,347	3,156,707
Marble and stone work	1890	142	2,642	1,561,422	925,882	3,149,021
	1880	69	1,036	394,400	535,237	1,303,790
Musical instruments, organs and materials.	1890	3	516	260,238	307,203	791,346
	1880	2	402	206,200	304,500	680,800

a In 1880 an establishment engaged in both tanning and currying made a separate report for each branch of the industry and was counted twice. In 1890 but one report was received for each establishment.

TABLE 3.—MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

VERMONT—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
Paper	1890	14	970	$471,589	$1,208,412	$2,289,901
	1880	13	377	189,889	556,667	1,237,484
Patent medicines and compounds	1890	13	205	104,567	376,494	777,111
	1880	10	69	24,495	136,825	208,275
Printing and publishing	1890	78	520	267,674	175,064	627,568
	1880	18	130	42,727	62,986	131,799
Wood, turned and carved	1890	28	255	95,103	114,742	289,272
	1880	41	401	95,750	99,876	273,368
Woolen goods	1890	29	1,585	625,440	1,435,163	2,723,683
	1880	44	2,084	544,138	2,012,490	3,217,807
All other industries	1890	1,557	6,948	2,943,744	5,145,891	10,055,840
	1880	1,456	6,206	1,902,767	3,945,418	9,328,353

VIRGINIA.

All industries	1890	5,915	59,591	19,644,850	50,148,285	88,363,824
	1880	5,710	40,184	7,425,261	32,883,953	51,780,992
Agricultural implements	1890	19	489	243,023	295,776	691,210
	1880	51	530	162,634	244,377	602,959
Boots and shoes, factory product	1890	7	272	139,888	874,564	1,279,669
	1880	5	221	30,381	116,893	187,520
Boxes, wooden packing	1890	19	278	120,024	265,599	450,862
	1880	15	198	66,570	155,235	284,966
Brick and tile	1890	88	2,441	607,211	214,553	1,343,598
	1880	84	1,425	188,072	80,420	398,789
Confectionery	1890	48	236	84,501	236,620	380,622
	1880	25	114	35,233	144,246	221,330
Cotton goods	1890	9	2,019	406,824	1,199,578	1,732,648
	1880	8	1,085	169,789	640,391	1,040,962
Dyestuffs and extracts (a)	1890	10	318	105,039	311,648	513,543
	1880					
Fertilizers	1890	28	687	260,939	1,739,138	2,475,638
	1880	17	296	46,970	424,060	624,300
Flouring and grist mill products	1890	1,179	2,200	657,591	9,849,144	11,716,356
	1880	1,385	2,205	409,639	10,574,211	12,210,272
Foundry and machine shop products	1890	59	2,082	1,034,024	1,206,227	2,739,625
	1880	56	1,482	396,997	663,167	1,301,231
Furnishing goods, men's (a)	1890	10	388	85,921	236,773	383,460
	1880					
Iron and steel	1890	17	1,483	633,444	2,943,216	4,104,850
	1880	44	2,522	665,432	1,496,151	2,585,999
Iron and steel, nails and spikes, cut and wrought, including wire nails. (a)	1890	4	1,504	578,716	1,343,466	2,068,734
	1880					
Ironwork, architectural and ornamental.	1890	5	246	154,972	248,604	475,710
	1880	3	28	10,250	20,200	44,150

a No reports received for this industry in 1880.

TABLE 3.—MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

VIRGINIA—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employes.	Wages.		
Leather, tanned and curried	1890	82	459	$159,026	$805,487	$1,224,860
	1880	a286	420	94,144	879,384	1,244,819
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts.	1890	638	5,980	1,361,638	2,905,958	5,541,825
	1880	907	4,011	540,231	1,983,777	3,434,163
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.	1890	65	1,272	567,071	1,252,291	2,350,281
	1880	24	305	105,329	439,617	684,835
Paper	1890	4	188	74,383	143,972	310,991
	1880	3	115	40,000	128,014	261,000
Printing and publishing	1890	205	1,373	674,553	397,307	1,626,938
	1880	45	534	237,918	211,854	624,975
Shipbuilding	1890	18	510	345,454	148,879	665,662
	1880	65	146	75,526	74,578	181,024
Tobacco, chewing, smoking, and snuff.	1890	93	10,085	2,142,385	4,825,432	11,804,813
	1880	143	13,914	1,859,447	7,705,717	13,231,038
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	1890	102	2,428	785,187	1,463,878	3,727,842
	1880	56	489	115,230	210,468	483,953
Tobacco, stemming and rehandling	1890	101	1,821	433,685	5,420,492	6,487,643
	1880	27	1,041	81,215	767,973	1,074,105
Woolen goods	1890	35	444	117,023	375,175	619,839
	1880	48	365	71,720	383,089	577,968
All other industries	1890	3,070	20,388	7,872,328	11,444,508	23,657,225
	1880	2,413	8,738	2,022,534	5,540,180	10,422,734

a In 1880 an establishment engaged in both tanning and currying made a separate report for each branch of the industry and was counted twice. In 1890 but one report was received for each establishment.

TABLE 3.—MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

WASHINGTON.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
All industries	1890	1,543	20,366	$12,658,614	$19,917,057	$41,768,022
	1880	261	1,147	532,226	1,967,469	3,250,134
Brick and tile	1890	86	1,826	684,461	213,884	1,389,650
	1880	2	16	2,430	1,150	6,000
Flouring and grist mill products	1890	38	222	140,865	2,013,304	2,469,809
	1880	9	23	7,125	87,810	114,086
Foundry and machine shop products	1890	27	557	496,222	559,652	1,347,700
	1880	6	33	21,600	24,500	54,775
Fruits, fish, oysters, and vegetables, canning and preserving	1890	7	331	72,475	346,532	525,000
	1880	1	2	300	100	500
Ironwork, architectural and ornamental. (a)	1890	9	171	183,241	112,240	396,000
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liquors, malt	1890	13	230	213,275	424,637	1,178,306
	1880	18	39	12,247	46,430	83,011
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts	1890	310	7,637	4,060,231	7,930,443	15,067,627
	1880	37	499	200,539	1,188,075	1,734,742
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds	1890	39	898	703,732	1,001,396	2,030,279
	1880	8	43	23,309	24,330	90,500
Printing and publishing	1890	145	947	817,554	309,450	1,678,541
	1880	3	15	6,000	2,700	13,500
Timber products, not manufactured at mill. (b)	1890	152	2,432	1,108,376	400,893	2,382,674
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other industries	1890	717	5,115	4,178,182	6,604,626	13,311,436
	1880	177	477	258,676	592,374	1,153,020

a No reports received for this industry in 1880.
b Included largely in other classifications in 1880.

TABLE 3.—MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

WEST VIRGINIA.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
All industries	1890	2,376	21,969	$8,330,997	$23,729,089	$38,702,125
	1880	2,375	14,311	4,313,965	14,027,388	22,867,126
Brick and tile	1890	27	403	116,781	57,309	249,493
	1880	47	446	111,301	39,961	218,710
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding.	1890	4	15	8,795	476,001	515,685
	1880	1	8	1,456	7,835	11,523
Coke	1890	45	1,074	310,288	709,576	1,120,762
	1880	12	163	48,942	138,964	216,588
Flouring and grist-mill products	1890	496	930	277,154	3,228,786	3,902,994
	1880	472	744	140,508	3,384,797	3,942,818
Foundry and machine shop products	1890	30	390	198,614	185,521	506,513
	1880	35	406	158,474	168,921	466,362
Glass	1890	7	1,405	558,025	277,033	945,234
	1880	4	946	311,650	208,064	748,500
Iron and steel	1890	7	2,065	1,170,493	5,686,883	7,490,934
	1880	20	4,121	1,541,816	3,484,625	6,054,652
Iron and steel, nails and spikes, cut and wrought, including wire nails.	1890	6	1,795	682,176	2,329,933	3,140,931
	1880	1	43	15,000	30,000	110,000
Leather, tanned and curried	1890	50	240	103,937	680,298	896,120
	1880	a173	413	145,148	1,676,375	2,176,538
Liquors, malt	1890	6	181	118,992	323,894	747,402
	1880	9	95	36,434	168,741	280,986
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts.	1890	428	4,308	1,164,254	2,968,511	5,239,340
	1880	472	2,183	459,945	1,375,372	2,431,857
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.	1890	50	498	214,622	543,793	910,640
	1880	18	189	70,122	261,400	408,050
Petroleum, refining (b)	1890	4	221	96,992	951,576	1,171,374
	1880					
Printing and publishing	1890	115	600	250,630	132,033	604,143
	1880	18	202	74,432	46,764	185,756
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	1890	55	507	228,837	141,813	562,060
	1880	67	332	111,739	258,830	452,993
Woolen goods	1890	30	287	61,919	202,801	328,800
	1880	55	353	44,161	245,843	356,986
All other industries	1890	1,016	7,050	2,768,308	4,913,328	10,359,695
	1880	971	3,667	1,042,937	2,530,896	4,804,947

a In 1880 an establishment engaged in both tanning and currying made a separate report for each branch of the industry and was counted twice. In 1890 but one report was received for each establishment.

b In 1880 "Petroleum, refining", formed part of a separate report and was not included in the general statistics of manufactures.

TABLE 3.—MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

WISCONSIN.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
All industries	1890	10,417	122,031	$51,843,708	$145,437,016	$248,546,164
	1880	7,674	57,109	18,814,917	85,796,178	128,255,480
Agricultural implements	1890	51	3,031	1,499,673	1,928,182	5,015,512
	1880	108	2,067	874,667	1,373,547	3,742,669
Boots and shoes, factory product	1890	32	2,155	875,785	1,486,657	2,972,233
	1880	20	1,177	381,732	1,147,140	1,736,773
Boxes, wooden packing	1890	24	565	191,553	401,072	781,105
	1880	15	140	32,341	65,477	121,100
Brick and tile	1890	137	2,819	680,795	373,861	1,642,465
	1880	119	1,395	231,351	161,400	607,600
Cheese, butter, and condensed milk	1890	966	1,817	545,361	5,876,630	6,960,711
	1880	414	561	98,920	1,036,357	1,501,087
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding.	1890	7	84	50,071	737,208	936,025
	1880	10	161	90,550	695,042	935,640
Confectionery	1890	36	519	195,248	775,569	1,195,375
	1880	9	170	45,798	386,162	488,446
Cooperage	1890	140	1,179	572,538	667,529	1,527,068
	1880	198	1,380	518,008	757,266	1,563,208
Flouring and grist-mill products	1890	497	2,360	1,172,505	20,420,677	24,252,297
	1880	705	2,421	861,302	24,306,982	27,639,430
Foundry and machine shop products	1890	155	5,304	2,836,433	3,699,370	8,467,290
	1880	129	2,609	1,168,257	1,910,106	3,905,652
Furniture, including cabinetmaking, repairing and upholstering.	1890	130	2,836	1,210,717	1,501,087	3,553,225
	1880	186	1,114	434,268	695,312	1,382,903
Hosiery and knit goods	1890	23	2,296	449,724	899,371	1,635,641
	1880	4	28	3,364	9,125	16,817
Iron and steel	1890	9	1,920	1,032,541	4,613,753	6,501,761
	1880	9	2,153	1,004,931	3,880,667	6,580,391
Leather, tanned and curried	1890	38	2,570	1,371,967	8,732,182	11,161,850
	1880	a134	1,473	618,623	7,137,274	8,821,162
Liquors, malt	1890	107	3,165	1,864,579	4,829,390	14,193,057
	1880	203	1,680	823,124	3,536,438	6,312,173
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts.	1890	853	32,755	10,046,413	33,212,511	52,115,739
	1880	704	8,465	2,257,218	12,471,473	17,952,347
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.	1890	88	3,705	1,623,889	3,736,105	6,295,810
	1880	110	2,258	712,154	2,037,795	3,495,065
Malt	1890	15	378	238,091	1,848,126	2,472,018
	1880	3	31	15,070	278,500	316,000
Mattresses and spring beds	1890	16	383	159,177	540,085	867,738
	1880	9	51	15,297	37,718	70,016
Paper	1890	19	1,613	695,221	2,471,136	4,216,593
	1880	13	586	235,955	773,150	1,277,736
Paving and paving materials (b)	1890	22	831	373,364	729,645	1,272,499
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slaughtering and meat packing, not including retail butchering.	1890	28	1,006	501,533	9,416,402	10,657,011
	1880	13	1,032	203,805	5,898,483	6,533,926

a In 1880 an establishment engaged in both tanning and currying made a separate report for each branch of the industry and was counted twice. In 1890 but one report was received for each establishment.

b No reports for this industry in 1880.

TABLE 3.—MANUFACTURES, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

WISCONSIN—Continued.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	Year.	Number of establishments reporting.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AND TOTAL WAGES.		Cost of materials used.	Value of products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.
			Employés.	Wages.		
Timber products, not manufactured at mill. (a)	1890	266	10,123	$1,852,757	$3,436,847	$8,850,705
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco, chewing, smoking, and snuff.	1890	4	264	125,969	353,896	1,212,668
	1880	3	226	78,500	786,645	978,281
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	1890	355	1,967	868,872	962,202	2,524,949
	1880	152	1,213	445,504	575,377	1,346,925
Trunks and valises	1890	13	851	343,925	526,376	1,193,812
	1880	8	431	139,220	231,100	463,609
Woolen goods	1890	32	982	324,772	978,479	1,669,944
	1880	48	847	214,993	892,793	1,490,069
All other industries	1890	6,352	44,613	20,150,235	30,303,268	64,409,223
	1880	4,348	23,440	7,309,965	14,854,849	28,925,055

a Included largely in other classifications in 1880.

WYOMING.

All industries	1890	190	1,144	878,646	1,084,432	2,367,691
	1880	57	391	187,798	691,214	898,491
Brick and tile	1890	7	31	11,410	3,723	25,900
	1880	2	28	5,300	1,400	8,500
Flouring and grist mill products	1890	6	18	11,495	125,265	157,251
	1880	1	3	150	3,740	4,700
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts.	1890	17	113	42,078	52,166	124,462
	1880	7	38	6,380	27,350	40,990
Printing and publishing (a)	1890	21	93	82,518	29,529	191,227
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes (a)	1890	6	12	8,051	10,361	29,052
	1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other industries	1890	133	877	723,094	863,388	1,839,709
	1880	47	322	175,968	568,724	844,214

a No reports received for this industry in 1880.

STATISTICS OF FISHERIES.

TABLE 1.—FISHERIES, BY STATES

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	TOTALS.			PERSONS EMPLOYED.		APPARATUS AND CAPITAL INVESTED.		
								Vessels.		
			Persons employed.	Capital invested. (Dollars.)	Value of products. (Dollars.) (a)	Fishermen.	Shoresmen.	Number.	Net tonnage.	Value. (Dollars.)
1	United States (b).	1889	163,348	43,602,123	44,277,514	136,665	26,683	7,257	174,020.74	11,132,265
		1880	131,420	37,955,349	42,740,163	101,684	29,742	6,605	208,297.82	9,357,282
2	Alabama	1889	848	82,621	164,427	667	181	103	1,050.42	34,756
		1880	635	38,200	119,275	545	90	24	317.20	14,585
3	Alaska (c)	1889	1,837	994,898	1,373,790	1,742	95	49	16,812.18	790,500
		1880	6,130	447,000	2,661,640	6,000	130	.....	.....	.....
4	Arkansas	1889	207	17,830	74,626	207	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	California	1889	4,697	1,634,153	2,117,250	4,697	.....	144	9,030.58	524,266
		1880	3,094	1,139,675	b1,558,714	2,089	1,005	49	5,246.80	535,750
6	Colorado	1889	27	673	4,564	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Connecticut	1889	3,252	5,072,274	1,687,737	2,376	876	305	4,954.26	586,960
		1880	3,131	1,421,020	1,456,866	2,585	546	291	9,215.95	514,050
8	Delaware	1889	1,981	315,109	310,181	1,658	325	71	996.67	74,275
		1880	1,979	268,231	997,695	1,662	317	69	1,226.00	51,600
9	District of Columbia.	1889	102	23,653	26,028	102	.....	4	56.83	6,400
		1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Florida	1889	3,537	631,277	1,429,328	3,379	158	170	2,067.64	203,715
		1880	2,480	406,117	643,227	2,284	196	124	2,152.97	272,645
11	Georgia	1889	448	111,319	34,601	212	236	13	130.51	14,440
		1880	899	78,770	119,993	809	90	1	12.00	450
12	Idaho	1889	115	4,890	58,605	115	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Illinois	1889	799	96,780	248,527	799	.....	1	26.00	7,000
		1880	300	83,400	60,100	265	35	3	209.73	8,500
14	Indiana	1889	292	39,523	60,441	292	.....	2	16.62	7,000
		1880	52	29,360	32,740	45	7	1	21.90	2,500
15	Indian territory	1889	13	743	1,697	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Iowa	1889	348	27,900	155,079	348	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Kansas	1889	175	7,687	27,653	175	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Kentucky	1889	374	26,884	86,144	374	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Louisiana	1889	911	183,876	289,684	742	169	44	505.48	27,615
		1880	1,597	93,621	392,610	1,300	297	49	539.69	20,821
20	Maine	1889	12,537	2,562,709	3,046,989	10,944	1,593	422	13,502.41	591,520
		1880	11,071	3,375,994	3,614,178	8,110	2,961	606	17,632.65	633,542
21	Maryland	1889	36,436	5,118,843	5,654,024	25,856	10,580	1,398	17,083.20	1,292,343
		1880	26,008	6,342,443	5,221,715	15,873	10,135	1,450	43,500.00	1,750,000
22	Massachusetts	1889	16,250	7,483,193	6,367,033	15,693	557	933	61,200.65	3,147,017
		1880	20,117	14,334,450	b8,137,860	17,165	2,952	1,054	83,232.17	3,171,189
23	Michigan	1889	3,160	1,039,248	1,090,581	3,113	47	48	735.62	151,750
		1880	1,781	442,665	716,170	1,600	181	36	914.42	98,500
24	Minnesota	1889	474	47,639	98,796	474	.....	2	26.29	5,500
		1880	35	10,160	5,200	30	5	1	33.59	5,000
25	Mississippi	1889	1,014	133,951	220,387	811	203	148	1,467.30	50,580
		1880	186	8,800	22,540	110	76	.....	.....	.....
26	Missouri	1889	504	30,294	128,008	504	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Montana	1889	43	1,270	7,980	43	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Marine salt, reported in 1880 with fisheries, not here included.
b Includes inland fisheries, with a product of $1,554,359, not counted in 1889.

AND TERRITORIES: 1880 AND 1889.

APPARATUS AND CAPITAL INVESTED—continued.				VALUE OF PRODUCTS (DOLLARS).						
Boats.		Value of minor apparatus. (Dollars.)	Other capital, including shore property. (Dollars.)	General fisheries.	Whale fisheries.	Seal fisheries.	Menhaden fisheries.	Oyster fisheries.	Sponge fisheries.	
Number.	Value. (Dollars.)									
80,261	4,826,150	8,363,462	19,279,246	26,747,440	1,697,875	438,228	1,817,878	13,294,339	281, 754	1
44,804	2,465,393	8,145,261	17,987,413	22,405,018	2,323,943	2,289,813	2,116,787	13,507,852	200, 759	
614	9,336	16,688	21,841	80,509	.....	.....	.....	83,828	.....	2
119	10,215	7,000	6,400	74,325	.....	.....	.....	44,959	.....	
722	91,818	1:2,580	.....	1,058,865	.....	314,925	.....	.....	.....	3
3,000	60,000	7,000	380,000	504,640	500	2,096,500	.....	.....	.....	
312	5,410	12,420	.....	74,626	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
2,312	313,898	343,644	452,325	1,343,640	688,416	85,194	.....	.....	.....	5
833	91,485	205,840	307,000	1,341,314	201,650	15,750	.....	.....	.....	
10	248	425	.....	4,564	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
2,127	128,414	155,577	4,201,323	431,546	12,074	8,610	120,490	1,115,017	.....	7
1 173	73,585	375,535	457,850	383,887	32,048	111,851	256,205	672,875	.....	
811	42,131	54,896	143,807	222,916	.....	.....	16,0.0	71,235	.....	8
838	33,227	70,324	113,080	399,029	.....	.....	941	687,725	.....	
29	931	16,332	.....	26,028	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
1,935	95,757	131,445	203,360	1,093,044	.....	.....	.....	51,530	281, 754	10
1,058	28,598	39,927	65,037	426,527	.....	.....	.....	15,95)	200, 759	
243	3,207	7,807	85,865	24,138	.....	.....	.....	10,463	.....	11
358	15,425	18,445	44,450	84,993	.....	.....	.....	35,000	.....	
129	2,141	2,749	.....	58,605	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
857	20,643	56,437	12,700	248,527	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
101	2,000	11,900	61,000	99,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
349	6,946	24,962	615	60,441	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
15	1,050	20,210	5,000	32,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
10	61	682	.....	1,697	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
401	6,373	21,527	.....	155,079	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
194	2,132	5,555	.....	27,653	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
566	9,088	17,796	.....	86,144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
706	66,884	17,314	72,063	46,371	.....	.....	.....	243,313	.....	19
165	4,800	18,000	50,000	192,610	.....	.....	.....	200,000	.....	
2,397	295,320	597,344	1,078,525	3,024,686	.....	.....	14,053	8,250	.....	20
5,920	245,624	934,593	1,562,235	3,576,678	.....	.....	.....	37,500	.....	
10,009	1,122,388	886,105	1,818,098	1,142,339	.....	.....	44,360	4,467,325	.....	21
2,825	186,448	297,145	4,108,850	479,388	.....	.....	11,851	4,730,476	.....	
8,623	394,178	1,548,946	2,393,052	5,234,968	988,637	5,669	10,030	127,729	.....	22
6,749	351,736	3,528,925	7,282,690	5,581,204	2,089,337	.....	61,769	405,550	.....	
1,576	82,262	506,650	298,586	1,090,581	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
454	10,345	272,920	60,900	716,170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
500	11,885	28,658	1,596	98,796	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
10	900	3,760	500	5,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
313	14,531	34,385	34,455	91,065	.....	.....	.....	129,322	.....	25
58	4,600	1,600	2,600	12,540	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	
661	10,080	20,214	.....	128 008	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
41	716	554	.....	7,980	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27

c Alaska, 1890, imperfect returns.

TABLE 1.—FISHERIES, BY STATES

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year.	TOTALS.			PERSONS EMPLOYED.		APPARATUS AND CAPITAL INVESTED.		
								Vessels.		
			Persons employed.	Capital invested. (Dollars.)	Value of products. (Dollars.)	Fishermen.	Shoresmen.	Number.	Net tonnage.	Value. (Dollars.)
28	Nebraska	1889	90	3,101	20,410	90				
		1880								
29	Nevada	1889	211	2,265	21,856	211				
		1880								
30	New Hampshire	1889	324	60,254	148,576	314	10	13	456.30	23,300
		1880	414	209,465	176,684	376	38	23	1,019.05	51,500
31	New Jersey	1889	10,834	3,083,360	3,130,893	9,983	851	696	8,229.59	692,549
		1880	6,220	1,492,202	3,176,589	5,659	561	590	10,445.90	545,900
32	New Mexico	1889	8	418	2,783	8				
		1880								
33	New York	1889	9,321	5,125,361	3,798,815	7,162	2,159	809	9,770.64	1,052,192
		1880	7,266	2,629,585	4,380,565	5,650	1,616	541	11,582.51	777,600
34	North Carolina	1889	8,930	715,760	1,351,944	8,612	318	132	1,277.19	93,475
		1880	5,274	506,561	845,695	4,729	545	95	1,457.90	39,000
35	North Dakota	1889	9	243	890	9				
		1880								
36	Ohio	1889	2,012	1,328,428	746,396	1,832	180	27	439.70	110,600
		1880	1,046	473,800	518,420	925	121	9	359.51	38,400
37	Oregon	1889	2,911	914,299	1,186,188	2,911		12	521.26	63,100
		1880	6,835	1,131,350	2,781,024	2,795	4,040			
38	Pennsylvania	1889	2,631	735,035	903,005	2,066	565	154	1,998.08	231,853
		1880	552	119,810	320,050	511	41	11	321.99	10,500
39	Rhode Island	1889	2,214	1,042,072	1,160,454	1,745	469	110	2,260.67	291,415
		1880	2,310	596,678	880,915	1,602	708	92	2,502.77	191,850
40	South Carolina	1889	1,776	145,586	205,845	1,740	36	14	225.06	26,724
		1880	1,005	66,275	212,482	964	41	22	337.32	15,000
41	South Dakota	1889	62	2,142	10,866	62				
		1880								
42	Tennessee	1889	369	16,113	58,337	369				
		1880								
43	Texas	1889	814	222,905	364,017	684	130	170	1,691.77	66,895
		1880	601	42,400	128,300	491	110			
44	Utah	1889	18	388	5,167	18				
		1880								
45	Vermont	1889	117	3,730	12,825	117				
		1880								
46	Virginia	1889	25,809	3,429,469	4,816,225	18,892	6,917	1,225	16,220.67	882,909
		1880	18,864	1,914,119	3,124,444	16,051	2,813	1,446	15,578.93	571,000
47	Washington	1889	2,971	743,618	1,107,847	2,971		22	430.93	34,100
		1880	744	30,358	181,372	729	15	7	216.62	11,100
48	West Virginia	1889	45	2,496	4,698	45				
		1880								
49	Wisconsin	1889	1,484	326,744	455,030	1,456	28	16	227.26	51,500
		1880	800	222,840	253,100	730	70	11	220.25	26,700
50	Wyoming	1889	7	83	287	7				
		1880								

AND TERRITORIES—Continued.

APPARATUS AND CAPITAL INVESTED—continued.				VALUE OF PRODUCTS (DOLLARS).						
Boats.		Value of minor apparatus. (Dollars.)	Other capital, including shore property. (Dollars.)	General fisheries.	Whale fisheries.	Seal fisheries.	Menhaden fisheries.	Oyster fisheries.	Sponge fisheries.	
Number.	Value. (Dollars.)									
106	1,134	1,967	.....	20,410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
81	1,725	540	.....	21,856	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
355	8,808	29,563	7,583	148,576	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
211	7,780	60,385	89,800	170,634	.....	.....	.....	6,050	.....	
5,339	331,435	377,313	1,682,063	1,628,320	.....	.....	111,234	1,791,339	.....	31
4,065	223,963	232,339	490,000	949,678	.....	.....	146,286	2,080,625	.....	
8	146	272	.....	2,783	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
5,289	403,226	527,964	3,141,979	1,396,767	8,748	.....	628,212	1,765,088	.....	33
3,441	289,885	390,200	1,171,960	1,689,357	.....	.....	1,114,158	1,577,050	.....	
4,132	160,271	282,905	179,109	1,186,061	.....	.....	13,980	151,963	.....	34
2,714	123,175	225,436	118,950	785,287	408	.....	.....	63,000	.....	
9	113	130	.....	890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
1,078	90,559	552,373	574,896	746,306	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
487	29,830	253,795	151,775	518,420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1,538	109,857	419,222	262,120	1,186,188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
1,300	246,600	245,750	039,000	2,776,724	.....	4,300	.....	.....	.....	
1,046	58,735	153,883	290,567	477,985	.....	.....	.....	425,021	.....	38
156	13,272	40,538	55,500	132,550	.....	.....	.....	187,500	.....	
1,320	99,810	238,955	411,892	395,412	.....	.....	508,342	556,700	.....	39
734	61,245	138,735	204,850	302,242	.....	.....	221,748	556,925	.....	
1,114	22,394	20,084	76,384	178,816	.....	.....	.....	27,029	.....	40
501	9,790	25,985	15,500	192,482	.....	.....	.....	20,000	.....	
52	935	1,207	.....	10,866	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
498	5,207	10,906	.....	58,337	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
319	21,138	48,654	86,218	174,502	.....	.....	.....	189,515	.....	43
167	15,000	4,400	23,000	81,000	.....	.....	.....	47,300	.....	
10	150	238	.....	5,167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
96	1,714	2,022	.....	12,825	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
11,706	548,733	535,432	1,462,395	1,688,315	.....	.....	351,177	2,776,733	.....	46
6,618	292,720	560,763	483,636	602,239	.....	.....	303,829	2,218,376	.....	
1,783	126,130	335,969	247,419	1,084,017	.....	23,830	.....	.....	.....	47
334	6,610	8,648	4,000	109,960	.....	61,412	.....	10,000	.....	
40	713	1,783	.....	4,638	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
940	36,439	200,305	38,500	455,030	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
319	24,975	145,165	26,000	253,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	83	.....	287	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50

TABLE 2.—CARP CULTURE FOR THE DECADE 1880 TO 1890. (a)

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Number of carp culturists.	Number of ponds and other bodies of water in which carp have been planted.	Number of carp planted.	Number of successes reported.	Number of failures reported.	Amount of expense.	Total value of carp sold or used.
The United States	29,456	36,558	4,574,588	12,712	14,142	$1,045,841	$284,650
Alabama	431	503	26,324	158	236	13,350	3,052
Arizona	44	57	10,200	22	18	9,197	1,373
Arkansas	155	174	8,360	60	81	5,051	521
California	199	296	18,813	128	62	24,083	9,121
Colorado	116	181	140,973	68	26	13,728	23,156
Connecticut	196	220	14,359	57	132	4,653	457
Delaware	57	77	23,128	11	42	584	61
District of Columbia	14	18	304	1	12	75	2
Florida	92	110	4,008	23	67	1,116	72
Georgia	1,524	1,983	187,043	593	858	67,327	20,902
Idaho	39	62	7,558	19	12	2,932	742
Illinois	1,703	2,090	202,831	658	935	63,071	12,384
Indiana	2,191	2,967	756,719	1,276	698	101,517	38,548
Indian territory	10	10	170		8	70	
Iowa	760	833	72,758	240	409	29,798	4,257
Kansas	1,164	1,490	169,682	434	567	53,637	12,183
Kentucky	972	1,293	59,084	430	463	7,273	4,449
Louisiana	68	75	3,998	13	51	2,158	95
Maine	65	70	1,119	12	53	398	100
Maryland	353	427	51,741	134	203	8,832	1,114
Massachusetts	177	209	28,826	41	121	1,790	561
Michigan	432	505	50,786	160	199	12,548	1,756
Minnesota	155	170	9,263	15	107	3,426	7
Mississippi	500	603	21,640	136	337	11,642	1,769
Missouri	1,554	1,930	175,211	650	735	48,455	7,087
Montana	37	41	1,524	3	27	876	4
Nebraska	403	501	86,840	142	177	31,385	5,647
Nevada	39	56	3,598	21	13	4,945	237
New Hampshire	37	41	1,188	7	30	323	14
New Jersey	258	250	23,368	104	149	5,026	1,269
New Mexico	38	55	16,713	21	13	5,184	5,617
New York	854	997	102,901	288	508	15,710	3,258
North Carolina	1,751	2,257	201,283	804	617	51,572	15,008
North Dakota	15	16	350	1	10	360	3
Ohio	3,268	4,168	656,064	1,832	1,187	119,620	36,895
Oklahoma							
Oregon	148	178	27,913	39	93	7,673	880
Pennsylvania	3,267	3,985	765,919	1,521	1,516	127,101	28,610
Rhode Island	29	33	728	5	19	30	
South Carolina	783	1,008	70,195	230	520	23,708	3,058
South Dakota	47	57	27,751	6	32	8,380	89
Tennessee	1,115	1,388	151,968	613	392	27,079	12,615
Texas	881	1,073	53,588	227	620	36,214	3,495
Utah	492	551	39,846	185	216	20,180	3,644
Vermont	79	91	3,053	15	56	315	442
Virginia	1,835	2,230	194,089	884	846	40,897	15,929
Washington	88	98	3,981	39	41	2,277	700
West Virginia	463	570	29,924	240	203	11,492	1,504
Wisconsin	487	561	65,619	136	237	17,365	1,773
Wyoming	11	10	1,160	1	0	1	1

a Not included in the table for general fisheries.

STATISTICS OF MINERAL INDUSTRIES.

TABLE 1.—TOTAL VALUE OF THE MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1889.

Total	$587,230,062
Alabama	9,828,369
Alaska	926,568
Arizona	7,248,717
Arkansas	567,683
California	19,699,354
Colorado	41,126,610
Connecticut	3,030,101
Delaware	508,754
District of Columbia	40,000
Florida	138,728
Georgia	2,988,935
Idaho	8,385,233
Illinois	17,110,317
Indiana	9,701,949
Indian territory	1,333,807
Iowa	10,267,068
Kansas	5,935,981
Kentucky	4,711,944
Louisiana	480,000
Maine	8,126,493
Maryland	5,089,447
Massachusetts	3,700,634
Michigan	70,880,524
Minnesota	11,542,138
Mississippi	41,174
Missouri	15,931,575
Montana	33,737,775
Nebraska	257,019
Nevada	$10,143,874
New Hampshire	920,164
New Jersey	8,275,936
New Mexico	4,611,764
New York	24,165,206
North Carolina	451,625
North Dakota	61,431
Ohio	26,653,439
Oregon	1,238,114
Pennsylvania	150,876,619
Rhode Island	987,055
South Carolina	3,022,285
South Dakota	3,685,862
Tennessee	6,455,233
Texas	1,985,679
Utah	11,681,019
Vermont	5,674,022
Virginia	6,023,076
Washington	2,998,355
West Virginia	6,969,894
Wisconsin	10,183,861
Wyoming	1,810,515
Mexican lead smelted in the United States	2,343,474
Undistributed copper	389,273
Nickel in imported Canadian matte	21,000
Copper from imported pyrites	603,940
Fuel displaced by natural gas used at pipe lines for drilling and pumping wells and for other uses	1,600,000

TABLE 2.—VALUE OF PRODUCTION, SUM OF OPERATING EXPENSES, AND AMOUNT OF CAPITAL INVESTED IN THE PRINCIPAL MINERAL INDUSTRIES: 1889.

PRODUCTS.	Value of production.	Operating expenses.	Capital invested.
Metallic:			
Iron ore	$33,351,978	$24,781,658	$109,766,190
Gold and silver	99,283,732	63,451,136	486,321,338
Copper	26,907,809	12,062,180	62,623,228
Quicksilver	1,190,500	881,401	*a*1,333,114
Nickel and cobalt	*b*40,000	126,187	279,000
Nonmetallic:			
Manganese ore	240,559	123,958	2,188,950
Coal, bituminous	94,346,809	85,324,193	180,722,319
Coal, anthracite	65,879,514	61,212,087	162,035,610
Petroleum	26,963,340	8,546,900	114,157,370
Natural gas	*c*11,044,858	14,920,886	59,082,154
Asphaltum	171,537	98,337	2,651,500
Stone quarries, building	*d*53,035,620	40,772,803	90,212,433
Phosphate rock	2,937,776	1,985,511	6,131,718
Gypsum	764,118	433,347	2,473,175
Infusorial earth	24,372	16,678	113,750
Corundum	105,565	57,105	73,400
Millstones	35,155	21,384	54,945
Whetstones	32,980	23,804	57,510
Mica	*e*52,450	58,335	691,550
Asbestos	1,800	3,225	42,600
Graphite	*f*72,662	54,741	259,475
Soapstone	231,708	163,438	924,900
Barytes	106,313	64,807	351,150
Ocher	177,472	86,247	386,453
Metallic paint	286,294	163,787	462,164
Fluorspar	45,835	22,246	192,000
Sulphur	7,850	4,110	320,750
Pyrites	202,119	163,256	1,358,882
Mineral waters	1,748,458	1,168,751	5,994,683

a Estimated.
b Matte at the mines.
c Amount received by producers. Value of coal and wood displaced by use, $21,097,009.
d Including value of stone used for lime, $8,217,015; for iron flux, $1,569,312; for grindstones $439,587.
e Including scraps, $2,450.
f Value of the crude product.

TABLE 3.—MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1880 AND 1889.

PRODUCTS.	QUANTITY.		VALUES.	
	1889	1880	1889	1880
Total			$587, 230, 962	$349, 319, 000
l value of metallic products			269, 590, 487	190, 039, 805
l value of nonmetallic mineral products			307, 640, 175	173, 279, 195
l value of mineral products, unspecified			10, 000, 000	6, 000, 000
METALLIC.				
ron, value at Philadelphia, long tons	7, 003, 642	3, 375, 912	120, 000, 000	89, 315, 569
r, coining value, troy ounces	51, 354, 851	30, 320, 000	66, 396, 988	39, 200, 000
, coining value, troy ounces	1, 590, 859	1, 741, 500	32, 886, 744	36, 000, 000
ıer, value at New York city, pounds	231, 246, 214	60, 480, 000	26, 907, 899	11, 491, 200
, value at New York city, short tons	182, 967	97, 825	16, 137, 689	9, 782, 500
, value at New York city, short tons	58, 860	23, 239	5, 791, 824	2, 277, 432
kesilver, value at San Francisco, flasks	26, 484	59, 926	1, 190, 500	1, 797, 780
el, value at Philadelphia, pounds	252, 663	329, 968	151, 598	164, 984
ninum, value at Pittsburg, pounds	47, 468	(a)	97, 335	
mony, value at San Francisco, short tons	115	50	28, 000	10, 000
num, value (crude) at San Francisco, troy nces.	500	100	2, 000	400
NONMETALLIC (SPOT VALUES).				
minous coal, long tons	85, 383, 059	38, 242, 641	94, 346, 869	53, 443, 718
sylvania anthracite coal, long tons	40, 714, 721	25, 580, 189	65, 879, 514	42, 196, 678
ding stone			b42, 809, 706	18, 356, 055
oleum, barrels	35, 163, 513	26, 286, 123	26, 963, 340	24, 183, 233
, barrels	68, 474, 668	28, 000, 000	33, 217, 015	19, 000, 000
ıral gas			21, 097, 099	(a)
ent, barrels	7, 000, 000	2, 072, 943	5, 000, 000	1, 852, 707
barrels	8, 005, 565	5, 961, 060	4, 195, 412	4, 829, 566
stone for iron flux, long tons	6, 318, 000	4, 500, 000	3, 159, 000	3, 800, 000
phate rock, long tons	550, 245	211, 377	2, 937, 776	1, 123, 823
ral waters, gallons sold	12, 780, 471	2, 000, 000	1, 748, 458	500, 000
, white, short tons	16, 970	10, 107	1, 357, 600	763, 738
sum, short tons	267, 769	90, 000	764, 118	400, 000
x, pounds	8, 000, 000	3, 692, 443	500, 000	277, 233
ral paints, long tons	32, 307	3, 604	463, 766	135, 840
ganese ore, long tons	24, 197	5, 761	240, 559	86, 415
naltum, short tons	51, 735	444	171, 537	4, 440
tes, long tons	93, 705	2, 000	202, 119	5, 000
le barytes, long tons	19, 161	20, 000	106, 313	80, 000
ine, pounds	418, 891	404, 600	125, 667	114, 752
ndum, short tons	2, 245	1, 044	105, 565	29, 280
l, short tons	156, 265	1, 000, 000	63, 956	500, 000
rsp ar, short tons	9, 500	4, 000	45, 835	16, 000
phite, pounds			c72, 662	c49, 800
spar, long tons	6, 970	12, 500	39, 370	60, 000
mic iron ore, long tons	2, 000	2, 288	30, 000	27, 808
, pounds	49, 500	81, 669	50, 000	127, 825
lt oxide, pounds	13, 955	7, 251	31, 002	24, 000
hur, short tons	1, 150	606	7, 850	21, 000
er's clay, long tons	294, 344	20, 783	635, 578	200, 457
dstones			439, 587	500, 000
stones			35, 155	200, 000
sorial earth, short tons	3, 466	1, 833	23, 372	45, 660
stone, short tons	12, 715	8, 441	231, 708	60, 665
ous talc, short tons	23, 746	4, 210	244, 170	54, 730
r products			298, 407	202, 712

a None reported
b Not including lime in barrels, limestone for iron flux, or grindstones.
c Value of the crude product.

TABLE 4.—PRODUCTION OF IRON ORE, COAL, GOLD, AND SILVER, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1880 AND 1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	IRON ORE. (LONG TONS.)		BITUMINOUS AND ANTHRACITE COAL. (SHORT TONS.)		GOLD. (TROY OUNCES.)		SILVER. (TROY OUNCES.)	
	1889	1880	1889	1880	1889	1880	1889	1880
The United States	14,518,011	7,120,362	141,229,513	71,481,570	1,590,839	a1,614,741	51,354,851	a31,797,474
North Atlantic division.	3,311,532	3,847,669	81,721,059	47,072,158	.....	677	.....	17,933
Maine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	.....	5,569
New Hampshire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	532	.....	12,375
Vermont	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island	.....	.....	2,000	6,176	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	b88,251	b92,549	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	1,247,537	1,126,899	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	415,510	676,225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	1,560,234	1,951,496	81,719,059	47,065,982	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Atlantic division.	798,780	429,134	10,263,537	4,259,651	15,246	10,756	3,548	468
Delaware	c29,380	c127,102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	.....	.....	2,939,715	2,228,917	501	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	d511,255	d217,448	865,786	45,896	108	451	10	.....
West Virginia	.....	.....	6,231,880	1,829,844	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	.....	.....	.....	350	7,077	5,754	3,000	198
South Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,266	631	179	43
Georgia	e258,145	e84,584	e226,156	154,644	5,294	3,920	359	257
North Central division.	8,078,088	2,511,844	33,898,078	16,756,161	153,743	159,920	119,279	74,770
Ohio	254,294	488,753	9,976,787	6,008,595	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	.....	458	2,845,057	1,454,327	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	.....	.....	12,104,272	6,115,377	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	5,856,109	1,640,814	67,431	100,800	4,210	.....	14,607	f20,000
Wisconsin	837,399	37,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	864,508	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	.....	.....	4,095,358	1,461,116	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	265,718	344,819	2,557,823	844,304	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	.....	.....	28,907	.....	} 149,533	} g150,920	} 104,672	} 54,770
South Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Nebraska	.....	.....	1,400	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	.....	.....	2,221,043	771,442	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Central division.	2,134,100	325,490	9,059,059	1,901,116	453	160	323,515	.....
Kentucky	77,487	57,865	2,399,755	946,288	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	473,294	93,272	1,925,689	495,131	.....	97	.....	.....
Alabama	1,570,319	171,139	3,572,988	323,972	123	63	77	.....
Texas	13,000	3,214	128,216	.....	330	.....	323,438	.....
Arkansas	.....	.....	279,584	14,778	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian territory	.....	.....	752,832	120,947	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western division.	195,541	6,225	6,287,780	1,492,484	1,421,427	1,443,228	50,908,509	31,704,352
Montana	.....	.....	363,301	224	151,861	87,254	13,511,455	2,246,528
Wyoming	.....	.....	1,388,947	589,595	711	838	.....	.....
Colorado	109,136	.....	2,597,181	462,747	187,881	130,608	18,375,551	12,800,120
New Mexico	h36,050	.....	486,943	.....	39,457	2,387	1,251,124	393,455
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,029	f10,254	1,812,961	f1,798,921
Utah	.....	.....	236,651	14,748	23,501	14,105	7,065,193	3,608,586
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	169,617	236,469	4,696,695	9,614,561
Idaho	i24,072	.....	.....	.....	95,983	71,578	3,137,508	359,909
Washington	.....	.....	1,030,578	145,015	9,005	6,569	28,464	749
Oregon	j26,283	6,225	64,359	43,205	46,648	53,101	17,851	21,496
California	.....	.....	119,820	236,950	608,882	829,677	1,062,578	890,156
Alaska	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,762	288	9,219	33

a The revised aggregates for 1880, published in report of Mineral Industries, 1890, show the product of gold in 1880 to be 1,741,500, and of silver 30,320,000 troy ounces, but no distribution of these amounts by states is published.
b Embraces output of Connecticut, Maine, and Massachusetts.
c Embraces output of Delaware and Maryland.
d Embraces output of Virginia and West Virginia.
e Embraces output of Georgia and North Carolina.
f Estimated.
g Dakota territory.
h Embraces output of New Mexico and Utah.
i Embraces output of Idaho and Montana.
j Embraces output of Oregon and Washington.

STATISTICS OF WEALTH, DEBT, AND TAXATION.

STATISTICS OF WEALTH, DEBT, AND TAXATION.

TRUE VALUATION.

The total true valuation of the real and personal property in the country at the close of the census period 1890 amounted to $65,037,091,197, of which amount $39,544,544,333 represents the value of real estate and improvements thereon and $25,492,546,864 that of personal property, including railroads, mines, and quarries. At the same time the total assessed value of real and personal property taxed was $25,473,173,418, of which amount $18,956,556,675 represented real estate and improvements thereon and $6,516,616,743 personal property.

The true valuation is what would be deemed a fair selling price for the property, and is thus termed in distinction from the assessed valuation, which is a value placed upon certain taxable property for taxation purposes only.

The value of visible and tangible property only is included in the figures of true valuation herewith published, and the amounts are generally distributed among the respective states where the property is located without reference to ownership.

The true valuation of real estate includes all improvements thereon, and is based on reports of local officers or of private individuals believed to be familiar with real estate values in their respective localities, but does not include the value of railroads or mines and quarries. In every case a statement showing such true valuation of the state by counties has been submitted to the governor of the state for his approval or correction, and all changes suggested by him have been made.

The true value of personal property in most cases is that placed upon it by its owners and given to the enumerators and other census officials, as required by law.

The value given to railroads and equipments, however, represents the cost of construction and equipment of the roads in question, and is distributed among the several states according to mileage.

The gold and silver coin and bullion is the amount reported by the Director of the Mint as in the country at the close of the fiscal year 1890.

The value of merchandise in stock and of cattle not on farms is based upon the value of such property assessed for taxation; that of furniture and personal belongings upon their insured values as shown by an examination of 8,000 policies upon contents of houses not in large cities; that of libraries and other exempt property upon returns

received from nearly every municipality in the country; that of foreign goods in bond upon the report of the Treasury Department, and that of agricultural products on hand upon the report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1890. These values are included as miscellaneous, and represent, it is believed, substantially all the wealth of the country not elsewhere classified.

The true and assessed valuations for 1890 compared with like valuations of the previous decade are as follows:

YEARS.	TRUE VALUATION OF ALL REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.			ASSESSED VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXED.		
	Total.	Per capita.	Increase per cent.	Total.	Per capita.	Increase per cent.
1890	$65,037,091,197	$1,036	49.02	$25,473,173,418	$407	48.62
1880	43,642,000,000	870	.....	17,139,903,495	342	.....

The assessed valuation of 1880 has been somewhat increased above the amount reported by the Tenth Census by the inclusion of railroad values omitted but on which ad valorem taxes were levied.

The total true value in 1890 includes $941,031,378, value of vacant national lands and Indian reservations not embraced in the figures for 1880. Omitting this amount, and it will be noticed that the increase per cent of true valuation was substantially the same for the decade as that of the assessed valuation. The true valuations for previous census periods will be fully considered in the final volume.

ASSESSED VALUATION AND AD VALOREM TAXATION.

The valuation given to real estate and personal property throughout the country for purposes of taxation is termed "Assessed valuation". It covers but a portion of the property in existence, a considerable amount of both real and personal being specially exempt from taxation by law, and of the latter class it is known that an additional portion escapes taxation by fraudulent evasion.

The term real estate, as generally used in the several states, and consequently in these tables, includes lands and all things pertaining thereto which would ordinarily pass to the vendee by the transfer of a fee simple title, but in case of mining and gas lands, especially where taxation is levied exclusively upon the output, the stock, or the gross receipts of the company owning the property, the real estate is assessed for taxation purposes without regard to the ores or gas embraced within its limits.

The kinds of personal property assessed for taxation are defined by law in the several states. In some cases a value for taxation is given to polls and occupations by the states, but in these tables such values have been omitted whenever practicable.

The taxation reported is for state, county, local, and school purposes, and includes only the taxes levied upon real and personal property. Poll taxes, dog taxes, and taxes payable in labor are not included, as far as known to this office.

PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS.

The debt of the United States embraces in the aggregate the national, state, county or parish, municipal, and school district debts of the country; also the debt of irrigation districts in California and of fire districts in Massachusetts. The term municipal, as used, embraces cities, towns, villages, townships, boroughs, and precincts, being all the subdivisions of the county or parish, except the school districts. The aggregate stated is believed to represent the indebtedness of every political division of the United States except that of the poor districts of Pennsylvania, of which no satisfactory information seems obtainable at present.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE NATIONAL, STATE, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The total revenues collected by the national, state, and local governments during the census year 1890 amounted to $1,040,473,013, distributed by divisions as follows:

National government, including postal revenues	$461,154,680
States, territories, and District of Columbia	116,157,640
Counties, partly estimated	133,525,493
Municipalities, partly estimated	329,635,200

The total expenditure of the national, state, and local governments on all accounts in 1890 was $915,954,055, distributed as follows, expenditures for schools being separately reported:

National government, including postal service	$352,218,614
States, territories, and District of Columbia, except for public schools	77,105,911
Counties, except for public schools, partly estimated	114,575,401
Municipalities, except for public schools, partly estimated	282,988,592
Public schools	139,065,537

The detailed sources of these receipts and objects of expenditures are set forth in the accompanying tables.

The figures have been compiled from published or special reports received at this office. Such reports show complete figures for the national and state governments, for the postal service and for schools; also for 1,318 counties having 60 per cent of the entire population, and for the municipalities having 50,000 or more population in 1890, except Denver, Col.; Camden, N. J., and Lincoln, Neb., and for nearly all municipalities having a population of 4,000 or less than 50,000 in 1890.

Estimates based upon the known tax levy and the population are made for the delinquent counties and cities and for the municipalities having less than 4,000 population.

The expenditures actually reported in detail, however, embrace 93 per cent of the total involved, leaving less than 7 per cent based upon estimates, and this portion has been subjected to such tests as to leave little doubt as to its substantial accuracy.

In the final grouping of the transactions the receipts and expenditures of the national government on account of the District of Columbia are omitted, being embraced in the report of the District, and as the full report of transactions in the postal service are embraced in the table, the item of deficiency on account of such service also disappears as a separate item in the aggregation.

Exclusive of postal expenditures reimbursed by postal receipts, the cost per capita of maintaining the national, state, and local governments, including schools, in 1890, was $13.65.

In some cases the state reports show the receipts and expenditures only biennially, grouping two years' transactions. In such cases one-half of the amount for the two years nearest 1890 is taken as for that year, and where, though the report shows annual transactions, the legislature holds a session only biennially, one-half of the expenses of the session held nearest to 1890 is also taken as the legislative expense for that year.

No item of receipts or expenditures on account of loans or investments of security funds, or any balance of cash on hand is published, but such items will appear in the details of the final volume. It will be noticed that in the aggregate of all transactions, national, state, and local, the receipts exceed the expenditures in the sum of $124,518,958, of which amount the excess in the transactions of the national government, including postal service, amounted to $108,936,066, leaving $15,582,892 as a surplus arising from the financial transactions of the state and local governments during the year 1890.

The receipts and expenditures of the national government, including those of the postal service in detail, and the expenditures of the local governments for public schools for 1890, are compared with like items for 1880; but no figures showing state, county, or municipal expenditures for any other period have been published by this office, and no comparison can therefore be made.

In compiling the expenditures of municipalities all municipal accounts are included, and the amount of interest paid on bonds issued on account of waterworks or other undertakings is charged in each case as part of the expenses of the enterprise of which only the net results are reported. The amount of interest paid on bonds issued by any city and held in its sinking fund is treated only as a transfer between accounts and the interest payment correspondingly diminished.

TABLE 1.—TRUE VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN THE

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total.	Real estate with improvements thereon.	Live stock on farms, farm implements, and machinery.
1	The United States	$65,037,091,197	$39,544,544,333	$2,703,015,040
2	North Atlantic division	21,435,491,864	13,905,274,364	430,770,756
3	Maine	489,134,128	254,069,559	23,779,553
4	New Hampshire	325,128,740	176,131,000	14,044,975
5	Vermont	265,507,323	138,378,194	21,377,830
6	Massachusetts	2,803,645,447	1,898,637,794	20,139,118
7	Rhode Island	504,162,352	334,740,002	3,306,000
8	Connecticut	835,120,219	543,421,891	13,050,113
9	New York	8,576,701,091	5,817,704,667	171,183,460
10	New Jersey	1,445,285,114	961,013,972	23,190,074
11	Pennsylvania	6,190,746,550	3,781,177,285	140,699,613
12	South Atlantic division	5,132,980,000	2,923,418,932	198,075,[illegible]19
13	Delaware	175,678,795	105,720,519	6,034,280
14	Maryland	1,085,473,048	745,307,917	25,734,410
15	District of Columbia	343,590,733	286,563,006	208,880
16	Virginia	862,318,070	470,642,553	39,997,960
17	West Virginia	438,954,881	248,727,477	27,081,030
18	North Carolina	584,148,999	278,975,226	32,730,490
19	South Carolina	400,911,303	176,528,452	20,744,672
20	Georgia	852,409,449	415,339,381	37,242,963
21	Florida	389,489,388	195,614,398	8,301,020
22	North Central division	25,255,915,549	15,125,481,180	1,447,471,577
23	Ohio	3,951,382,384	2,530,255,018	145,657,076
24	Indiana	2,095,176,626	1,288,163,737	114,533,677
25	Illinois	5,066,751,719	3,294,042,440	214,888,000
26	Michigan	2,095,016,272	1,149,200,454	91,747,585
27	Wisconsin	1,833,308,523	1,098,350,591	82,951,787
28	Minnesota	1,691,851,927	1,034,163,155	74,642,156
29	Iowa	2,287,348,333	1,261,701,010	243,101,557
30	Missouri	2,397,902,945	1,438,731,201	160,531,692
31	North Dakota	337,006,506	175,917,099	25,435,474
32	South Dakota	425,141,299	206,923,201	37,603,221
33	Nebraska	1,275,685,514	708,413,098	109,440,807
34	Kansas	1,799,343,501	939,530,176	146,938,095
35	South Central division	6,401,281,019	3,538,805,433	409,372,699
36	Kentucky	1,172,232,313	711,793,385	81,830,103
37	Tennessee	887,956,143	484,761,510	70,191,110
38	Alabama	622,773,504	271,363,944	35,284,375
39	Mississippi	454,242,688	208,393,024	39,905,000
40	Louisiana	495,301,597	271,961,846	25,065,735
41	Texas	2,105,576,766	1,220,417,771	117,096,044
42	Oklahoma	48,285,124	34,037,571	3,629,850
43	Arkansas	455,147,422	233,855,131	36,445,289
44	Indian territory	159,765,462	103,221,251	
45	Western division	6,811,422,099	4,051,564,424	217,[illegible]24,285
46	Montana	453,135,209	207,770,797	22,976,0[illegible]7
47	Wyoming	169,773,710	92,493,357	15,870,581
48	Colorado	1,145,712,267	633,320,165	25,[illegible]22,860
49	New Mexico	231,459,897	113,729,181	7,538,320
50	Arizona	188,880,976	95,644,280	3,[illegible]51,210
51	Utah	349,411,234	183,117,253	7,978,490
52	Nevada	180,323,666	92,222,975	6,339,209
53	Idaho	207,896,591	95,606,807	8,425,950
54	Washington	760,698,726	516,365,149	17,26[illegible],[illegible]10
55	Oregon	500,396,194	380,174,803	27,265,600
56	California	2,533,733,627	1,671,113,655	74,948,940

UNITED STATES (ALASKA EXCLUDED), BY STATES AND TERRITORES: 1890.

Mines and quarries, including product on hand.	Gold and silver, coin and bullion.	Machinery of mills and product on hand, raw and manufactured.	Railroads and equipments, including street railroads.	Telegraphs, telephones, shipping, and canals.	Miscellaneous.	
$1,291,291,579	$1,158,774,948	$3,058,593,441	$8,685,407,323	$701,755,712	$7,893,708,821	1
424,071,494	390,431,535	1,739,752,192	1,445,910,383	351,283,023	2,747,998,117	2
5,806,940	10,655,606	27,400,727	69,524,389	43,175,046	54,722,248	3
1,188,089	6,059,688	30,964,366	58,782,551	2,143,867	35,814,204	4
11,841,193	5,380,723	8,223,289	49,349,395	1,716,604	29,300,045	5
3,363,995	48,476,225	309,098,895	110,793,408	51,658,136	361,477,876	6
816,055	5,996,129	74,846,062	13,433,703	5,163,956	65,860,445	7
3,108,787	13,456,492	86,624,237	54,550,504	14,753,310	106,154,885	8
30,513,948	176,941,588	594,476,039	534,671,937	129,098,710	1,122,111,672	9
5,543,997	23,764,541	121,173,974	99,357,820	16,225,600	195,015,136	10
361,888,400	99,700,483	486,944,603	455,446,676	87,347,794	777,541,606	11
61,415,252	140,731,530	180,991,025	943,510,336	76,132,083	608,705,689	12
282,082	2,824,336	15,359,670	16,599,418	6,580,068	22,278,322	13
20,770,825	19,335,876	58,727,020	66,733,915	18,551,391	130,311,694	14
.....	5,266,300	13,958,068	4,489,953	2,023,844	31,086,682	15
6,513,817	25,389,094	28,162,069	169,867,928	11,960,353	109,784,307	16
14,457,319	11,776,054	11,278,034	65,609,822	3,539,626	56,485,519	17
4,293,904	24,358,230	12,044,428	152,160,420	8,132,644	71,453,657	18
7,297,518	17,502,403	11,502,673	114,093,428	5,792,545	47,449,612	19
7,613,745	28,298,688	26,196,591	227,397,970	11,671,918	98,648,185	20
186,042	5,980,549	3,762,472	126,557,482	7,879,714	41,207,711	21
220,544,444	387,040,555	873,977,334	3,937,237,117	160,425,950	3,103,737,392	22
53,637,259	60,430,088	182,610,892	424,107,906	35,698,555	518,955,630	23
15,102,469	35,640,877	54,920,942	310,172,144	9,117,166	267,525,614	24
22,044,593	77,890,594	245,552,366	521,464,517	23,344,205	667,524,404	25
77,608,518	34,418,789	86,490,821	375,484,286	38,723,391	241,252,428	26
8,388,551	27,934,449	81,874,031	294,269,054	14,738,945	224,801,515	27
10,390,329	23,036,530	55,655,545	281,641,105	5,574,586	206,748,521	28
7,676,126	30,981,325	29,938,530	442,694,783	8,218,284	263,036,718	29
12,480,754	46,436,377	100,566,607	322,668,487	12,904,186	303,523,441	30
66,580	3,040,965	943,450	102,937,257	730,876	27,934,805	31
6,822,622	5,263,004	1,329,023	127,245,237	1,315,232	38,639,759	32
2,089,177	18,961,494	14,946,683	272,129,695	4,292,140	145,412,330	33
4,237,466	23,006,063	19,118,444	462,422,646	5,708,384	198,382,227	34
40,916,904	170,393,078	138,558,243	1,288,746,449	53,994,196	760,494,116	35
9,919,417	29,192,033	36,026,069	142,262,792	8,470,490	152,737,221	36
7,344,009	27,372,564	25,081,603	152,083,677	7,874,072	113,047,598	37
18,277,597	23,203,293	23,124,036	174,557,142	8,236,253	68,722,864	38
5,000	19,365,860	5,535,904	119,889,776	6,499,749	54,648,075	39
.....	17,785,914	19,244,378	91,673,064	8,319,098	61,251,562	40
1,255,970	35,532,610	22,047,604	446,587,638	9,834,482	252,894,617	41
.....	937,774	51,114	8,629,471	247,336	742,008	42
2,622,902	16,975,521	6,732,986	97,552,745	4,512,716	56,450,141	43
1,492,909	27,509	114,549	54,910,144	.....	.....	44
544,343,485	70,178,250	125,314,647	1,070,003,038	59,920,460	672,773,507	45
81,426,388	3,111,659	1,197,883	112,602,661	528,636	23,520,488	46
5,020,496	1,216,666	455,748	48,466,975	242,820	6,007,067	47
161,471,917	8,606,736	14,507,433	222,229,424	1,648,792	108,598,940	48
21,692,388	2,524,943	471,948	75,469,333	614,372	9,419,410	49
26,000,504	1,013,002	282,930	56,348,389	238,480	5,809,151	50
67,432,123	3,981,485	2,793,974	55,974,079	831,620	27,302,210	51
27,130,047	1,054,488	296,977	47,513,454	183,044	5,583,383	52
46,967,265	1,410,142	389,892	48,078,479	337,540	6,680,516	53
7,622,783	7,576,766	11,713,975	92,724,845	9,947,920	97,483,978	54
16,836,577	7,007,914	12,984,629	74,978,844	6,450,099	64,757,728	55
82,652,997	32,674,449	30,219,258	235,610,555	38,897,137	317,610,636	56

TABLE 2.—TRUE VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES (ALASKA EXCLUDED), TOTAL AND PER CAPITA, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1880 AND 1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	TRUE VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.			
	Total.		Per capita.	
	1890	1880	1890	1880
The United States	$65,037,091,197	$43,642,000,000	$1,036	$870
North Atlantic division	21,435,491,804	17,533,000,000	1,232	1,209
Maine	489,134,128	511,000,000	740	767
New Hampshire	325,128,740	363,000,000	883	1,046
Vermont	205,567,323	302,000,000	799	999
Massachusetts	2,803,645,447	2,623,000,000	1,252	1,471
Rhode Island	504,162,352	400,000,000	1,459	1,447
Connecticut	835,120,219	779,000,000	1,119	1,253
New York	8,576,701,991	6,308,000,000	1,430	1,241
New Jersey	1,445,285,114	1,305,000,000	1,000	1,154
Pennsylvania	6,190,746,550	4,942,000,000	1,177	1,154
South Atlantic division	5,132,980,666	3,759,000,000	579	495
Delaware	175,678,795	136,000,000	1,043	928
Maryland	1,085,473,048	837,000,000	1,041	895
District of Columbia	343,596,733	220,000,000	1,491	1,239
Virginia	862,316,070	707,000,000	521	467
West Virginia	438,954,881	350,000,000	575	566
North Carolina	584,148,999	461,000,000	361	329
South Carolina	400,911,303	322,000,000	348	323
Georgia	852,409,449	606,000,000	464	393
Florida	389,489,388	120,000,000	995	445
North Central division	25,255,915,549	16,186,000,000	1,129	923
Ohio	3,951,382,384	3,238,000,000	1,076	1,013
Indiana	2,095,178,626	1,681,000,000	956	850
Illinois	5,066,751,719	3,210,000,000	1,324	1,043
Michigan	2,095,016,272	1,580,000,000	1,001	965
Wisconsin	1,833,808,523	1,139,000,000	1,087	866
Minnesota	1,691,851,927	792,000,000	1,300	1,014
Iowa	2,287,248,333	1,721,000,000	1,196	1,059
Missouri	2,397,902,945	1,562,000,000	895	720
North Dakota	337,006,506	a118,000,000	1,844	a873
South Dakota	425,141,209		1,293	
Nebraska	1,275,685,514	385,000,000	1,205	851
Kansas	1,799,343,501	760,000,000	1,261	763
South Central division (b)	6,401,261,019	3,882,000,000	569	435
Kentucky	1,172,232,313	902,000,000	631	547
Tennessee	887,956,143	705,000,000	502	451
Alabama	622,773,504	428,000,000	412	339
Mississippi	454,243,668	354,000,000	352	313
Louisiana	495,301,597	382,000,000	443	406
Texas	2,105,576,766	825,000,000	942	518
Oklahoma	48,285,124		781	
Arkansas	455,147,422	286,000,000	403	356
Indian territory	159,765,462			
Western division	6,811,422,099	2,282,000,000	2,250	1,291
Montana	453,135,209	40,000,000	3,429	1,022
Wyoming	169,773,710	54,000,000	2,797	2,596
Colorado	1,145,712,267	240,000,000	2,780	1,235
New Mexico	231,459,897	49,000,000	1,507	410
Arizona	188,880,976	41,000,000	3,168	1,014
Utah	349,411,234	114,000,000	1,861	792
Nevada	180,323,668	156,000,000	3,941	2,506
Idaho	207,896,591	29,000,000	2,464	890
Washington	760,698,726	62,000,000	2,177	855
Oregon	590,396,194	154,000,000	1,882	883
California	2,533,733,627	1,343,000,000	2,097	1,533

a Dakota territory.
b In computing these per capitas the true valuation of Indian territory is excluded.

TABLE 3.—ASSESSED VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, AND TRUE VALUATION OF REAL ESTATE TAXED, WITH RATIO PER CENT OF TOTAL ASSESSED TO TOTAL TRUE VALUATION (ALASKA, INDIAN TERRITORY, AND OKLAHOMA EXCLUDED), BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY TAXED.			True valuation of real estate taxed.	Ratio of total assessed to total true valuation. (Per cent.)
	Total.	Real estate.	Personal property.		
The United States..	$25,473,173,418	$18,956,556,675	$6,516,616,743	$35,711,209,108	39.29
North Atlantic division...	10,908,667,585	8,601,385,328	2,307,282,257	12,095,897,886	50.89
Maine.....	309,129,101	233,946,082	75,183,019	233,946,082	63.20
New Hampshire	263,059,798	141,729,716	121,330,082	156,479,218	80.91
Vermont.....	162,098,513	112,895,125	49,203,388	126,554,907	61.04
Massachusetts	2,154,134,626	1,600,137,807	553,996,819	1,673,052,797	76.83
Rhode Island.....	321,764,503	243,081,296	78,683,207	308,571,866	63.82
Connecticut	358,913,956	261,451,666	97,462,290	485,998,944	42.98
New York	3,785,910,313	3,403,751,246	382,159,067	5,250,687,180	44.14
New Jersey	893,859,866	562,375,791	331,484,075	888,379,700	61.85
Pennsylvania	2,659,796,909	2,042,016,599	617,780,310	3,572,227,192	42.96
South Atlantic division...	2,262,380,713	1,528,133,435	734,247,278	2,512,053,245	44.08
Delaware	66,210,519	63,346,513	2,864,006	101,282,029	37.69
Maryland	529,494,777	411,900,246	117,594,531	589,015,067	48.78
District of Columbia..	153,307,541	141,609,891	11,697,650	141,609,891	44.62
Virginia	415,249,107	272,311,276	142,937,831	449,562,737	48.15
West Virginia	186,964,770	121,202,365	65,762,405	236,659,954	42.59
North Carolina.....	235,300,674	142,068,932	93,231,742	200,191,465	40.28
South Carolina.....	168,282,669	90,042,723	78,219,946	168,179,119	41.97
Georgia	415,828,945	225,054,915	190,774,030	382,999,745	48.78
Florida.....	91,761,711	60,596,574	31,165,137	182,553,238	23.56
North Central division....	7,676,769,418	5,569,109,113	2,107,660,305	14,176,950,222	30.40
Ohio	1,778,138,477	1,232,305,312	545,833,165	2,374,439,191	45.00
Indiana	856,838,472	554,900,734	301,937,738	1,206,083,830	40.90
Illinois.....	809,682,926	587,442,289	222,240,637	3,108,040,960	15.98
Michigan	898,155,532	739,690,151	158,465,381	1,080,628,798	42.87
Wisconsin	577,066,252	464,590,340	112,475,912	1,022,794,776	31.48
Minnesota	588,820,213	496,558,366	92,261,847	955,633,047	34.80
Iowa	519,246,110	370,921,446	148,324,664	1,200,469,828	22.70
Missouri	887,975,228	599,859,331	288,115,897	1,356,866,163	37.03
North Dakota.....	88,203,054	65,181,187	23,021,867	128,710,884	26.17
South Dakota	140,154,930	101,378,719	38,776,211	173,470,318	32.97
Nebraska	184,770,305	115,181,167	69,589,138	663,527,050	14.48
Kansas.....	347,717,219	241,100,071	106,617,148	906,285,377	19.32
South Central division	2,546,065,973	1,734,302,620	811,763,353	3,144,096,998	41.11
Kentucky	547,596,788	376,788,792	170,807,996	652,168,008	46.71
Tennessee.....	382,760,191	292,872,811	89,887,380	450,186,911	43.11
Alabama.....	258,979,575	154,706,484	104,273,091	252,833,299	41.58
Mississippi	166,772,279	117,004,402	49,767,877	195,864,374	36.71
Louisiana.....	234,320,780	159,619,875	74,700,905	239,142,588	47.31
Texas.....	780,898,605	523,893,098	257,005,507	1,130,341,854	37.09
Oklahoma					
Arkansas	174,737,755	109,417,158	65,320,597	214,559,964	38.39
Western division	2,079,289,729	1,523,626,179	555,663,550	3,182,219,757	30.53
Montana	112,937,384	54,943,531	57,993,853	109,672,902	24.92
Wyoming	32,536,401	12,719,221	19,817,180	26,393,033	19.16
Colorado	220,554,064	155,383,090	65,170,974	518,262,818	19.25
New Mexico	43,227,686	15,371,084	27,856,602	37,881,469	18.68
Arizona	28,050,234	10,174,476	17,875,758	25,468,556	14.85
Utah	106,110,370	80,218,871	25,891,499	124,036,751	30.37
Nevada	25,350,094	8,544,341	16,805,753	25,171,257	14.06
Idaho	25,748,437	9,977,463	15,770,974	28,339,482	12.39
Washington	217,612,897	177,204,671	40,408,226	466,456,488	28.61
Oregon	166,025,731	107,640,259	58,385,472	304,962,621	28.12
California.....	1,101,136,431	891,449,172	209,687,259	1,515,565,380	43.46

TABLE 4.—AD VALOREM TAXATION IN THE UNITED STATES, TOTAL AND PER CAPITA, THE RATE PER $100 OF ASSESSED VALUATION, AND THE RATE PER $100 OF TRUE VALUATION (ALASKA, INDIAN TERRITORY, AND OKLAHOMA EXCLUDED), BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1880 AND 1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	AD VALOREM TAXATION.				RATE PER $100 OF ASSESSED VALUATION.		RATE PER $100 OF TRUE VALUATION.	
	Total.		Per capita.					
	1890	1880	1890	1880	1890	1880	1890	1880
The United States	$471,365,140	$313,921,474	$7.53	$6.26	$1.85	$1.83	$0.73	$0.72
North Atlantic division	179,072,262	136,622,143	10.29	9.42	1.61	1.77	0.84	0.78
Maine	4,922,858	5,182,135	7.45	7.99	1.59	2.20	1.01	1.01
New Hampshire	4,063,640	3,179,192	10.79	9.16	1.54	1.55	1.25	0.88
Vermont	2,105,395	1,745,111	6.33	5.25	1.30	2.01	0.79	0.58
Massachusetts	31,503,666	24,326,877	14.07	13.64	1.46	1.54	1.12	0.93
Rhode Island	3,797,417	2,992,715	10.99	9.74	1.18	1.07	0.75	0.67
Connecticut	6,112,197	5,365,739	8.19	8.62	1.70	1.64	0.73	0.69
New York	75,126,502	56,392,975	12.53	11.09	1.98	2.13	0.88	0.89
New Jersey	14,103,525	8,958,065	9.76	7.92	1.58	1.28	0.98	0.69
Pennsylvania	37,337,002	28,779,334	7.10	6.72	1.40	1.71	0.60	0.58
South Atlantic division	32,687,813	21,552,644	3.69	2.84	1.44	1.27	0.64	0.57
Delaware	922,179	604,257	5.47	4.12	1.39	1.01	0.53	0.44
Maryland	8,173,075	5,437,462	7.84	5.82	1.54	1.09	0.75	0.65
District of Columbia	2,280,110	1,469,254	9.90	8.27	1.49	1.48	0.68	0.67
Virginia	5,270,614	4,693,486	3.16	3.10	1.26	1.47	0.51	0.66
West Virginia	3,253,900	1,993,475	4.27	3.22	1.74	1.36	0.74	0.57
North Carolina	2,394,458	1,916,132	1.48	1.37	1.02	1.23	0.41	0.42
South Carolina	2,745,048	1,839,983	2.38	1.85	1.63	1.38	0.68	0.57
Georgia	5,711,990	3,013,777	3.11	1.95	1.37	1.29	0.67	0.50
Florida	1,976,439	584,818	5.05	2.17	2.15	1.89	0.51	0.49
North Central division	181,699,222	113,992,172	8.13	6.56	2.37	2.09	0.72	0.70
Ohio	33,889,417	25,756,658	9.23	8.05	1.91	1.68	0.86	0.80
Indiana	15,584,054	11,943,630	7.11	6.04	1.82	1.64	0.74	0.71
Illinois	33,000,429	24,586,018	8.65	7.09	4.09	3.13	0.65	0.77
Michigan	14,477,767	8,627,949	6.91	5.27	1.61	1.67	0.69	0.55
Wisconsin	13,191,899	7,588,325	7.82	5.77	2.29	1.87	0.72	0.67
Minnesota	12,707,428	4,346,300	9.76	5.57	2.16	1.68	0.75	0.55
Iowa	15,175,432	11,061,605	7.94	6.81	2.92	2.77	0.66	0.64
Missouri	16,447,206	11,831,491	6.14	5.46	1.85	2.11	0.69	0.76
North Dakota	2,427,563	a478,066	13.29	a3.54	2.75	a2.35	0.72	a0.40
South Dakota	3,626,313		11.03		2.59		0.85	
Nebraska	8,325,566	2,792,480	7.86	6.17	4.51	3.08	0.65	0.73
Kansas	12,756,148	4,979,650	8.94	5.00	3.67	3.10	0.71	0.62
South Central division	36,522,622	22,790,152	3.35	2.56	1.43	1.63	0.59	0.59
Kentucky	7,379,326	5,201,017	3.97	3.15	1.35	1.40	0.63	0.58
Tennessee	5,636,772	2,515,567	3.19	1.63	1.47	1.10	0.63	0.36
Alabama	2,968,352	2,061,978	1.96	1.63	1.15	1.68	0.48	0.48
Mississippi	2,803,337	2,217,138	2.17	1.96	1.68	2.00	0.62	0.63
Louisiana	5,103,675	4,386,646	4.56	4.67	2.18	2.74	1.03	1.15
Texas	9,817,369	4,568,716	4.39	2.87	1.26	1.43	0.47	0.55
Oklahoma								
Arkansas	2,813,791	1,839,090	2.49	2.29	1.61	2.13	0.62	0.64
Western division	41,383,221	18,964,363	13.67	10.73	1.99	2.23	0.61	0.83
Montana	2,347,370	383,947	17.76	9.80	2.08	2.06	0.52	0.96
Wyoming	784,933	230,228	12.92	11.07	2.41	1.89	0.46	0.43
Colorado	6,419,271	2,152,008	15.57	11.07	2.91	2.89	0.56	0.90
New Mexico	1,043,316	164,100	6.79	1.37	2.41	1.12	0.43	0.33
Arizona	835,379	293,036	14.06	7.25	2.99	3.16	0.44	0.71
Utah	1,601,504	435,238	7.70	3.02	1.51	1.76	0.46	0.38
Nevada	735,910	871,673	16.08	14.09	2.90	2.98	0.41	0.56
Idaho	761,561	186,769	9.02	5.73	2.96	2.90	0.37	0.64
Washington	5,209,714	505,417	14.91	6.73	2.39	2.12	0.68	0.82
Oregon	2,887,013	1,113,942	9.20	6.37	1.74	2.13	0.49	0.72
California	18,754,850	12,628,005	15.52	14.60	1.70	2.16	0.74	0.94

a Dakota territory.

TABLE 5.—VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES, TOTAL AND PER CAPITA, AS ASSESSED FOR TAXATION (ALASKA, INDIAN TERRITORY, AND OKLAHOMA EXCLUDED), BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1880 AND 1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	ASSESSED VALUATION.			
	Total.		Per capita.	
	1890	1880	1890	1880
The United States	$25,473,173,418	$17,139,903,495	$407.18	$341.73
North Atlantic division	10,908,667,585	7,730,760,539	626.88	532.88
Maine	309,129,101	235,978,716	467.61	363.64
New Hampshire	263,059,798	205,586,805	698.64	592.48
Vermont	162,098,513	86,806,775	487.63	261.24
Massachusetts	2,154,134,626	1,584,756,802	962.12	888.77
Rhode Island	321,764,503	252,536,673	931.28	913.23
Connecticut	358,913,956	327,177,385	480.95	525.42
New York	3,785,910,813	2,651,940,006	631.21	521.74
New Jersey	893,859,866	702,518,361	618.62	621.08
Pennsylvania	2,659,796,909	1,683,459,016	505.86	393.07
South Atlantic division	2,262,380,713	1,694,546,004	255.41	223.05
Delaware	66,210,519	59,951,643	392.96	408.92
Maryland	529,494,777	497,307,675	507.96	531.91
District of Columbia	153,307,541	99,401,787	665.42	559.62
Virginia	415,249,107	318,331,441	250.76	210.46
West Virginia	186,964,770	146,991,688	245.11	237.67
North Carolina	235,300,674	156,100,202	145.43	111.52
South Carolina	168,262,669	133,560,135	146.17	134.15
Georgia	415,828,945	251,963,124	226.32	163.38
Florida	91,761,711	30,938,309	234.43	114.80
North Central division	7,676,769,418	5,463,209,287	343.29	314.63
Ohio	1,778,138,477	1,534,360,508	484.20	479.78
Indiana	856,838,472	727,815,131	390.82	307.90
Illinois	803,682,926	786,616,394	211.61	255.57
Michigan	898,155,532	517,666,359	428.94	316.24
Wisconsin	577,066,252	406,303,185	342.09	308.86
Minnesota	588,820,213	258,028,687	452.30	330.48
Iowa	519,246,110	398,671,251	271.59	245.39
Missouri	887,975,928	561,939,771	331.44	259.15
North Dakota	88,203,054	a20,321,530	482.73	a150.33
South Dakota	140,154,930		426.25	
Nebraska	184,770,305	90,585,782	174.49	200.23
Kansas	347,717,219	160,891,689	243.65	161.52
South Central division	2,546,065,973	1,399,329,491	233.35	156.89
Kentucky	547,596,788	370,743,384	294.62	224.87
Tennessee	382,760,101	228,154,432	216.55	147.93
Alabama	258,979,575	122,867,228	171.17	97.32
Mississippi	166,772,279	110,628,129	129.32	97.76
Louisiana	234,320,780	160,162,439	209.48	170.40
Texas	780,898,605	320,364,515	349.31	201.27
Oklahoma				
Arkansas	174,737,755	86,409,364	154.88	107.67
Western division	2,079,289,729	852,067,174	686.78	482.02
Montana	112,937,384	18,609,802	854.56	475.24
Wyoming	32,536,401	13,621,829	535.98	655.24
Colorado	220,554,064	74,471,693	535.07	383.23
New Mexico	43,227,686	14,675,209	281.44	122.74
Arizona	28,050,234	9,270,214	470.48	229.23
Utah	106,110,370	24,775,279	510.38	172.09
Nevada	25,350,094	20,291,459	553.97	470.42
Idaho	25,748,437	6,440,876	305.13	197.51
Washington	217,612,897	23,810,693	622.84	316.99
Oregon	166,025,731	52,522,084	529.14	300.52
California	1,101,136,431	584,578,036	911.44	676.05

a Dakota territory.

TABLE 6.—AD VALOREM TAXATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN DETAIL (ALASKA, INDIAN TERRITORY, AND OKLAHOMA EXCLUDED), BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	LEVY, EXCEPT FOR SCHOOLS.				LEVY FOR SCHOOLS.	
	Total.	State.	County.	Municipal.	State.	County and minor division.
The United States	$471,365,140	$48,556,597	$94,629,410	$202,965,855	$22,079,350	$103,113,928
North Atlantic division	179,072,262	11,557,734	19,097,604	107,254,793	5,769,178	35,392,953
Maine	4,922,858	295,100	335,963	3,110,839	236,600	944,356
New Hampshire	4,063,640	618,701	484,709	2,359,242	.....	600,988
Vermont	2,105,395	176,651	11,302	1,296,625	.....	620,817
Massachusetts	31,503,666	1,782,891	1,999,182	21,036,686	.....	6,684,907
Rhode Island	3,797,417	591,353	.....	2,601,185	.....	604,879
Connecticut	6,112,197	.....	24,302	4,413,066	.....	1,674,739
New York	75,126,592	5,381,535	7,950,682	46,252,685	3,537,318	12,004,082
New Jersey	14,103,525	988,219	3,037,853	7,001,311	1,995,260	1,080,882
Pennsylvania	37,337,062	1,723,284	5,263,321	19,183,154	.....	11,167,303
South Atlantic division	32,687,813	7,152,893	7,952,791	10,587,703	2,624,509	4,369,917
Delaware	922,179	.....	264,843	371,130	.....	286,206
Maryland	8,173,075	349,586	1,477,085	4,477,665	506,291	1,362,448
District of Columbia	2,280,110	1,791,922	.....	.....	488,188	.....
Virginia	5,230,614	1,299,502	1,022,749	1,893,837	362,979	651,547
West Virginia	3,253,900	470,337	1,267,898	346,047	186,963	982,655
North Carolina	2,394,458	702,215	837,435	422,316	274,394	88,098
South Carolina	2,745,048	799,248	814,261	677,892	336,525	117,122
Georgia	5,711,990	1,269,315	1,694,226	1,954,462	377,867	416,620
Florida	1,976,439	470,768	514,294	434,354	91,802	465,221
North Central division	181,699,222	15,243,001	42,545,719	65,298,970	7,246,782	51,364,750
Ohio	33,889,417	3,022,640	8,577,134	11,741,423	1,778,144	8,769,876
Indiana	15,584,054	1,029,015	5,151,206	4,941,588	1,414,208	3,048,037
Illinois	33,090,429	1,825,429	4,650,182	14,768,426	1,092,105	10,754,287
Michigan	14,477,767	1,266,512	2,272,946	6,712,756	.....	4,225,553
Wisconsin	13,191,899	300,974	2,535,876	6,455,788	592,889	3,306,372
Minnesota	12,707,428	1,177,518	2,145,467	5,412,879	1,176,277	2,795,287
Iowa	15,175,432	1,298,111	5,001,928	2,859,737	.....	6,015,656
Missouri	16,447,206	2,069,457	3,830,726	6,167,702	592,166	3,787,155
North Dakota	2,427,563	400,877	649,581	385,059	176,308	815,740
South Dakota	3,626,313	342,242	1,049,048	533,426	282,228	1,419,369
Nebraska	8,325,566	1,029,066	2,859,289	2,091,130	142,459	2,203,622
Kansas	12,756,148	1,480,960	3,822,336	3,229,056	.....	4,223,796
South Central division	36,522,622	6,830,724	10,885,995	10,651,421	3,745,488	4,408,994
Kentucky	7,379,326	1,095,011	1,627,874	2,615,406	1,231,483	809,552
Tennessee	5,636,772	1,148,284	1,296,218	1,808,781	574,652	808,837
Alabama	2,908,352	692,618	1,169,365	673,576	350,000	82,793
Mississippi	2,803,337	667,089	1,118,897	422,914	.....	594,437
Louisiana	5,103,675	1,141,715	773,957	2,636,198	263,766	288,039
Texas	9,817,369	1,561,794	3,970,261	2,268,606	976,111	1,040,595
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	2,813,791	524,213	929,423	225,938	349,476	784,741
Western division	41,383,221	7,772,245	14,147,301	9,192,968	2,693,393	7,577,314
Montana	2,347,370	225,873	1,328,806	341,145	.....	451,546
Wyoming	784,333	102,682	348,659	74,761	.....	198,231
Colorado	6,419,271	883,070	2,535,286	1,438,289	.....	1,562,626
New Mexico	1,043,316	376,194	373,740	37,672	129,684	126,026
Arizona	838,379	217,389	431,898	36,610	8,415	144,067
Utah	1,601,504	212,220	318,331	314,101	318,831	438,521
Nevada	735,910	215,477	359,842	36,377	12,671	111,543
Idaho	761,561	102,995	389,347	27,946	.....	241,273
Washington	5,209,714	718,123	1,864,532	1,211,771	.....	1,415,288
Oregon	2,887,013	495,934	1,174,026	349,776	.....	867,277
California	18,754,850	4,162,288	5,022,834	5,324,520	2,224,293	2,020,916

TABLE 7.—COMBINED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES: 1880 AND 1890.

CLASSES OF DEBT.	TOTAL.		PER CAPITA.	
	1890	1880	1890	1880
Total	$2,027,170,546	$3,945,796,011	$32.37	$60.73
National	891,960,104	1,922,517,364	14.24	38.33
State and territory	228,997,389	297,244,095	3.66	5.93
County	145,048,045	124,165,627	2.32	2.47
Municipal	724,463,060	684,348,843	11.57	13.64
School district	36,701,948	17,580,682	0.59	0.35

TABLE 8.—DEBT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT EXCLUSIVE OF PACIFIC RAILROAD OBLIGATIONS: 1880 AND 1890.

DEBT FOR WHICH NO RESERVE IS HELD.

FOR WHAT PURPOSES ISSUED.	Date of authorization act.	Rate of interest.	Outstanding June 30, 1890.	Outstanding June 30, 1880.
Grand total			$978,961,069	$1,977,957,822
Bonded:				
Current expenses, civil war	February 8, 1861	6.0		15,578,000
Current expenses, Oregon war	March 22, 1861	6.0		742,450
Current expenses, civil war and refunding 7-30's.	July 17 and August 5, 1861	6.0		157,257,100
Current expenses, civil war	March 3, 1863	6.0		62,202,850
Refunding and for silver	July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871.	5.0		484,864,900
Refunding and resumption	do	4.5	109,015,750	250,000,000
Refunding and resumption	do	4.0	602,193,500	737,980,800
Refunding	February 26, 1879	4.0	193,860	1,367,000
Refunding	July 12, 1882	3.0		
Total			711,313,110	1,709,993,100
Floating:				
Investment of navy pension fund.	July 23, 1866	3.0	14,000,000	14,000,000
Revenue, demand notes	July 17, 1861, etc		58,632	60,975
War purposes, legal tender notes.	February 25, 1862, etc		246,681,016	246,681,016
War purposes, fractional notes.	February 17, 1862, etc		6,911,511	7,214,954
Unclaimed Pacific railroad interest.				7,777
Total			267,648,559	267,964,722
Cash in Treasury not held in reserve to meet other debt.(a)			87,001,565	55,440,458
Debt less cash in Treasury			891,960,104	1,922,517,364

a Includes fractional silver and the minor coins.

DEBT HAVING AN EQUIVALENT RESERVE.

FOR WHAT PURPOSES ISSUED.	Character of reserve.	Date of authorization act.	Outstanding June 30, 1890.	Outstanding June 30, 1880.
Various purposes, matured	Coin	Various dates	$1,815,805	$7,621,455
Interest thereon	Coin	do	149,132	814,444
War purposes, legal tender notes	Gold coin	February 25, 1862, etc	100,000,000	100,000,000
Deposits of national banks	Legal tender notes.	June 8, 1872	12,280,000	14,465,000
For deposit of gold	Gold	March 3, 1863	157,542,979	8,004,600
For deposit of silver dollars	Silver dollars	February 28, 1878	301,539,751	12,374,270
Matured interest	Coin		1,026,602	2,368,395
Total debt, or its equivalent amount of cash reserve.			574,354,269	145,648,164
Available cash			87,001,565	55,440,458
Total cash in Treasury, general account.			661,355,834	201,088,622

TABLE 9.—STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL, AND SCHOOL DISTRICT DEBTS OF THE

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	TOTAL COMBINED DEBT, LESS SINKING FUND.		PER CAPITA OF TOTAL DEBT.		STATE DEBT.	
		1890	1880	1890	1880	1890	1880
1	The United States.	$1,135,210,442	$1,123,278,647	$18.13	$22.40	$228,997,389	$297,244,095
2	North Atlantic division	467,968,615	540,840,297	26.89	37.28	25,140,357	58,937,744
3	Maine	15,600,777	23,235,980	23.60	35.81	3,470,968	5,511,871
4	New Hampshire	8,148,362	10,792,583	21.64	31.10	2,691,013	3,629,613
5	Vermont	3,785,373	4,499,188	11.39	13.54	148,416	151,020
6	Massachusetts	81,550,027	91,909,651	36.42	51.55	7,267,349	20,785,215
7	Rhode Island	13,042,117	12,971,063	37.75	46.91	422,983	1,700,736
8	Connecticut	23,703,478	22,001,661	31.76	35.33	3,740,200	4,967,600
9	New York	201,763,217	218,845,804	33.64	43.06	2,308,230	7,659,222
10	New Jersey	49,333,589	49,382,075	34.14	43.66	1,022,642	649,248
11	Pennsylvania	71,041,675	107,201,692	13.51	25.03	4,068,610	13,883,218
12	South Atlantic division	165,107,113	167,919,910	18.64	22.10	89,652,873	101,406,473
13	Delaware	2,919,084	2,371,296	17.32	16.17	887,573	905,461
14	Maryland	42,175,408	41,429,179	40.46	44.31	8,434,368	11,118,866
15	Dist. of Columbia	19,781,050	22,498,323	85.86	126.66	19,781,050	22,498,323
16	Virginia	50,837,315	45,518,776	30.70	30.09	34,227,214	32,764,200
17	West Virginia	2,532,460	1,640,935	3.32	2.65	184,511	127,511
18	North Carolina	11,117,445	17,962,535	6.87	12.83	7,703,100	15,422,045
19	South Carolina	13,295,637	14,185,060	11.55	14.25	6,953,582	7,478,293
20	Georgia	20,272,095	19,648,265	11.03	12.74	10,449,542	9,917,862
21	Florida	2,176,619	2,665,541	5.56	9.89	1,031,913	1,173,912
22	North Central division	320,238,281	246,058,507	14.32	14.17	41,656,112	49,085,648
23	Ohio	71,065,386	53,044,175	19.35	16.59	7,135,806	10,022,721
24	Indiana	24,442,631	18,252,649	11.15	9.28	8,538,059	4,996,020
25	Illinois	41,841,649	46,388,888	10.94	15.07	1,184,907	1,446,466
26	Michigan	16,941,928	12,055,902	8.09	7.36	5,308,294	3,252,758
27	Wisconsin	10,440,580	12,085,984	6.19	9.19	2,295,391	2,462,049
28	Minnesota	26,050,929	11,328,433	20.01	14.51	2,239,482	5,417,369
29	Iowa	11,275,319	8,137,767	5.90	5.01	245,435	545,435
30	Missouri	51,557,568	60,263,761	19.24	27.79	11,759,832	19,509,060
31	North Dakota	3,842,790	b998,860	21.03	b7.39	703,769	.....
32	South Dakota	6,613,707		20.11		871,600	.....
33	Nebraska	15,536,772	7,489,974	14.67	16.56	253,879	439,799
34	Kansas	40,029,022	15,912,114	28.47	15.97	1,119,658	993,961
35	South Central division	138,255,311	143,982,958	12.60	16.14	66,281,194	83,468,935
36	Kentucky	19,432,885	14,982,449	10.46	9.09	1,671,133	1,094,424
37	Tennessee	29,543,843	40,750,137	16.71	26.42	19,695,974	30,802,668
38	Alabama	18,930,867	18,007,774	12.51	14.26	12,413,196	12,370,994
39	Mississippi	6,011,347	4,955,789	4.66	4.38	3,503,009	3,324,084
40	Louisiana	34,335,497	42,865,471	29.80	45.60	16,008,585	23,437,640
41	Texas	20,172,063	11,688,198	9.02	7.34	4,317,515	5,650,213
42	Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Arkansas	10,828,809	10,733,140	9.60	13.37	c8,671,782	d6,788,972
44	Western division	43,641,122	24,476,975	14.41	13.85	6,286,853	4,345,235
45	Montana	2,918,893	765,248	22.09	19.54	167,815	70,000
46	Wyoming	1,647,381	205,462	27.14	9.88	320,000	17,000
47	Colorado	8,411,027	3,627,742	20.41	18.67	599,851	146,338
48	New Mexico	2,831,438	84,872	18.44	0.71	870,000	.....
49	Arizona	2,937,971	377,501	49.28	9.33	757,150	.....
50	Utah	767,501	116,251	3.69	0.81	.....	9,120
51	Nevada	1,337,501	1,399,765	29.23	22.48	509,525	875,242
52	Idaho	1,594,333	229,882	18.89	7.05	218,493	82,044
53	Washington	3,145,658	239,311	9.00	3.19	200,000	.....
54	Oregon	2,479,860	848,502	7.90	4.86	1,685	511,376
55	California	15,569,459	16,582,439	12.89	19.18	2,522,325	3,133,215

a Included in municipal debt. The amount of the school district debt so included in 1890 was, as reported by state superintendent of public instruction, $891,906.
b Dakota territory.

UNITED STATES, LESS SINKING FUND, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1880 AND 1890.

COUNTY DEBT.		MUNICIPAL DEBT.		SCHOOL DISTRICT DEBT.		
1890	1880	1890	1880	1890	1880	
$145,048,045	$124,105,027	$724,463,060	$684,348,843	$36,761,948	$17,580,682	1
27,585,070	31,576,032	405,572,083	445,423,924	9,671,105	4,902,597	2
434,346	451,809	11,695,523	17,192,266	.....	80,034	3
556,087	779,034	4,718,025	6,318,329	182,331	65,607	4
5,108	23,421	3,529,014	4,167,409	102,835	157,278	5
4,051,830	1,371,213	70,230,848	69,753,222	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	12,499,254	11,088,861	119,880	181,466	7
30,547	101,400	18,322,371	16,248,751	1,610,360	683,910	8
10,936,638	12,399,308	187,348,163	198,206,841	1,170,186	580,433	9
3,728,130	6,668,463	42,990,338	41,367,057	1,592,479	697,907	10
7,841,484	9,781,384	54,238,547	81,081,128	4,893,034	2,455,962	11
7,825,561	7,013,875	67,610,380	59,361,194	18,299	138,368	12
618,400	44,000	1,413,111	1,417,613	.....	4,222	13
893,776	1,377,325	32,847,264	28,932,988	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
1,774,535	1,283,574	14,835,546	11,380,414	.....	90,588	16
1,197,462	592,780	1,132,188	877,086	18,299	43,553	17
1,514,600	1,524,654	1,899,745	1,015,836	.....	.....	18
1,062,750	1,573,759	5,279,305	5,133,008	.....	.....	19
429,380	181,790	9,393,173	9,548,613	.....	.....	20
334,658	435,993	810,048	1,055,630	.....	.....	21
69,110,453	54,380,941	184,219,923	130,897,630	25,251,793	11,694,288	22
7,797,005	2,962,649	52,888,263	38,606,606	3,244,312	1,452,199	23
6,406,239	4,048,054	9,498,333	9,308,505	(a)	.....	24
11,016,380	14,181,134	26,456,965	27,354,982	3,183,307	3,406,306	25
1,257,698	896,700	8,510,439	6,516,771	1,865,407	1,389,673	26
1,529,681	2,292,254	6,303,605	7,055,114	311,903	276,567	27
3,317,657	901,412	18,427,368	4,318,180	2,066,422	691,472	28
3,416,889	2,992,573	6,391,772	3,474,621	1,221,223	1,125,138	29
10,240,082	12,073,312	28,092,103	27,934,665	1,465,551	746,784	30
1,372,261 }	5961,570 {	711,665 }	537,290 {	1,055,095	.....	31
2,441,334 }	{	1,197,520 }	{	2,103,253	.....	32
5,510,175	5,120,362	7,124,506	1,102,172	2,048,212	827,641	33
14,805,052	7,950,921	18,617,384	5,188,724	6,086,928	1,778,508	34
19,177,151	18,496,123	52,576,623	41,956,331	220,343	61,500	35
5,712,463	5,877,043	11,880,417	7,994,594	168,872	16,388	36
2,172,059	3,060,545	7,675,810	6,886,924	.....	.....	37
1,433,321	1,683,266	5,084,350	3,953,514	.....	.....	38
1,230,290	1,132,763	1,278,039	498,942	.....	.....	39
177,798	1,107,470	17,149,114	18,320,361	.....	.....	40
6,891,714	2,499,287	8,928,852	3,538,698	33,982	.....	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
1,550,497	3,135,749	580,041	763,298	17,489	45,121	43
21,349,810	12,638,056	14,484,051	6,709,764	1,540,408	783,920	44
2,004,513	659,696	614,519	.....	132,046	35,552	45
1,083,790	169,377	243,591	19,085	.....	(c)	46
4,691,588	2,502,363	2,955,902	560,573	253,626	328,468	47
1,815,083	84,872	127,085	.....	19,370	.....	48
1,954,414	353,217	200,165	11,284	26,233	13,000	49
49,859	15,132	717,642	91,999	.....	.....	50
812,676	891,017	.....	132,000	15,300	1,506	51
1,234,987	143,742	29,211	2,500	111,642	696	52
1,507,786	204,384	1,046,510	34,927	291,362	(c)	53
905,711	211,767	1,386,444	98,774	186,020	26,585	54
5,379,403	7,312,489	7,162,922	5,758,622	504,809	378,113	55

c Includes $3,703,757 held in Treasury as cash.
d Includes $1,543,145 held in Treasury as cash.
e No school reports received. See pages 879 and 880, volume VII, Tenth Census Reports.

TABLE 10.—CASH AND PRODUCTIVE ASSETS HELD BY THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES IN 1880 AND 1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	TOTAL.		CASH.		STOCKS, BONDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.	
	1890	1880	1890	1880	1890	1880
The United States	$191,257,750	$129,542,488	$40,701,463	$24,239,654	$150,556,287	$105,302,834
North Atlantic division	64,453,323	47,098,771	15,014,840	9,967,977	49,438,483	37,130,794
Maine	62,678	1,235,573	62,678	70,873	.....	1,164,700
New Hampshire	202,061	116,271	202,061	116,271	.....	.....
Vermont	253,209	349,341	117,709	213,841	135,500	135,500
Massachusetts	26,208,273	15,625,359	2,763,353	1,333,733	23,444,920	14,291,626
Rhode Island	1,358,309	1,275,041	415,185	187,394	943,124	1,087,647
Connecticut	3,128,005	3,298,059	1,066,513	1,171,046	2,121,492	2,127,013
New York	17,415,912	11,056,622	5,426,609	4,516,360	11,989,303	6,538,262
New Jersey	4,829,235	4,993,701	594,087	541,412	4,235,148	4,452,379
Pennsylvania	10,995,741	9,148,114	4,426,645	1,815,047	6,569,096	7,333,067
South Atlantic division	23,547,366	15,382,841	4,060,796	1,876,122	19,486,570	13,506,719
Delaware	1,333,353	1,239,705	99,653	47,461	1,233,900	1,192,244
Maryland	7,646,413	4,449,466	511,030	562,215	7,135,383	3,887,151
District of Columbia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	9,088,192	6,213,110	349,052	57,933	8,739,140	6,155,177
West Virginia	1,071,592	657,610	451,581	253,799	620,011	403,811
North Carolina	262,927	118,793	163,677	118,793	99,250	.....
South Carolina	315,137	261,195	123,337	69,395	191,800	191,800
Georgia	2,683,294	1,747,876	2,278,092	686,240	405,202	1,061,636
Florida	1,146,258	695,086	84,374	80,186	1,061,884	614,900
North Central division	61,286,862	39,840,616	12,923,650	7,759,561	48,363,212	32,081,055
Ohio	4,950,259	5,220,609	366,078	932,888	4,584,181	4,287,721
Indiana	5,362,892	4,488,535	974,109	583,752	4,388,783	3,904,783
Illinois	5,588,053	3,597,287	4,422,646	2,431,880	1,165,407	1,165,407
Michigan	6,466,576	5,435,146	1,151,289	1,578,643	5,315,216	3,856,503
Wisconsin	5,625,768	4,755,692	781,157	586,625	4,844,611	4,166,867
Minnesota	13,336,238	5,880,527	1,638,223	264,152	11,698,015	5,616,375
Iowa	4,633,858	3,591,853	297,513	74,187	4,336,345	3,517,666
Missouri	4,584,484	3,548,517	904,484	517,517	3,680,000	3,031,000
North Dakota	104,792	.....	104,792	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	10,053	.....	10,053	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	3,910,690	956,866	1,599,248	343,019	2,311,442	613,847
Kansas	6,713,199	2,365,584	674,087	444,698	6,039,112	1,920,886
South Central division	28,278,568	21,487,876	3,225,423	3,032,936	25,053,145	18,454,940
Kentucky	2,557,972	2,809,689	72,925	361,695	2,485,047	2,448,594
Tennessee	3,393,266	3,525,293	79,766	211,793	3,313,500	3,313,500
Alabama	3,550,573	3,294,826	381,077	228,053	3,175,496	3,066,773
Mississippi	3,134,473	3,207,403	550,584	800,757	2,583,889	2,406,646
Louisiana	1,783,335	1,695,014	254,154	245,833	1,529,181	1,449,181
Texas	9,223,215	5,131,940	1,450,940	1,045,639	7,772,275	4,086,101
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	4,629,734	1,823,711	435,977	139,566	4,193,757	1,684,145
Western division	13,691,631	5,732,384	5,476,754	1,603,058	8,214,877	4,129,326
Montana	187,181	.....	187,181	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	2,045,339	87,997	1,047,304	67,147	998,035	20,850
New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	1,441,940	845,210	579,940	315,210	862,000	530,000
Idaho	33,864	.....	33,864	.....	.....	.....
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	2,151,936	386,079	233,194	138,403	1,918,742	247,676
California	7,831,371	4,413,098	3,395,271	1,082,298	4,436,100	3,330,800

TABLE 11.—AVERAGE INTEREST RATE AND PER CAPITA INTEREST CHARGE ON THE NATIONAL AND THE COMBINED STATE AND LOCAL BONDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1880 AND 1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	ANNUAL INTEREST CHARGE.		AVERAGE RATE OF INTEREST.		INTEREST CHARGE PER CAPITA.	
	1890	1880	1890	1880	1890	1880
Total	$94,539,379	$148,149,788	4.85	5.24	$1.51	$2.95
United States national bonded debt	28,997,603	79,213,981	4.08	4.63	0.46	1.58
Combined state and local bonded debt	65,541,776	68,935,807	5.29	6.17	1.05	1.37
North Atlantic division	31,018,325	36,430,867	5.10	5.98	1.78	2.51
Maine	782,248	1,324,665	4.99	5.94	1.18	2.04
New Hampshire	414,122	503,791	5.34	5.81	1.10	1.45
Vermont	147,887	183,818	4.92	5.71	0.44	0.55
Massachusetts	6,231,016	5,946,785	4.85	5.41	2.78	3.34
Rhode Island	706,162	747,888	4.95	5.31	2.04	2.70
Connecticut	1,023,135	1,211,935	4.68	5.92	1.37	1.95
New York	12,800,176	15,581,077	5.01	6.22	2.13	3.07
New Jersey	3,134,726	3,486,095	5.65	6.76	2.17	3.08
Pennsylvania	5,778,853	7,444,813	5.35	5.78	1.10	1.74
South Atlantic division	8,526,775	8,217,207	5.13	5.70	0.96	1.08
Delaware	132,350	119,001	4.74	5.18	0.78	0.81
Maryland	2,492,464	1,875,216	5.12	5.56	2.39	2.01
District of Columbia	855,401	966,009	4.32	4.45	3.71	5.44
Virginia	2,538,255	2,583,113	5.24	6.12	1.53	1.71
West Virginia	135,218	91,485	5.59	6.21	0.18	0.15
North Carolina	597,214	404,283	5.43	5.61	0.37	0.29
South Carolina	666,999	740,843	5.25	5.52	0.58	0.74
Georgia	959,828	1,268,429	5.31	6.45	0.52	0.82
Florida	147,946	168,828	6.48	6.58	0.38	0.63
North Central division	17,302,710	15,667,261	5.60	6.99	0.77	0.90
Ohio	4,182,848	3,659,174	5.72	6.82	1.14	1.14
Indiana	1,126,583	1,132,157	4.75	6.74	0.51	0.57
Illinois	2,428,929	2,941,711	5.96	7.10	0.63	0.96
Michigan	684,145	731,961	5.65	7.47	0.33	0.45
Wisconsin	461,672	605,997	5.55	6.65	0.27	0.46
Minnesota	1,413,910	604,783	4.99	7.29	1.09	0.77
Iowa	579,248	561,189	5.57	7.14	0.30	0.35
Missouri	2,488,276	3,645,394	5.20	6.63	0.93	1.68
North Dakota	224,996	a78,065	6.76	a9.43	1.23	a0.58
South Dakota	400,465		6.41		1.22	
Nebraska	925,663	541,072	5.95	8.85	0.87	1.20
Kansas	2,385,975	1,165,758	6.04	7.57	1.67	1.17
South Central division	6,408,062	7,139,441	5.44	6.03	0.58	0.80
Kentucky	1,213,009	1,249,259	5.65	6.54	0.65	0.76
Tennessee	1,106,757	1,693,704	4.37	5.98	0.63	1.10
Alabama	685,920	548,930	4.37	3.78	0.45	0.43
Mississippi	192,400	86,662	5.99	5.04	0.15	0.08
Louisiana	1,728,859	2,460,400	6.15	6.37	1.55	2.62
Texas	1,270,339	775,884	6.20	7.05	0.57	0.49
Oklahoma						
Arkansas	209,778	324,602	6.02	6.43	0.19	0.40
Western division	2,285,904	1,481,031	6.25	7.18	0.76	0.84
Montana	144,162	36,506	6.51	9.12	1.09	0.93
Wyoming	72,192	4,700	6.29	10.00	1.19	0.23
Colorado	381,089	177,672	6.81	8.23	0.92	0.91
New Mexico	171,196	3,847	6.59	8.33	1.11	0.03
Arizona	170,997	18,820	7.37	10.00	2.87	0.47
Utah	33,880		5.03		0.16	
Nevada	62,826	80,143	7.33	9.76	1.37	1.29
Idaho	81,236	5,144	7.31	7.17	0.96	0.16
Washington	77,502	6,000	5.91	8.00	0.22	0.08
Oregon	82,140	34,641	5.53	7.55	0.26	0.20
California	1,008,684	1,113,558	5.83	6.81	0.83	1.29

a Dakota territory.

TABLE 12.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE NATIONAL, STATE, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS COMBINED, POSTAL SERVICE AND SCHOOLS INCLUDED, ARRANGED IN ORDER OF AMOUNT: 1890.

RECEIPTS.	Amount.	EXPENDITURES.	Amount.
Total	$1,040,473,013	Total	$915,954,055
Ad valorem taxes on real and personal property.	443,096,574	Pensions, charities, and gratuities	146,835,671
Customs	229,668,584	Educational purposes and public schools.	145,583,115
Internal revenue	142,606,706	Interest on debt	82,748,423
Postal service	60,882,098	Roads, sewers, ditches, and bridges	72,262,622
Liquor license	24,786,496	Postal service	66,259,547
Income, funds and investments	14,546,352	Public buildings and sites, construction and purchase separately reported.	38,890,970
Assessment for streets and bridges	13,196,991		
Licenses, other than liquor	11,144,338	Salaries separately reported, fees, and commissions.	37,552,055
Tax on railroads separately reported.	9,926,547	Military purposes	35,537,011
Profit on coinage of silver dollars	9,385,417	Police	23,934,376
Tax on corporations, except railroads, separately reported.	8,758,184	Judiciary, including county courts, inquests, and inquiries.	23,071,675
Special assessments for sewers	8,254,978	Public buildings and sites, care and maintenance, including construction, not separately reported.	17,959,177
Fees, fines, and penalties	7,253,370		
Sale of public lands	6,358,272		
Proceeds, sales of property other than public lands.	3,267,855	Executive departments	16,770,891
Penal and reformatory institutions	3,154,520	Fire	16,423,829
Tax on banks and bankers separately reported.	3,153,135	Naval establishment, except for new vessels.	15,174,403
Sinking fund for Pacific railways	1,842,565	Penal and reformatory institutions	12,381,425
Fees, consular and lands	1,799,071	Improving harbors and rivers	11,737,438
Fees on letters patent	1,347,621	Lighting	11,363,780
Tax, circulation of national banks	1,301,327	Congress and legislative	10,485,926
Customs fees, fines, penalties, and forfeitures.	1,299,325	Constructing new war vessels	6,831,803
Interest on deposits	986,656	Indians	6,708,047
Profit on coinage other than of silver dollars.	831,828	Health	3,280,294
		Public parks and places	2,962,697
Repayment of interest by Pacific railways.	705,691	Foreign intercourse	1,648,277
		Miscellaneous	109,499,801
Tax on sealskins	262,500		
Waterworks and other enterprises, net.	118,215		
Miscellaneous	30,541,797		

TABLE 13.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, INCLUDING POSTAL SERVICE: 1880 AND 1890.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURES.		
CLASSIFICATION.	Year ending June 30—		CLASSIFICATION.	Year ending June 30—	
	1890	1880		1890	1880
Total	$463,963,811	$394,097,773	Total	a$357,896,034	$292,596,727
Internal revenue	142,606,706	135,264,386	Congress	6,498,052	5,082,046
Customs	229,668,584	198,159,676	Executive department	11,293,861	6,878,443
Sales of public lands	6,358,272	2,201,863	Judiciary	4,349,692	4,347,531
Tax on circulation of national banks.	1,301,327	8,116,116	Foreign intercourse	1,648,277	1,093,955
			Improving harbors and rivers.	11,737,438	8,518,674
Repayment of interest by Pacific railways.	705,691	810,834	Other expenses military establishments.	32,845,460	31,948,387
Sinking fund for Pacific railways.	1,842,565	805,180	Constructing new war vessels.	6,831,803	.....
Customs fees, fines, penalties, and forfeitures.	1,299,325	1,533,069	Other expenses naval establishments.	15,174,403	15,686,672
Fees, consular and lands	1,799,071	1,468,876	Indians	6,708,047	6,514,161
Proceeds of sales of government property.	192,123	262,174	Pensions	106,936,855	50,059,289
Profit on coinage of silver dollars.	9,385,417	3,236,938	Construction of public buildings, including sites.	4,377,950	3,480,449
Profit on other coinage	831,828	231,548	District of Columbia	5,677,420	3,692,856
Revenue District of Columbia.	2,809,131	2,016,199	Interest on public debt	36,099,284	82,508,741
Tax on sealskins	262,500	317,595	Miscellaneous	41,458,005	26,235,728
Fees on letters patent	1,347,621	776,108	Postal service	66,259,547	36,542,804
Miscellaneous	2,671,552	5,581,731			
Postal service	60,882,098	33,315,480			

a Expenditures account of premium on loans paid not included.

TABLE 14.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE SEVERAL STATES, TERRITORIES, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: 1890.

[The transactions of the national government, not being distributable by states and territories, are not included in this table.]

RECEIPTS.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total.	State.	Counties, reported in detail.	Municipalities having 4,000 or more population reported in detail.	Additional, estimated for schools and for places not reported in detail.
The United States....	$584,835,526	$116,157,640	$80,176,436	$243,530,841	a$144,970,609
North Atlantic division	233,309,873	41,460,694	20,101,574	139,273,794	32,473,811
Maine	6,685,638	1,530,898	458,750	2,908,229	1,787,761
New Hampshire	4,444,066	1,365,426	478,537	1,470,103	1,130,000
Vermont	2,355,443	522,508	11,293	284,592	1,537,050
Massachusetts.....	47,008,124	9,666,333	1,644,402	31,892,389	3,805,000
Rhode Island.....	5,457,949	1,096,058	(b)	3,861,891	500,000
Connecticut	8,716,613	2,395,131	119,732	3,726,750	2,475,000
New York	91,177,339	13,119,595	8,291,385	63,341,359	6,425,000
New Jersey	17,604,788	3,933,706	3,122,917	9,248,163	1,300,000
Pennsylvania.....	49,859,913	7,831,037	5,974,558	22,540,318	13,514,000
South Atlantic division	40,838,457	14,093,323	4,621,052	13,537,682	8,586,400
Delaware	1,215,719	239,681	48,665	524,373	403,000
Maryland.....	10,008,371	2,045,469	1,337,705	6,111,297	513,900
District of Columbia.....	c2,710,259	2,710,259	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	7,084,444	2,705,337	556,216	2,467,891	1,355,000
West Virginia.....	3,733,240	1,196,244	684,184	287,812	1,565,000
North Carolina	2,999,036	1,203,092	323,767	409,177	1,063,000
South Carolina	3,357,000	1,136,554	949,853	805,593	465,000
Georgia.....	7,339,548	2,145,694	453,217	2,699,637	2,040,000
Florida.....	2,390,840	709,993	267,445	231,902	1,181,500
North Central division	214,479,212	32,260,765	40,026,834	68,577,171	73,614,442
Ohio	41,042,205	5,849,854	8,464,204	14,673,147	12,055,000
Indiana.....	17,941,600	3,360,876	7,505,318	2,564,700	4,510,706
Illinois.....	34,184,118	3,946,185	2,187,536	17,375,397	10,675,000
Michigan	17,890,821	3,059,576	2,207,596	6,011,649	6,621,000
Wisconsin.....	16,020,483	2,621,632	1,530,909	5,232,942	6,635,000
Minnesota.....	18,705,100	3,737,604	4,638,241	7,814,755	2,514,500
Iowa	17,288,934	1,673,254	3,575,980	2,186,700	9,853,000
Missouri.....	21,524,058	3,471,748	3,401,643	8,912,667	5,738,000
North Dakota	2,546,093	.....	496,752	92,605	1,956,736
South Dakota	3,296,033	241,617	625,872	133,544	2,295,000
Nebraska.....	10,454,848	2,219,496	2,662,834	2,077,018	3,495,500
Kansas	13,575,919	2,078,923	2,729,949	1,502,047	7,265,000
South Central division.....	45,151,678	16,018,096	4,170,864	10,557,838	14,404,880
Kentucky	8,596,983	3,839,290	390,708	2,571,985	1,795,000
Tennessee.....	6,295,918	1,595,608	462,516	1,882,794	2,355,000
Alabama	4,500,664	1,602,905	451,479	772,445	1,673,835
Mississippi.....	3,552,845	1,151,055	351,255	260,535	1,790,000
Louisiana	5,964,405	2,091,857	277,659	3,072,889	522,000
Texas	13,004,606	5,003,437	1,966,892	1,809,277	4,225,000
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	3,236,257	733,944	270,355	187,913	2,044,045
Western division.....	51,056,306	12,324,762	11,256,112	11,584,356	15,891,076
Montana.....	2,777,450	311,000	1,282,868	244,562	939,000
Wyoming	806,599	d134,920	328,779	20,800	322,100
Colorado.....	7,921,009	1,317,409	1,911,634	260,966	4,431,000
New Mexico.....	383,763	305,000	39,763	.....	39,000
Arizona	e880,543	.....	215,710	20,057	644,776
Utah	2,304,485	223,412	297,416	939,957	843,700
Nevada.....	1,048,073	387,630	550,243	.....	110,200
Idaho.....	702,068	95,400	199,368	.....	467,300
Washington.....	6,007,020	346,385	1,516,728	1,457,907	2,686,000
Oregon	3,727,516	707,124	407,700	512,602	2,100,000
California	24,437,780	8,496,482	4,505,883	8,127,415	3,308,000

a Includes receipts for schools derived from all sources and known to be more than $75,000,000, though the precise amount can not be stated.
b No county financial system.
c Exclusive of the amount received from United States Treasury.
d Approximated from state auditor's report for 1891.
e No detailed report received. General expenses of territorial government paid by the United States.

TABLE 14.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE SEVERAL STATES, TERRITORIES, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—Continued.

EXPENDITURES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total.	State.	Counties reported in detail.	Municipalities having 4,000 or more population reported in detail.	School districts or other divisions in charge of public schools.	Additional, estimated for places not reported in detail.
The United States	$569,252,634	$77,105,911	$68,479,220	$212,799,050	$139,065,537	$71,802,916
North Atlantic division	234,256,890	27,118,833	20,752,551	115,250,204	47,625,548	13,510,254
Maine	5,780,108	1,012,398	434,627	2,145,211	1,114,902	1,073,000
New Hampshire	3,582,704	445,366	576,887	1,387,057	814,394	359,000
Vermont	2,152,817	401,605	9,062	231,046	689,917	819,787
Massachusetts	46,486,602	6,027,407	1,620,395	27,102,738	8,286,982	3,450,000
Rhode Island	5,699,999	769,559	(a)	3,512,450	917,990	500,000
Connecticut	8,488,362	1,865,152	184,766	3,392,218	2,123,839	922,407
New York	91,232,042	9,520,564	8,923,007	53,070,197	17,392,274	2,326,000
New Jersey	15,244,819	1,564,264	2,528,204	6,609,826	3,457,525	1,085,000
Pennsylvania	45,589,937	5,512,128	6,474,703	17,799,461	12,828,645	2,975,000
South Atlantic division	42,586,762	12,047,224	3,837,345	12,803,812	8,630,711	5,267,670
Delaware	1,064,663	112,025	46,494	402,615	329,008	174,521
Maryland	10,091,521	1,160,722	1,168,089	5,356,549	1,910,663	495,548
District of Columbia	5,042,002	4,135,878	.....	.....	906,124	.....
Virginia	7,451,365	1,867,036	493,623	2,715,941	1,577,347	797,418
West Virginia	3,550,973	513,717	640,931	271,334	1,284,991	840,000
North Carolina	3,223,703	1,052,945	258,416	499,141	718,225	694,976
South Carolina	3,098,682	1,105,527	678,120	718,775	460,260	136,000
Georgia	7,031,260	1,531,690	399,475	2,615,505	967,590	1,517,000
Florida	2,032,593	567,684	152,247	223,953	476,503	612,207
North Central division	209,885,467	20,649,772	31,455,581	63,733,872	62,815,531	31,230,711
Ohio	40,325,610	3,427,709	6,799,574	14,038,081	10,755,246	5,305,000
Indiana	18,260,426	2,265,120	6,320,585	2,364,488	5,960,223	1,410,000
Illinois	33,715,078	2,664,452	1,876,963	14,860,734	11,288,529	3,025,000
Michigan	17,415,454	2,269,262	1,858,450	5,591,326	5,446,416	2,250,000
Wisconsin	14,887,090	1,769,662	1,416,967	4,204,175	3,711,286	3,785,000
Minnesota	18,559,150	2,237,219	2,202,245	9,057,049	4,033,516	1,029,121
Iowa	16,285,305	1,420,608	2,534,245	2,193,196	6,477,256	3,460,000
Missouri	21,011,260	1,969,302	2,966,919	7,536,779	5,128,260	3,410,000
North Dakota	2,692,246	.....	485,627	82,083	626,946	1,497,590
South Dakota	3,240,705	257,452	537,983	116,513	1,173,757	1,155,000
Nebraska	9,778,968	1,050,107	2,224,241	1,743,501	3,301,119	1,460,000
Kansas	13,714,175	1,318,879	2,232,382	1,945,947	4,972,967	3,244,000
South Central division	43,976,319	10,056,290	4,119,626	9,451,530	9,869,449	10,479,424
Kentucky	8,388,509	2,372,184	322,859	2,205,701	2,026,552	1,461,213
Tennessee	6,364,411	1,376,961	482,529	1,704,570	1,300,351	1,500,000
Alabama	4,994,423	1,093,776	405,253	979,974	547,899	1,967,540
Mississippi	3,362,561	506,156	282,657	204,605	1,097,916	1,271,227
Louisiana	5,412,765	1,872,446	250,585	2,006,805	704,586	578,343
Texas	12,536,788	2,485,303	2,111,879	2,169,468	3,173,104	2,597,034
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	2,916,862	349,464	263,864	180,407	1,019,060	1,104,067
Western division	48,547,196	7,234,292	8,314,117	11,559,638	10,124,298	11,314,851
Montana	2,724,073	355,500	1,058,454	193,036	364,063	753,000
Wyoming	797,920	595,630	255,372	17,000	152,918	277,000
Colorado	6,349,025	937,982	1,314,810	276,904	1,681,379	2,138,000
New Mexico	576,532	*143,750	50,657	.....	79,186	302,939
Arizona	907,575	.....	155,993	17,098	177,484	647,000
Utah	2,254,128	332,065	291,550	1,044,336	394,677	191,500
Nevada	1,047,368	366,538	382,233	.....	162,597	136,000
Idaho	690,367	99,424	177,625	.....	168,318	245,000
Washington	5,954,845	504,609	1,303,012	2,093,034	944,190	1,110,000
Oregon	3,475,705	407,076	394,827	473,433	880,369	1,320,000
California	23,679,658	3,991,768	2,929,584	7,444,797	5,119,097	4,194,412

a No county financial system.

b Approximated from state auditor's report for 1891.

TABLE 15.—EXPENDITURES, STATE AND LOCAL, INCLUDING PUBLIC SCHOOLS, TOTAL AND PER CAPITA, FOR 1890, AND OF EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS, TOTAL AND PER CAPITA OF POPULATION AND PUPILS ENROLLED, FOR 1880 AND 1890, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	EXPENDITURES, STATE AND LOCAL, INCLUDING SCHOOLS, 1890.		EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.					
			Total. (a)		Per capita of population. (b)		Per capita of pupils enrolled. (b)	
	Total.	Per capita.	1890	1880	1890	1880	1890	1880
The United States.	$569,252,634	$9.00	$139,065,537	$79,528,736	$2.24	$1.59	$11.03	$7.99
North Atlantic division...	224,256,890	12.89	47,625,548	27,881,737	2.74	1.92	15.35	9.45
Maine	5,780,108	8.74	1,114,902	991,297	1.69	1.53	7.98	6.57
New Hampshire	3,582,704	9.52	814,394	568,103	2.16	1.64	13.62	8.78
Vermont	2,152,317	6.47	689,917	452,693	2.08	1.36	10.52	6.18
Massachusetts	46,486,602	20.76	8,286,062	4,720,951	3.70	2.65	22.30	14.91
Rhode Island	5,699,999	16.50	917,990	530,167	2.66	1.92	17.39	12.48
Connecticut	8,488,362	11.37	2,123,839	1,335,234	2.85	2.14	16.79	11.26
New York	91,232,042	15.21	17,392,274	9,936,662	2.90	1.95	16.69	9.67
New Jersey	15,244,819	10.55	3,457,525	2,039,938	2.39	1.80	14.77	9.94
Pennsylvania	45,589,037	8.67	12,828,645	7,306,692	2.44	1.71	12.69	7.69
South Atlantic division...	42,586,762	4.81	8,630,711	5,139,291	0.98	0.68	4.96	4.15
Delaware	1,064,663	6.32	329,008	172,455	1.95	1.18	10.47	6.53
Maryland	10,091,521	9.68	1,910,663	1,395,284	1.83	1.49	10.37	9.30
District of Columbia..	5,042,002	21.88	906,124	438,567	3.93	2.47	24.55	16.59
Virginia	7,451,365	4.50	1,577,347	889,862	0.95	0.59	4.61	4.03
West Virginia	3,550,973	4.66	1,284,991	720,967	1.68	1.17	6.65	5.01
North Carolina	3,223,703	1.99	718,225	383,709	0.44	0.27	2.20	1.50
South Carolina	3,098,682	2.69	460,260	367,259	0.41	0.37	2.37	2.72
Georgia	7,031,260	3.83	967,590	653,464	0.53	0.42	2.85	2.76
Florida	2,032,593	5.19	476,503	117,724	1.22	0.44	5.23	2.72
North Central division....	209,885,467	9.39	62,815,531	37,170,186	2.81	2.14	12.56	9.09
Ohio	40,325,610	10.98	10,755,246	7,707,630	2.93	2.41	13.49	10.24
Indiana	18,260,426	8.33	5,900,233	4,504,407	2.69	2.28	11.67	8.79
Illinois	33,715,078	8.81	11,288,529	7,536,682	2.95	2.45	14.50	10.70
Michigan	17,415,454	8.32	5,446,416	3,112,468	2.60	1.90	12.75	8.59
Wisconsin	14,887,090	8.83	3,711,286	2,163,845	2.20	1.64	10.55	7.22
Minnesota	18,559,150	14.26	4,033,516	1,622,919	3.10	2.08	14.33	8.70
Iowa	16,285,305	8.52	6,477,256	4,347,119	3.39	2.68	13.13	10.21
Missouri	21,011,260	7.84	5,128,260	3,092,382	1.91	1.43	8.27	6.36
North Dakota	2,692,246	14.73	626,946	c183,257	3.45	c1.36	17.67	c13.36
South Dakota	3,240,705	9.86	1,173,757		3.57		15.06	
Nebraska	9,778,968	9.23	3,301,119	1,079,966	3.12	2.39	13.74	10.71
Kansas	13,714,175	9.61	4,972,967	1,819,561	3.52	1.83	12.62	7.39
South Central division	43,976,319	4.03	9,869,449	4,670,768	0.94	0.52	4.39	3.41
Kentucky	8,388,509	4.51	2,026,552	1,162,944	1.12	0.71	5.03	3.98
Tennessee	6,364,411	3.60	1,300,351	786,088	0.85	0.51	3.29	2.70
Alabama	4,994,423	3.30	547,880	430,131	0.37	0.34	1.85	2.29
Mississippi	3,362,561	2.61	1,097,916	679,475	0.85	0.60	3.29	2.87
Louisiana	5,412,765	4.84	704,586	455,758	0.63	0.48	5.67	5.63
Texas	12,536,788	5.61	3,173,104	782,735	1.42	0.49	6.66	4.44
Arkansas	2,916,862	2.59	1,019,060	382,637	0.92	0.48	4.67	3.53
Western division	48,547,196	16.03	10,124,298	4,657,754	3.35	2.63	19.70	15.58
Montana	2,724,073	20.61	364,083	68,002	2.75	1.74	21.44	14.57
Wyoming	797,920	13.14	152,918	28,504	2.52	1.37	19.42	9.80
Colorado	6,349,025	15.40	1,681,379	589,127	4.08	3.03	25.67	20.85
New Mexico	576,532	3.75	79,186	28,973	0.55	0.24	4.60	6.09
Arizona	997,575	16.73	177,484	61,172	2.98	1.51	22.22	14.52
Utah	2,254,128	10.84	394,677	170,887	1.90	1.19	10.85	6.63
Nevada	1,047,368	22.89	162,597	212,164	3.55	3.41	22.01	23.79
Idaho	690,367	8.18	168,318	38,411	1.99	1.18	11.76	6.58
Washington	5,954,845	17.04	944,190	112,615	2.70	1.50	17.03	7.62
Oregon	3,475,705	11.08	880,369	316,885	2.81	1.81	13.90	8.46
California	23,679,658	19.60	5,119,097	3,031,014	4.24	3.51	23.08	18.77

a Amount expended for colleges, academies, normal schools, and other educational purposes not included.

b Several counties not reporting expenditures in full, the per capita, both of population and enrollment, for 1890 is based upon counties reporting.

c Dakota territory.

TABLE 16.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, SCHOOLS INCLUDED, OF CITIES HAVING 50,000 OR MORE POPULATION: 1890. (a)

[The cities of New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, Baltimore, San Francisco, New Orleans, and Richmond are practically independent of any county organizations, at least for financial purposes, thus subjecting each of these cities to certain expenditures which would otherwise be borne by the county in which it is embraced, as in the case of other cities.]

CITIES. (b)	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.			
	Except from loans and investments.	Except for loans and investments.		Except for loans, investments, new buildings, works, sites and grounds, waterworks, and charities.	
		Total.	Per capita.	Total. (c)	Per capita.
Total	$181,860,083	$186,298,254	$16.53	$137,895,984	$12.24
New York, N. Y	35,011,295	37,218,857	24.56	25,543,159	16.86
Chicago, Ill	15,346,536	15,176,276	13.80	12,027,831	10.94
Philadelphia, Pa	15,145,450	13,714,670	13.10	11,152,528	10.65
Brooklyn, N. Y	13,499,433	11,023,850	13.67	8,037,957	9.97
St. Louis, Mo	6,917,198	6,525,944	14.45	5,290,386	11.71
Boston, Mass	13,454,464	14,635,254	32.63	11,542,352	25.74
Baltimore, Md	5,970,295	6,091,761	14.02	5,067,297	11.66
San Francisco, Cal	5,240,241	5,639,934	18.86	5,352,474	17.90
Cincinnati, Ohio	5,244,158	5,357,115	18.04	3,224,918	10.86
Cleveland, Ohio	3,790,658	3,806,081	14.56	2,978,726	11.40
Buffalo, N. Y	4,649,167	5,985,368	23.41	2,830,591	11.07
New Orleans, La	2,936,003	2,093,170	8.65	2,044,516	8.45
Pittsburg, Pa	3,393,217	2,872,153	12.04	2,716,397	11.38
Detroit, Mich	3,083,166	3,419,969	16.61	2,136,783	10.38
Milwaukee, Wis	2,765,466	2,732,097	13.36	2,116,097	10.35
Newark, N. J	3,176,649	2,721,389	14.97	2,537,348	13.95
Minneapolis, Minn	2,914,655	3,780,548	22.95	2,606,462	15.82
Jersey city, N. J	2,611,849	2,041,400	12 52	1,934,974	11.87
Louisville, Ky	1,610,747	1,755,891	10.90	1,563,813	9.71
Omaha, Neb	2,006,532	1,990,873	14.17	1,083,216	7.71
Rochester, N. Y	1,953,897	2,129,740	15.91	1,289,8'7	9.63
St. Paul, Minn	3,872,295	5,202,664	39.07	2,087,038	15.67
Kansas city, Mo	1,051,007	1,084,833	8.17	1,079,833	8.14
Providence, R. I	2,270,990	2,263,235	17.13	1,612,669	12.20
Indianapolis, Ind	784,189	977,137	9.27	889,719	8.44
Allegheny, Pa	913,037	1,073,962	10.20	838,634	7.97
Albany, N. Y	1,413,117	1,492,839	15.73	953,052	10.04
Columbus, Ohio	1,242,583	2,135,751	24.23	768,420	8.72
Syracuse, N. Y	888,942	1,203,012	13.65	755,479	8.57
Worcester, Mass	1,520,654	1,416,677	16.73	942,442	11.13
Toledo, Ohio	742,620	931,785	11.44	681,327	8.37
Richmond, Va	1,000,868	1,256,003	15.43	947,145	11.64
New Haven, Conn	984,629	921,017	11.33	684,113	8.41
Paterson, N. J	635,712	658,539	8.41	594,951	7.59
Lowell, Mass	1,175,852	1,125,126	14.48	844,209	10.87
Nashville, Tenn	727,388	828,432	10.88	685,584	9.01
Scranton, Pa	342,049	466,236	6.20	314,295	4.18
Fall River, Mass	983,278	887,618	11.93	607,685	8.17
Cambridge, Mass	1,152,481	1,186,074	16.94	813,571	11 62
Atlanta, Ga	953,557	1,032,317	15.75	685,450	10.46
Memphis, Tenn	751,157	698,116	10.82	686,512	10.64
Wilmington, Del	514,752	518,331	8.44	518,102	8.43
Dayton, Ohio	586,605	800,926	13.08	594,441	9.71
Troy, N. Y	697,025	681,365	11.18	527,336	8.65
Grand Rapids, Mich	683,853	866,650	13.38	663,824	11.01
Reading, Pa	277,463	297,244	5.07	230,052	3.92
Trenton, N. J	568,403	531,275	9.25	515,321	8.97
Lynn, Mass	691,291	963,568	17.29	646,952	11.61
Charleston, S. C	709,015	733,909	13.35	652,937	11.88
Hartford, Conn	1,100,586	939,048	17.64	740,021	13.90
St. Joseph, Mo	474,233	546,258	10.44	544,263	10.40
Evansville, Ind	343,794	473,091	9.32	466,832	9.20
Los Angeles, Cal	770,179	1,088,195	21.59	886,090	17.58
Des Moines, Iowa	315,403	364,631	7.28	359,643	7.18

a Except Denver, Colo., Camden, N. J., and Lincoln, Neb., from which no satisfactory reports were received.

b Arranged by population of 1890.

c This column includes, as nearly as practicable, only annual expenses of a permanent ordinary character common to all the cities.

STATISTICS OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES.

STATISTICS OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES.

The more important results of the investigation of real estate mortgages are contained in the 7 tables that follow. The census day of this investigation is January 1, 1890.

The mortgage movement in the United States during the 10 years 1880 to 1889 is shown in Table 1, which exhibits the number of mortgages made each year and the amount of debt secured by them without regard to the fact that it was or was not in force January 1, 1890.

Table 2 shows the number of acres and lots covered by the mortgages contained in Table 1 and by the mortgages not stating the amount of debt secured by them contained in Table 2.

Table 4 presents the average unpaid amount of each mortgage in force. Percentages of the true value of all taxed real estate represented by the mortgage debt in force are contained in the same table, and these percentages are computed upon the value of real estate not mortgaged as well as mortgaged. In regard to the existing mortgage debt per capita, shown in this table, it should be borne in mind that all persons, including those who are not mortgage debtors, are included in the computation; and the same may be said in regard to the averages showing the population to each mortgage in force. The only light that is thrown upon the increase of existing mortgage debt is shown in the last column, which contains percentages of the increase of mortgage debt incurred in 1889 over that incurred in 1880.

Special investigations were conducted in 102 counties to discover the reasons why mortgage debt was incurred, and the condensed results are exhibited in Table 7. These counties are well distributed geographically throughout the United States, and there is no cause to believe that the objects for which mortgage debt was incurred in them are materially different from those in the country at large.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES MADE: 1880 TO 1889.

YEARS.	MORTGAGES STATING AMOUNT OF DEBT.					
	Total.		On acres.		On lots.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
The United States..	9,517,747	$12,094,877,793	4,747,078	$4,896,771,112	4,770,669	$7,198,106,681
1880.....	643,143	710,888,504	370,984	342,566,477	272,159	368,322,027
1881.....	729,767	864,319,429	403,892	388,946,066	325,875	475,373,363
1882.....	820,809	1,035,535,000	446,250	462,253,046	374,550	573,281,954
1883.....	877,317	1,090,857,825	468,004	495,433,962	409,313	595,423,863
1884.....	907,581	1 113,804,603	472,676	485,188,747	434,905	628,615,856
1885.....	975,820	1,136,067,726	503,404	481,167,109	472,416	654,900,617
1886.....	1,047,851	1,300,808,911	525,769	523,576,084	522,082	777,232,827
1887.....	1,167,005	1,571,982,665	531,925	600,997,068	635,080	970,985,597
1888.....	1,122,131	1.518,044,856	499,080	530,912,834	623,051	987,132,022
1889.....	1,226,323	1.752,568,274	525,094	585,729,719	701,229	1,166,838,555

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF ACRES AND LOTS COVERED BY THE REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES MADE: 1880 TO 1889.

YEARS.	NUMBER OF ACRES COVERED BY ALL MORTGAGES ON ACRES.			Number of lots covered by all mortgages on lots.	NUMBER OF MORTGAGES NOT STATING AMOUNT OF DEBT.		
	Total.	Stated.	Estimated.		Total.	On acres.	On lots.
The United States..	622,855,091	581,054,962	41,800,129	8,027,031	18,596	11,190	7,406
1880.....	42,743,013	39,324,369	3,418,644	429,955	1,584	981	603
1881.....	47,708,253	44,084,858	3,623,395	514,811	1,802	1,087	715
1882.....	59,605,656	55,571,957	4,033,699	596,552	2,130	1,316	814
1883.....	66,362,193	62,014,457	4,347,736	649,935	2,001	1,168	833
1884.....	63,963,886	59,847,106	4,116,780	694,584	1,683	1,027	656
1885.....	66,155,151	61,772,821	4,382,330	754,396	1,830	1,128	702
1886.....	68,840,143	64,443,612	4,396,531	857,856	1,698	1,032	666
1887.....	71,327,007	66,931,915	4,395,062	1,121,304	1,954	1,187	767
1888.....	65,471,532	61,027,440	4,444,092	1,125,304	1,875	1,130	745
1889.....	70,678,257	66,036,397	4,641,860	1,282,334	2,039	1,134	905

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES IN FORCE JANUARY 1, 1890, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	TOTAL.		ON ACRES.		ON LOTS.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
The United States	4,777,698	$6,019,679,985	2,303,061	$2,209,148,431	2,474,637	$3,810,531,554
Alabama	35,732	39,027,963	27,424	28,762,387	8,308	10,265,576
Arizona	1,474	2,348,519	715	1,580,301	759	768,218
Arkansas	25,138	14,366,595	17,818	9,051,117	7,320	5,315,478
California	112,637	241,050,181	45,127	120,860,877	67,510	120,189,304
Colorado	54,600	85,058,793	20,484	30,195,056	34,116	54,863,737
Connecticut	57,996	79,921,071	12,311	13,176,736	45,685	66,744,335
Delaware	9,641	16,122,696	2,768	5,649,705	6,873	10,472,991
District of Columbia	23,923	51,986,589	319	2,226,277	23,604	49,760,312
Florida	20,681	15,505,119	14,094	10,629,142	6,587	4,875,977
Georgia	48,519	27,387,590	34,731	16,969,687	13,788	10,417,903
Idaho	3,143	3,167,249	2,506	2,811,130	637	356,119
Illinois	297,233	384,299,150	128,986	165,289,112	168,247	219,010,038
Indiana	171,420	110,730,643	106,155	74,553,217	65,265	36,177,426
Iowa	252,559	199,774,171	171,452	149,457,144	81,107	50,317,027
Kansas	298,884	243,146,826	203,306	174,720,071	95,578	68,426,755
Kentucky	60,284	45,693,749	34,612	23,779,911	25,672	21,913,838
Louisiana	20,372	28,513,909	11,352	15,750,153	9,020	12,763,756
Maine	58,851	32,627,208	30,985	14,150,646	27,866	18,476,562
Maryland	53,908	64,577,803	21,139	27,828,999	32,769	36,748,804
Massachusetts	178,202	323,277,668	33,385	42,441,247	144,817	280,836,421
Michigan	222,761	150,472,700	144,023	95,753,329	78,738	54,719,371
Minnesota	195,580	197,745,989	97,078	75,355,562	98,502	122,390,427
Mississippi	30,767	19,075,980	26,186	15,829,914	4,581	3,246,066
Missouri	192,028	214,609,772	103,161	101,718,625	88,867	112,891,147
Montana	5,937	8,729,907	2,385	5,094,329	3,552	3,635,578
Nebraska	155,377	132,902,322	107,175	90,506,968	48,202	42,395,354
Nevada	1,256	2,194,995	928	1,836,655	328	358,340
New Hampshire	25,189	18,968,259	14,557	9,430,540	10,632	9,537,719
New Jersey	141,704	232,565,919	25,197	54,025,990	116,507	178,539,929
New Mexico	1,523	6,644,673	567	5,839,416	956	805,257
New York	579,472	1,607,874,301	156,814	217,813,055	422,658	1,390,061,246
North Carolina	47,404	21,471,428	36,143	14,537,449	11,261	6,933,979
North Dakota	38,767	25,777,480	33,734	22,098,092	5,033	3,679,388
Ohio	271,055	259,842,188	119,730	134,107,706	151,325	125,734,482
Oregon	22,553	22,928,437	16,250	15,983,361	6,303	6,945,076
Pennsylvania	518,165	a613,105,802	a140,127	a121,844,907	a378,038	a491,260,895
Rhode Island	20,999	36,778,243	2,640	5,262,243	18,359	31,516,000
South Carolina	27,065	13,780,302	19,900	9,060,351	7,165	4,719,951
South Dakota	60,221	36,115,773	50,151	29,356,865	10,070	6,758,908
Tennessee	39,470	40,421,396	17,196	16,425,144	22,274	23,996,252
Texas	93,877	93,864,178	72,922	75,131,355	20,955	18,732,823
Utah	5,908	8,040,829	2,059	2,426,018	3,849	5,614,811
Vermont	34,388	27,907,687	22,294	19,439,988	12,094	8,467,699
Virginia	34,192	28,691,726	20,123	16,564,282	14,069	12,127,444
Washington	29,632	44,078,449	18,449	24,727,245	11,183	19,351,204
West Virginia	29,357	19,702,505	20,450	14,517,092	8,907	5,185,413
Wisconsin	164,826	121,838,168	111,735	81,535,361	53,091	40,302,807
Wyoming	3,028	4,967,065	1,418	3,013,674	1,610	1,953,391

a The records of confessions of judgment in this state, which have been taken as mortgages, do not disclose whether they incumber acres or lots, but in the summary for the state, in Table 1, the figures for these two classes of mortgages have been estimated by using ratios derived from the figures for New York.

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE AMOUNT OF EACH REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE IN FORCE JANUARY 1, 1890, RATIO OF EXISTING DEBT TO VALUE AND POPULATION, AND THE INCREASE OF DEBT, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	AVERAGE UNPAID AMOUNT OF EACH MORTGAGE IN FORCE.			Percentage of debt in force of true value of all taxed real estate.	Per capita existing debt.	Average population to each mortgage in force.	Percentage of increase of debt incurred in 1889 over 1880.
	Total.	For acres.	For lots.				
The United States	$1,260	$959	$1,540	16.67	$96	13	146.53
Alabama	1,092	1,049	1,236	15.44	26	42	414.04
Arizona	1,593	2,210	1,012	4.82	39	40	43.66
Arkansas	572	508	726	6.70	13	45	205.71
California	2,140	2,679	1,780	15.90	200	11	225.35
Colorado	1,558	1,474	1,608	13.08	206	8	491.84
Connecticut	1,378	1,070	1,461	16.44	107	13	92.50
Delaware	1,672	2,041	1,524	15.92	96	17	81.65
District of Columbia	2,173	6,979	2,108	22.03	226	10	351.21
Florida	750	754	740	8.49	40	19	558.64
Georgia	564	489	756	7.15	15	38	261.85
Idaho	1,008	1,122	559	4.29	38	27	589.93
Illinois	1,293	1,281	1,302	12.36	100	13	158.58
Indiana	646	702	554	9.18	51	13	73.94
Iowa	791	872	620	16.64	104	8	61.75
Kansas	814	859	716	26.83	170	5	187.12
Kentucky	758	687	854	7.01	25	31	92.83
Louisiana	1,400	1,387	1,415	11.92	25	55	41.83
Maine	554	457	663	13.95	49	11	33.28
Maryland	1,198	1,316	1,121	10.96	62	19	67.70
Massachusetts	1,814	1,271	1,939	19.32	144	13	168.05
Michigan	675	665	695	13.92	72	9	21.92
Minnesota	1,011	776	1,243	20.69	152	7	296.09
Mississippi	620	605	709	9.74	15	42	156.22
Missouri	1,118	986	1,270	15.82	80	14	235.15
Montana	1,470	2,136	1,024	4.78	66	22	578.18
Nebraska	855	844	880	20.03	126	7	381.01
Nevada	1,748	1,979	1,093	4.59	48	36	a19.12
New Hampshire	753	648	897	12.12	50	15	66.70
New Jersey	1,641	2,144	1,532	26.18	161	10	136.95
New Mexico	4,363	10,299	842	11.99	43	101	a12.21
New York	2,775	1,389	3,289	30.62	268	10	148.28
North Carolina	453	402	616	8.25	13	34	109.62
North Dakota	665	655	731	20.03	141	5	237.97
Ohio	959	1,120	831	10.94	71	14	43.48
Oregon	1,017	984	1,102	7.52	73	14	173.10
Pennsylvania	1,183	870	1,300	17.16	117	10	102.77
Rhode Island	1,751	1,993	1,717	11.92	106	16	102.88
South Carolina	509	455	659	8.19	13	43	93.12
South Dakota	600	585	671	20.82	110	5	771.77
Tennessee	1,024	955	1,077	8.80	23	45	313.06
Texas	1,000	1,030	894	8.30	42	24	420.12
Utah	1,361	1,178	1,459	6.48	39	35	720.21
Vermont	812	872	700	22.05	84	10	a0.23
Virginia	839	823	862	6.38	17	48	157.73
Washington	1,488	1,340	1,730	9.45	126	12	3,253.02
West Virginia	671	710	582	8.33	26	26	95.39
Wisconsin	739	730	759	11.91	72	10	82.73
Wyoming	1,640	2,125	1,213	18.82	82	20	612.31

a Decrease.

TABLE 5.—RATIO OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES IN FORCE JANUARY 1, 1890, TO NUMBER OF ACRES AND LOTS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	AVERAGE AMOUNT OF DEBT IN FORCE TO EACH MORTGAGED—		AVERAGE NUMBER COVERED BY EACH MORTGAGE IN FORCE.		PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER MORTGAGED OF NUMBER TAXED.	
	Acre.	Lot.	Acres.	Lots.	For acres.	For lots.
The states and territories represented	$8.08	$916	119	1.68	28.86	23.99
Alabama	4.72	722	222	1.71	21.96	.....
Arizona	7.08	326	312	3.11	6.39	.....
Arkansas	3.53	319	144	2.27	10.33	.....
California	10.92	642	245	2.77	34.45	.....
Colorado	8.64	300	171	5.35	30.02	.....
Connecticut	29.92	1,651	36	0.88	17.70	.....
Delaware	19.51	1,374	105	1.11	.....	.....
District of Columbia	189.39	1,344	37	1.57	51.25	.....
Florida	4.56	281	165	2.64	9.76	.....
Georgia	2.18	611	224	1.24	21.02	.....
Idaho	7.82	227	143	2.47	35.64	.....
Illinois	15.50	765	83	1.70	30.78	26.14
Indiana	10.93	384	64	1.44	30.38	.....
Iowa	9.17	307	95	2.02	46.95	.....
Kansas	6.57	258	131	2.78	60.32	21.24
Kentucky	6.86	697	100	1.22	13.73	.....
Louisiana	4.27	692	325	2.04	16.73	.....
Maine	3.46	637	132	1.04	.....	.....
Maryland	13.49	884	98	1.27	.....	.....
Massachusetts	46.12	2,117	28	0.92	20.49	.....
Michigan	9.90	422	67	1.65	30.06	.....
Minnesota	7.38	629	105	1.98	35.73	.....
Mississippi	2.89	387	209	1.83	20.12	.....
Missouri	10.01	726	98	1.75	25.41	28.98
Montana	9.03	457	237	2.24	11.63	.....
Nebraska	6.43	447	131	1.97	54.73	29.41
Nevada	5.02	512	394	2.13	.....	.....
New Hampshire	8.19	912	79	0.98	.....	.....
New Jersey	35.09	1,036	61	1.48	46.73	.....
New Mexico	3.58	317	2,876	2.66	17.19	.....
New York	19.15	2,147	73	1.53	40.43	.....
North Carolina	2.97	521	135	1.18	17.85	.....
North Dakota	5.04	348	130	2.10	33.38	.....
Ohio	17.28	598	65	1.39	30.42	.....
Oregon	6.32	452	156	2.44	31.69	.....
Pennsylvania	13.24	861	66	1.51	36.96	.....
Rhode Island	54.51	1,052	37	1.63	.....	.....
South Carolina	2.44	530	187	1.24	21.30	25.94
South Dakota	4.20	229	140	2.93	51.76	.....
Tennessee	5.44	729	176	1.48	11.46	.....
Texas	2.33	363	441	2.46	27.61	.....
Utah	7.05	919	167	1.59	.....	.....
Vermont	11.06	692	75	1.01	31.86	.....
Virginia	4.75	588	173	1.46	13.59	.....
Washington	9.03	622	148	2.78	29.69	.....
West Virginia	3.79	441	187	1.32	23.14	.....
Wisconsin	7.98	440	91	1.72	32.56	.....
Wyoming	3.67	498	580	2.44	14.01	.....

TABLE 6.—ANNUAL INTEREST CHARGE AND AVERAGE RATE OF INTEREST ON THE REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE DEBT IN FORCE JANUARY 1, 1890, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	ANNUAL INTEREST CHARGE.			AVERAGE RATE OF INTEREST.		
	Total.	On acres.	On lots.	Total.	On acres.	On lots.
The United States	$397,442,792	$162,652,944	$234,789,848	6.60	7.36	6.16
Alabama	3,114,645	2,306,743	807,902	7.98	8.02	7.87
Arizona	255,923	147,758	108,165	10.90	9.35	14.08
Arkansas	1,302,260	825,462	476,798	9.06	9.12	8.97
California	21,225,000	10,747,199	10,477,891	8.81	8.89	8.72
Colorado	7,293,447	2,690,379	4,603,068	8.57	8.91	8.39
Connecticut	4,508,780	751,074	3,757,706	5.64	5.70	5.63
Delaware	921,336	325,423	595,913	5.71	5.76	5.69
District of Columbia	3,083,774	128,011	2,955,763	5.93	5.75	5.94
Florida	1,517,102	1,048,033	469,069	9.78	9.86	9.62
Georgia	2,215,774	1,367,757	848,017	8.09	8.06	8.14
Idaho	335,639	294,044	41,595	10.60	10.46	11.68
Illinois	25,767,047	11,487,593	14,279,454	6.70	6.95	6.52
Indiana	7,571,677	5,144,172	2,427,505	6.84	6.90	6.71
Iowa	15,289,082	11,269,069	3,970,013	7.63	7.54	7.89
Kansas	21,115,907	15,025,926	6,089,981	8.68	8.60	8.90
Kentucky	2,855,720	1,512,402	1,343,318	6.25	6.36	6.13
Louisiana	2,186,444	1,252,137	934,307	7.67	7.95	7.32
Maine	2,005,393	880,170	1,125,223	6.15	6.22	6.09
Maryland	3,784,366	1,641,911	2,142,455	5.86	5.90	5.83
Massachusetts	17,586,936	2,393,686	15,193,250	5.44	5.64	5.41
Michigan	10,727,335	6,836,788	3,890,547	7.13	7.14	7.11
Minnesota	15,145,571	5,990,767	9,154,804	7.66	7.95	7.48
Mississippi	1,812,872	1,516,506	296,366	9.50	9.58	9.13
Missouri	16,474,676	8,290,068	8,184,608	7.68	8.15	7.25
Montana	926,068	506,886	419,182	10.61	9.95	11.53
Nebraska	11,034,084	7,629,737	3,404,347	8.30	8.43	8.03
Nevada	208,179	169,156	39,023	9.48	9.21	10.89
New Hampshire	1,134,302	563,946	570,356	5.98	5.98	5.98
New Jersey	13,322,735	3,128,105	10,194,630	5.73	5.79	5.71
New Mexico	544,455	455,474	88,981	8.19	7.80	11.05
New York	88,347,933	12,589,595	75,758,338	5.49	5.78	5.45
North Carolina	1,658,288	1,122,291	535,997	7.72	7.72	7.73
North Dakota	2,409,457	2,063,962	345,495	9.35	9.34	9.39
Ohio	17,049,834	8,864,519	8,185,315	6.56	6.61	6.51
Oregon	2,166,871	1,500,838	666,033	9.45	9.39	9.59
Pennsylvania	34,382,663	6,872,053	27,510,610	5.61	5.64	5.60
Rhode Island	2,103,195	303,631	1,799,564	5.72	5.77	5.71
South Carolina	1,153,482	779,190	374,292	8.37	8.60	7.93
South Dakota	3,416,825	2,797,709	619,116	9.46	9.53	9.16
Tennessee	2,423,641	983,866	1,439,775	6.00	5.99	6.00
Texas	9,012,775	7,190,071	1,822,704	9.60	9.57	9.73
Utah	779,926	240,904	539,022	9.70	9.93	9.60
Vermont	1,666,935	1,160,567	506,368	5.97	5.97	5.98
Virginia	1,727,893	990,544	737,349	6.02	5.98	6.08
Washington	3,895,673	2,101,816	1,793,857	8.84	8.50	9.27
West Virginia	1,193,350	873,929	319,421	6.06	6.02	6.16
Wisconsin	8,329,887	5,593,326	2,736,561	6.84	6.86	6.79
Wyoming	507,545	297,751	209,794	10.22	9.88	10.74

TABLE 7.—PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER AND ORIGINAL AMOUNT OF MORTGAGES IN FORCE JANUARY 1, 1890, ACCORDING TO SPECIFIED OBJECTS OF INDEBTEDNESS, AS DETERMINED BY PERSONAL INQUIRY: TOTAL FOR 102 SELECTED COUNTIES.

OBJECTS OF INDEBTEDNESS.	For number.	For amount.	OBJECTS OF INDEBTEDNESS.	For number.	For amount.
Total for 102 counties ..	100.00	100.00	Purchase money, improvements, business, and personal property (combined with farm and family expenses).	2.06	1.32
Purchase money	54.67	56.66			
Improvements	20.96	20.81			
Purchase money and improvements (combined).	4.50	5.09	Farm and family expenses ..	5.40	1.73
Business	6.01	8.92	All other objects	2.27	1.95
Farm machines, domestic animals, and personal property.	1.95	0.70	Total for purchase money and improvements (not combined with other objects).	80.13	82.56
Purchase money, improvements, business, and personal property (combined with one another).	1.73	2.19	Total for purchase money, improvements, business, and personal property (not combined with other objects).	89.82	94.37
Purchase money, improvements, business, and personal property (combined with objects other than farm and family expenses).	0.45	0.63			

STATISTICS OF TRANSPORTATION.

GEOGRAPHICAL GROUPS.

Group I. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Group II. New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, and so much of New York, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia as lies east and north of a line from Buffalo, N. Y., to Salamanca, N. Y.; thence following the county lines to Pittsburg, Pa.; thence following the Ohio river to Parkersburg, W. Va.; thence across West Virginia to the south end of the west boundary of Maryland.

Group III. Ohio and Indiana, the southern peninsula of Michigan, and so much of Pennsylvania and New York as lies west of a line from Pittsburg, Pa., to Buffalo, N. Y., via Salamanca, N. Y.

Group IV. Virginia, West Virginia (exclusive of the portion in Group II), North Carolina, and South Carolina.

Group V. Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida.

Group VI. Illinois, Wisconsin, northern peninsula of Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota and South Dakota east of the Missouri river, and Missouri north of the Missouri river.

Group VII. Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska, and that portion of the Dakotas west of the Missouri river and that portion of Colorado north of the latitude of Denver.

Group VIII. That part of Missouri south of the Missouri river, Arkansas, Kansas, Indian territory, Oklahoma, that part of Colorado south of the latitude of Denver, that portion of New Mexico north of Santa Fe, and that portion of Texas north of a line from Santa Fe to the southwest corner of Indian territory.

Group IX. Louisiana, Texas (except that portion allotted to Group VIII), and that portion of the territory of New Mexico lying south of a line from Santa Fe eastward to the southwest corner of Indian territory and east of a line from Santa Fe to El Paso.

Group X. California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington, Idaho, Arizona, Utah, and that portion of New Mexico lying west of a line from Santa Fe to El Paso and south of a line from Santa Fe to the northwestern corner of the territory.

TABLE 1.—TRANSPORTATION ON LAND—RAILROAD MILEAGE (SINGLE TRACK) IN THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1880 AND 1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1890	1880	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1890	1880
The United States.	163,562.12	87,801.42			
Alabama	3,310.73	1,780.22	New Hampshire	1,141.29	1,013.11
Arkansas	2,204.81	821.78	New Jersey	2,052.36	1,648.92
California	4,356.11	2,176.85	New York	7,652.74	5,874.98
Colorado	4,176.19	1,385.16	North Carolina	2,960.56	1,440.39
Connecticut	1,007.29	922.68	North Dakota	2,003.79	a698.60
Delaware	315.29	278.59	Ohio	7,903.97	5,415.33
Florida	2,470.89	528.60	Oregon	1,433.29	347.33
Georgia	4,557.46	2,432.87	Pennsylvania	8,414.91	5,944.77
Illinois	10,071.31	7,562.39	Rhode Island	212.52	209.93
Indiana	5,970.53	4,320.61	South Carolina	2,210.97	1,392.91
Iowa	8,602.29	4,992.64	South Dakota	2,470.94	(b)
Kansas	8,800.45	3,384.74	Tennessee	2,732.87	1,816.17
Kentucky	2,753.19	1,559.56	Texas	8,630.92	2,696.64
Louisiana	1,734.94	521.90	Vermont	921.49	874.39
Maine	1,346.29	999.35	Virginia	3,189.10	1,697.06
Maryland	1,250.14	930.64	Washington	1,774.62	212.00
Massachusetts	2,089.31	1,868.58	West Virginia	1,315.35	691.56
Michigan	7,235.42	3,712.51	Wisconsin	5,639.88	2,959.84
Minnesota	5,379.50	2,989.59	Arizona	1,096.64	293.93
Mississippi	2,332.03	1,118.99	District of Columbia	30.24	26.38
Missouri	5,886.82	3,708.52	Idaho	944.91	205.83
Montana	2,181.04	18.32	Indian territory	1,046.20	277.43
Nebraska	5,300.35	1,823.11	New Mexico	1,324.33	298.57
Nevada	924.87	711.82	Oklahoma	167.96	(c)
			Utah	1,085.14	706.34
			Wyoming	941.88	506.94

a Includes mileage of Dakota territory.
b Included in report of North Dakota.
c Included in report of Indian territory.

TABLE 2.—TRANSPORTATION ON LAND—INCOME AND EXPENDITURES, BY GROUPS.

[Reported for 160,433.84 miles, single track.]

GROUPS.	Income.	Expenditures.	Expenditures over income.
Total	$1,204,335,951.23	$1,089,656,971.58	$30,025,133.19
Group I	85,648,931.17	72,742,941.84	408,053.29
Group II	322,646,802.84	282,535,968.75	5,466,023.81
Group III	182,376,669.84	164,204,484.22	5,002,087.74
Group IV	41,644,707.14	39,718,225.48	2,030,061.56
Group V	87,005,708.83	80,347,485.94	3,609,398.63
Group VI	215,432,679.26	192,416,213.60	3,704,356.89
Group VII	48,842,620.83	43,815,262.17	704,375.28
Group VIII	97,761,787.82	92,493,419.38	4,489,422.75
Group IX	42,080,884.85	42,164,953.82	1,856,826.97
Group X	80,895,158.65	79,218,016.38	2,754,526.27

GROUPS.	Net income.	Dividends declared.	Other payments from net income.
Total	a$144,704,112.84	$87,723,726.69	$6,619,066.87
Group I	13,314,042.62	10,772,423.14	287,421.04
Group II	45,576,857.90	29,309,542.21	4,345,686.90
Group III	23,174,273.36	11,747,057.26	589,257.37
Group IV	3,956,543.22	2,371,777.00	b145,204.34
Group V	10,267,621.52	b6,666,482.06	227,991.93
Group VI	26,720,822.55	17,451,105.02	326,489.41
Group VII	5,731,733.94	2,703,398.33	603.48
Group VIII	9,757,791.19	4,727,223.76	.....
Group IX	c1,772,758.00	d5,635.00	d23,362.89
Group X	4,431,668.54	1,969,082.91	673,049.51

GROUPS.	Total payments from net income.	Surpluses.	Deficits.
Total	$94,342,793.56	$56,436,673.11	$36,100,487.02
Group I	11,059,844.18	2,792,609.24	946,464.09
Group II	33,655,229.11	12,531,804.15	6,076,199.17
Group III	12,336,314.63	11,390,850.73	5,554,979.74
Group IV	b2,516,981.34	1,496,648.43	2,087,148.11
Group V	6,894,473.99	3,668,532.57	3,904,783.67
Group VI	17,777,594.43	10,903,646.82	5,724,775.59
Group VII	2,704,001.81	4,236,037.49	1,912,680.64
Group VIII	4,727,223.76	5,032,531.75	4,491,387.07
Group IX	d28,997.89	1,743,760.11	1,856,826.97
Group X	2,642,132.42	2,580,251.82	3,545,241.97

a This item is the difference between the total income and the total expenditures after the expenditures have been diminished by the deduction of $30,025,133.19 included therein of expenditures of certain companies over their income.

b Partly from other funds than net income during census year.

c Deficit of $84,068.97.

d From other funds than net income during census year.

TABLE 3.—TRANSPORTATION ON LAND—TRAFFIC, BY GROUPS.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

[Reported for 153,183.49 miles, single track.]

GROUPS.	PASSENGERS.			Passengers on roads reporting passenger mileage.	Total number of passengers carried one mile.
	Total.	Local.	Through.		
Total	498,070,093	429,852,084	68,218,009	495,201,812	11,992,112,154
Group I	110,738,835	103,395,574	7,343,261	110,614,878	1,726,449,972
Group II	194,146,034	154,688,422	39,457,612	193,972,346	3,352,084,718
Group III	58,326,482	51,201,002	7,125,480	57,933,564	1,750,115,768
Group IV	10,094,597	8,987,849	1,106,748	10,002,025	386,237,146
Group V	20,848,794	18,591,738	2,257,056	20,668,134	752,373,648
Group VI	57,002,443	53,705,353	3,297,090	56,378,074	1,830,636,648
Group VII	5,024,550	4,272,716	751,834	5,024,550	397,729,492
Group VIII	15,579,111	10,131,059	5,448,052	15,551,435	794,083,470
Group IX	5,232,830	4,147,126	1,085,704	5,232,830	292,629,782
Group X	21,076,417	20,731,245	345,172	19,913,976	709,771,510

FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

[Reported for 153,183.49 miles, single track.]

GROUPS.	FREIGHT (TONS).			Tons carried on roads reporting ton-mileage.	Total number of tons carried one mile.
	Total.	Local.	Through.		
Total	640,452,548	292,088,560	348,363,988	627,963,606	79,172,464,796
Group I	39,475,504	17,874,190	21,601,314	39,470,575	2,812,882,398
Group II	237,293,176	80,976,743	156,316,433	232,487,179	26,352,948,519
Group III	139,372,456	62,454,563	76,917,893	138,652,305	16,587,290,953
Group IV	19,215,102	11,736,085	7,479,017	18,047,058	2,875,523,616
Group V	44,382,018	23,023,501	21,358,517	42,916,824	4,820,580,025
Group VI	94,036,235	64,051,694	29,984,551	92,093,181	14,024,642,397
Group VII	13,625,381	7,218,398	6,406,983	13,625,381	2,326,086,432
Group VIII	31,587,663	9,175,667	22,411,996	31,410,956	5,279,307,549
Group IX	11,398,302	7,201,094	4,197,208	9,447,071	2,085,543,231
Group X	10,066,711	8,376,635	1,690,076	9,813,076	2,007,650,676

TABLE 4.—EXPRESS COMPANIES—MILEAGE OPERATED JUNE 30, 1890.

COMPANIES.	MILEAGE OPERATED.			
	Total.	Over railroads.	Over water lines.	Over stage lines.
Total	174,534.51	160,597.51	10,882.00	3,055.00
Adams Express Company	24,918.50	23,300.50	1,437.00	181.00
American Express Company	43,126.00	40,133.00	2,863.00	130.00
Camden and Atlantic Express Company	78.93	78.93	.....	.....
Cincinnati, Georgetown, and Portsmouth Express Company.	42.00	42.00	.....	.....
Denver and Rio Grande Express Company	2,100.50	2,100.50	.....	.....
Dominion Express Company	252.00	252.00	.....	.....
Earle & Prew Express Company	364.00	146.00	218.00	.....
Long Island Express Company	352.79	352.79	.....	.....
National Express Company	1,616.00	1,385.00	231.00	.....
New England Despatch Company	2,294.00	887.00	1,407.00	.....
New York and Boston Despatch Express Company.	632.23	399.23	233.00	.....
Northern Pacific Express Company	4,900.00	4,719.00	161.00	20.00
Pacific Express Company	21,322.00	21,127.00	195.00	.....
Southern Express Company	21,714.00	21,714.00	.....	.....
United States Express Company	21,478.50	20,587.50	891.00	.....
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	29,098.00	23,128.00	3,246.00	2,724.00
West Jersey Express Company	245.06	245.06	.....	.....

TABLE 5.—EXPRESS COMPANIES—BUSINESS DONE DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1890.

[Reported by 15 companies, 2 companies not making this report.]

COMPANIES AND GROUPS	Number of freight waybills issued.	Number of packages carried on freight waybills.	Weight of packages carried on freight waybills in tons.	Number of money waybills issued.	Number of packages carried on money waybills.	Number of money orders issued.
Total	44,475,528	98,118,430	1,646,273	11,614,676	17,258,682	4,598,567
Adams Express Company	10,612,212	22,805,904	308,452	2,450,988	3,650,478	.....
American Express Company	12,905,856	19,369,432	570,593	3,226,464	4,501,819	2,123,525
Cincinnati, Georgetown, and Portsmouth Express Company.	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....
Denver and Rio Grande Express Company.	198,252	513,300	15,011	56,616	89,608	36,553
Dominion Express Company	10,260	21,936	294	10,020	13,836	.....
Earle & Prew Express Company	114,000	1,930,000	19,110	48,000	288,000	.....
Long Island Express Company	419,072	1,079,879	12,298	37,610	48,243	.....
National Express Company	606,757	1,171,041	28,369	128,282	207,826	.....
New England Despatch Company	25,000	75,000	1,375	3,344	9,500	.....
New York and Boston Despatch Express Company.	224,672	1,349,160	13,957	60,977	179,410	.....
Northern Pacific Express Company	769,800	1,924,500	16,089	111,276	169,920	178,344
Pacific Express Company	3,636,661	6,691,506	97,772	1,478,203	2,035,964	457,196
Southern Express Company	2,236,696	6,503,576	48,484	633,228	1,049,046	.....
United States Express Company	7,509,604	13,856,812	297,887	2,148,368	3,183,032	805,552
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	5,206,596	20,826,384	216,082	1,221,300	1,832,000	997,397
BY GROUPS.						
Group I	4,700,815	11,250,034	235,932	1,039,366	1,895,928	142,383
Group II	11,125,713	24,325,360	413,090	2,471,826	3,462,415	422,034
Group III	7,069,230	13,137,149	254,481	1,832,769	2,439,067	785,788
Group IV	1,177,715	2,855,018	30,800	278,009	419,858	8,793
Group V	2,629,090	7,307,424	71,765	790,205	1,640,598	63,032
Group VI	9,258,576	14,715,137	348,455	2,688,391	3,765,553	1,598,875
Group VII	1,171,144	3,822,688	42,817	356,277	516,077	155,322
Group VIII	3,485,217	8,239,117	116,273	1,163,166	1,638,574	454,633
Group IX	1,291,335	3,572,779	43,303	443,644	649,024	141,855
Group X	1,796,393	6,969,224	73,268	439,747	661,668	647,508
Not divided by groups	769,500	1,924,500	16,089	111,276	169,920	178,344

TABLE 6.—TRANSPORTATION BY WATER—NUMBER, TONNAGE, VALUE, AND OPERATIONS OF ALL CRAFT REGISTERED OR OWNED ON THE ATLANTIC COAST AND GULF OF MEXICO, BY DISTRICTS.

District 1—Ports of Maine and New Hampshire.
District 2—Ports of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.
District 3—Ports from Rhode Island line to and including Cape May, New Jersey.
District 4—Ports from Cape May, New Jersey, to Cape Charles, Virginia.
District 5—Ports from and including Cape Charles, Virginia, to and including Potomac river.
District 6—Ports from Potomac river to south line of North Carolina.
District 7—Ports of South Carolina to and including Key West, Florida.
District 8—Ports from Key West, Florida, to Louisiana.
District 9—Ports of Louisiana.
District 10—Ports of Texas.

DISTRICTS.	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Freight moved. (Tons.)	Passengers carried.
Total	13,406	2,862,630	$127,676,487	80,695,665	a152,742,927
District 1	1,968	504,196	16,587,367	6,125,437	1,492,273
District 2	1,466	458,806	19,466,030	12,353,533	17,615,328
District 3	5,205	1,205,684	60,538,535	35,543,632	a112,520,716
District 4	1,556	382,835	15,051,700	6,894,900	16,460,568
District 5	922	138,443	7,046,760	5,823,741	2,475,390
District 6	561	32,077	1,627,025	5,129,690	1,560,166
District 7	780	63,027	3,507,800	5,841,148	447,685
District 8	480	28,847	1,440,220	1,076,945	90,956
District 9	283	36,304	1,910,060	1,184,206	73,777
District 10	245	12,411	500,990	722,424	5,968

a In addition to this number, there were 17,482,531 passengers carried on railroad tickets.

TABLE 7.—TRANSPORTATION BY WATER—NUMBER, TONNAGE, VALUE, AND OPERATIONS OF ALL CRAFT REGISTERED OR OWNED ON THE PACIFIC COAST, BY DISTRICTS.

District 1—From Mexico to Point San Mateo, California.
District 2—From Point San Mateo to Point Sal, California.
District 3—From Point Sal to south line of Humboldt county, California.
District 4—From south line of Humboldt county, California, to Oregon.
District 5—From south line of Oregon to the south line of Lane county, Oregon.
District 6—From south line of Lane county, Oregon, to Cape Lookout, Oregon.
District 7—From Cape Lookout to Tillamook Head, Oregon.
District 8—From Portland, Oregon, to mouth of Willamette river.
District 9—From Tillamook Head to northern boundary of Washington.

DISTRICTS.	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Freight moved. (Tons.)	Passengers carried.
Total for coast, steam, sail, and unrigged.	1,842	441,939.10	$23,067,370	8,818,363	4,019,339
District 1	57	3,226.93	112,450	35,284	545,558
District 2	56	5,562.14	287,900	152,297	12,305
District 3	1,018	289,749.52	15,400,205	4,799,553	242,354
District 4	46	6,347.36	347,525	161,706	24,950
District 5	109	3,887.70	99,290	178,275	33,860
District 6	16	2,320.72	287,600	31,583	15,722
District 7	105	5,353.27	347,990	263,227	98,006
District 8	136	57,401.29	3,998,485	554,532	2,550,915
District 9	299	68,090.17	2,185,925	2,641,806	495,669

TABLE 8.—TRANSPORTATION BY WATER—NUMBER, TONNAGE, VALUE, AND OPERATIONS OF ALL CRAFT OWNED ON THE RIVERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY, GIVEN FOR RIVERS AND FLUVIAL SYSTEMS.

The Upper Mississippi system includes the Mississippi river from the head waters of navigation to St. Louis, the St. Croix, the Chippewa, the Illinois, the Wisconsin, and the Fox of Wisconsin, the Minnesota, the Cuivre, the Red Cedar, the Galena, and the Missouri with its tributaries, the Gasconade, the Osage, and the Yellowstone.

The Ohio system includes the Ohio, the Allegheny, the Monongahela with its tributaries, the Cheat and the Buckhannon, the Muskingum, the Little Kanawha, the Great Kanawha with its tributaries, the Elk and the Gauley, the Kentucky, the Green with its tributary, the Rough (or Barren), the Big Sandy with its tributaries, the Tug fork and the Levisa fork, the Guyandotte, the Cumberland with its tributaries, the Obey and the Caney fork, the Licking, the Wabash with its tributary, the White (of Indiana), the Tennessee with its tributaries, the Duck, the Clinch, the Hiawassee, the French Broad, and the Little Tennessee.

The Lower Mississippi system includes the Mississippi from St. Louis to New Orleans, the Forked Deer, the St. Francis, the White of Arkansas with its tributaries, the Current and the Black (of Missouri) and the Little Red, the Big Black, the Big Hatchie, the L'Anguille, the Kaskaskia, the Arkansas with its tributaries, the Fourche la Fave and Le Petit Jean, the Washita with its tributaries, the Little Missouri (of Arkansas), the Saline and the Tensas, the Little (of Missouri), the Yazoo with its tributaries, the Big Sunflower, the Coldwater, Tchula lake, the Yalobusha, and the Tallahatchee, the Red river with its tributaries, the Little (of Louisiana) and the Caney, and the Bayous Bartholomew, Black, Bœuf, Courtableau, D'Arbonne, Lafourche, Loggy, Pierre, Vidal, Teche, Terrebonne, Cypress, and Steeles.

RIVERS.	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Freight moved. (Tons.)	Passengers carried.
Total for Mississippi valley	7,453	3,393,379.89	$15,335,005	29,405,046	10,858,894
Upper Mississippi	473	190,663.21	1,699,387	4,486,421	1,478,085
St. Croix	26	11,258.35	110,000	846,816	12,304
Chippewa	1	108.00	7,000	325,477	4,441
Illinois	9	1,860.25	80,200	180,264	50,368
Missouri, Osage, and Gasconade	104	9,657.84	240,405	1,119,362	276,536
Total for Upper Mississippi system	613	213,547.65	2,136,092	6,958,340	1,821,734
Ohio	4,868	2,440,881.62	6,957,513	7,770,565	5,115,806
Allegheny	32	3,055.84	63,400	365,946	5,319
Monongahela	158	22,887.15	449,700	3,294,932	261,387
Muskingum	79	8,370.79	53,515	10,281	37,681
Little Kanawha	53	4,972.18	30,000	115,657	9,451
Great Kanawha	893	412,366.13	645,038	1,145,202	92,124
Big Sandy	17	3,937.67	44,000	286,483	11,000
Kentucky	8	539.31	22,100	256,950	9,550
Green	5	316.68	13,500	819,278	11,200
Wabash	3	297.00	10,000	93,178	180
Cumberland	37	4,805.57	113,600	974,316	19,160
Tennessee	92	18,038.89	293,975	909,078	930,285
Total for Ohio system	6,245	2,920,468.83	8,696,341	16,041,866	6,503,143
Lower Mississippi	515	237,986.07	4,153,622	4,374,761	2,451,315
White	6	1,269.71	45,100	86,393	4,183
Arkansas	22	2,408.73	67,600	1,663,817	64,716
Yazoo	20	3,079.68	79,450	77,380	5,391
Washita	3	994.52	45,000	93,707	1,204
Red	14	2,218.88	85,700	105,145	7,208
Total for Lower Mississippi	580	247,957.59	4,476,472	6,401,203	2,534,017
Red River of the North	15	11,405.82	25,200	3,637	.....

TABLE 9.—TRANSPORTATION BY WATER—NUMBER, TONNAGE, VALUE, AND OPERATIONS OF ALL CRAFT REGISTERED OR OWNED ON THE GREAT LAKES, ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

LAKES AND RIVERS.	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Freight moved. (Tons.)	Passengers carried.
Total	2,781	926,355	$48,941,474	a53,424,432	2,323,132
Lake Superior	167	39,653	2,763,500	7,925,930	155,609
Lakes Huron and St. Clair	726	262,833	13,107,650	3,373,607	755,516
Lake Michigan	1,003	196,216	9,114,400	18,571,258	506,696
Lake Erie	667	392,903	22,163,824	19,343,875	598,885
Lake Ontario	131	15,859	676,300	1,256,947	129,286
St. Lawrence river	43	12,830	754,500	731,289	89,991
Lake Champlain	47	6,061	361,300	1,760,549	87,159

a Includes estimate of 460,777 tons of unclassified freight.

TABLE 10.—TRANSPORTATION BY WATER—STATE AND CORPORATION CANALS, SHOWING MILES OPERATED, NUMBER OF LOCKS, COST OF CONSTRUCTION, FREIGHT TRAFFIC, INCOME AND EXPENDITURES, AND EQUIPMENT, BY STATES: 1889.

STATES.	Number of canals.	LENGTH (MILES).			Number of locks.	Cost of construction and improvement.	Freight traffic. (Tons.)	INCOME AND EXPENDITURES.	
		Total.	Canal operated.	Slack water operated.				Gross income.	Total expenditures.
New York	6	646.66	594.07	52.59	349	$73,978,122	6,816,304	$916,884.83	$1,037,834.23
New Jersey	3	171.02	171.02	.....	47	10,929,742	1,738,905	335,239.81	301,635.25
Pennsylvania	6	464.98	414.93	50.05	264	32,020,122	1,359,665	2,430,829.04	476,162.74
Delaware	1	14.00	14.00	.....	3	3,730,230	736,879	189,117.61	51,786.38
Maryland	1	15.00	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	2	67.44	36.44	31.00	8	2,792,363	395,004	.....	.....
North Carolina	3	13.00	13.00	.....	.....	400,000	2,124	.....	.....
Georgia	2	25.00	25.00	.....	5	1,907,818	40,392	5,000.00	5,500.00
Florida	1	10.50	10.50	.....	.....	70,000	1,000	.....	.....
Louisiana	5	38.25	29.25	9.00	6	2,015,000	293,070	.....	.....
Texas	1	38.00	8.00	30.00	.....	340,000	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	4	658.00	658.00	.....	280	14,340,634	1,107,176	110,987.46	163,981.75
Illinois	1	102.00	102.00	.....	15	7,357,787	742,391	101,073.51	85,478.95
Oregon	1	0.75	0.75	.....	5	600,000	36,690	.....	.....

STATES.	INCOME AND EXPENDITURES—continued.		EQUIPMENT.						
			Tow canal boats.				Steam canal boats.			
	Net income.	Net loss.	No.	Total gross tonnage.	Average tonnage.	Value.	No.	Total gross tonnage.	Average tonnage.	Value.
New York	.....	$120,939.50	3,557	610,003	174	$4,073,400	96	11,208	117	$328,100
New Jersey	$33,604.56	.....	314	24,120	77	92,275	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	1,954,659.70	.....	2,134	286,315	134	960,378	1	100	100	2,000
Delaware	137,331.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	.....	500.00	25	1,000	40	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	.....	52,994.29	275	22,000	80	82,500	8	640	80	14,400
Illinois	15,594.56	.....	71	12,071	170	82,361	33	2,728	83	108,320
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

STATISTICS OF EDUCATION.

TABLE 1.—SCHOOL ENROLLMENT—PUBLIC, PRIVATE, AND

[As derived from the

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	TEACHERS.					
		Aggregate.	White. (a)			Colored.	
			Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1	The United States	422,929	397,715	137,656	260,059	25,214	14,354	10,860
2	North Atlantic division	109,703	109,645	26,642	83,003	148	32	116
3	Maine	6,555	6,555	1,626	4,929			
4	New Hampshire	3,550	3,550	494	3,056			
5	Vermont	4,796	4,796	671	4,125			
6	Massachusetts	13,358	13,351	2,222	11,129	7		7
7	Rhode Island	1,768	1,768	285	1,483			
8	Connecticut	4,307	4,307	861	3,446			
9	New York	39,609	39,575	8,707	30,868	34	3	31
10	New Jersey	6,373	6,318	1,388	4,930	55	13	42
11	Pennsylvania	29,477	29,425	10,388	19,037	52	16	36
12	South Atlantic division	47,930	37,214	17,468	19,746	10,716	5,716	5,000
13	Delaware	814	716	217	499	98	36	62
14	Maryland	5,361	4,848	1,571	3,277	513	218	295
15	District of Columbia	1,314	1,041	349	692	273	46	227
16	Virginia	8,879	6,827	2,719	4,108	2,052	960	1,092
17	West Virginia	5,813	5,630	3,499	2,131	183	105	78
18	North Carolina	8,551	6,042	3,344	2,698	2,509	1,501	1,008
19	South Carolina	5,082	3,330	1,378	1,952	1,752	1,088	664
20	Georgia	9,272	6,631	3,477	3,154	2,641	1,358	1,283
21	Florida	2,844	2,149	914	1,235	695	404	291
22	North Central division	187,617	186,676	63,044	123,632	941	400	541
23	Ohio	28,424	28,383	12,370	16,013	41	16	25
24	Indiana	14,847	14,798	7,497	7,301	49	21	28
25	Illinois	26,969	26,931	8,680	18,251	38	18	20
26	Michigan	17,502	17,502	4,306	13,196			
27	Wisconsin	13,864	13,864	3,225	10,639			
28	Minnesota	10,341	10,339	2,921	7,418	2		2
29	Iowa	28,068	28,068	6,226	21,842			
30	Missouri	16,476	15,752	7,161	8,591	724	307	417
31	North Dakota	2,102	2,102	636	1,466			
32	South Dakota	4,692	4,692	1,437	3,255			
33	Nebraska	11,183	11,183	3,221	7,962			
34	Kansas	13,149	13,062	5,364	7,698	87	38	49
35	South Central division	59,185	45,777	24,361	21,416	13,408	8,206	5,202
36	Kentucky	10,702	9,422	4,520	4,902	1,280	613	667
37	Tennessee	10,415	8,497	5,068	3,429	1,918	1,123	795
38	Alabama	7,425	5,166	3,036	2,130	2,259	1,481	778
39	Mississippi	8,467	5,206	2,183	3,023	3,261	1,912	1,349
40	Louisiana	4,137	3,307	1,139	2,168	830	539	291
41	Texas	12,453	9,884	5,530	4,354	2,560	1,694	875
42	Oklahoma	45	45	27	18			
43	Arkansas	5,541	4,250	2,858	1,392	1,291	844	447
44	Western division	18,404	18,403	6,141	12,262	1		1
45	Montana	593	593	136	457			
46	Wyoming	343	343	83	260			
47	Colorado	2,790	2,790	825	1,965			
48	New Mexico	673	673	362	311			
49	Arizona	271	271	99	172			
50	Utah	1,001	1,001	420	581			
51	Nevada	280	280	50	230			
52	Idaho	422	422	187	235			
53	Alaska	77	77	44	33			
54	Washington	1,844	1,844	753	1,091			
55	Oregon	2,894	2,894	1,276	1,618			
56	California	7,216	7,215	1,906	5,309	1		1

a Includes unseparated colored.

PAROCHIAL, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1890.

reports of schools.]

PUPILS.							
Aggregate.	White. (a)			Colored.			
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
14,373,670	12,957,468	6,612,648	6,344,820	1,416,202	683,407	732,795	1
3,632,274	3,601,398	1,813,223	1,788,175	30,876	15,024	15,852	2
151,491	151,372	74,261	77,111	119	65	54	3
72,035	71,996	37,367	34,629	39	24	15	4
75,032	74,923	38,355	36,568	109	47	62	5
440,436	437,766	218,243	219,523	2,670	1,306	1,364	6
64,227	63,975	32,084	31,891	252	118	134	7
151,624	150,054	75,283	74,771	1,570	750	820	8
1,246,254	1,239,227	622,878	616,349	7,027	3,526	3,501	9
286,419	273,947	135,254	138,693	12,472	5,970	6,502	10
1,144,756	1,138,138	579,498	558,640	6,618	3,218	3,400	11
1,954,407	1,333,395	690,636	642,759	621,012	295,551	325,461	12
34,434	29,715	14,703	15,012	4,719	2,374	2,345	13
212,548	175,123	90,759	84,364	37,425	18,600	18,825	14
45,575	31,240	15,544	15,696	14,335	6,436	7,899	15
364,948	237,689	123,526	114,163	127,259	59,423	67,836	16
199,706	192,912	101,326	91,586	6,794	3,255	3,539	17
372,646	246,349	127,883	118,466	126,297	59,680	66,617	18
225,688	103,132	53,322	49,810	122,556	58,785	63,771	19
400,835	257,228	132,973	124,255	143,607	68,547	75,060	20
98,027	60,007	30,600	29,407	38,020	18,451	19,569	21
5,618,594	5,557,246	2,857,380	2,699,866	61,348	30,029	31,319	22
903,118	899,018	467,384	431,634	4,100	2,035	2,065	23
554,685	550,234	283,571	266,663	4,451	2,039	2,412	24
895,151	889,449	456,105	433,344	5,702	2,819	2,883	25
482,492	480,743	245,271	235,472	1,749	929	820	26
428,694	428,611	218,440	210,171	83	45	38	27
326,420	326,227	168,181	158,046	193	100	93	28
538,576	537,290	274,714	262,576	1,286	636	650	29
687,756	654,587	334,968	319,619	33,169	16,324	16,845	30
38,311	38,309	20,091	18,218	2	1	1	31
82,919	82,914	43,517	39,397	5	.....	5	32
257,436	256,683	132,327	124,356	753	345	408	33
423,036	413,181	212,811	200,370	9,855	4,756	5,099	34
2,576,011	1,876,172	950,108	926,064	699,839	341,201	358,638	35
452,285	395,738	204,542	191,196	56,547	27,353	29,194	36
514,051	407,677	211,256	196,421	106,374	52,729	53,645	37
335,782	212,893	108,053	104,840	122,889	59,386	63,503	38
361,977	175,554	89,243	86,311	186,423	91,446	94,977	39
157,420	102,761	52,705	50,056	54,659	27,359	27,300	40
513,039	401,742	190,077	211,665	111,297	51,482	59,815	41
1,782	1,781	896	885	1	.....	1	42
239,675	178,026	93,336	84,690	61,649	31,446	30,203	43
592,384	589,257	301,301	287,956	3,127	1,602	1,525	44
18,683	18,587	9,387	9,200	96	53	43	45
8,307	8,294	4,156	4,138	13	6	7	46
73,736	73,228	37,169	36,059	508	247	261	47
23,620	23,427	14,440	8,987	193	98	95	48
9,019	9,018	4,685	4,333	1	1	.....	49
47,720	47,713	24,819	22,894	7	4	3	50
7,980	7,980	3,874	4,106	.....	.....	.....	51
15,415	15,415	7,410	8,005	.....	.....	.....	52
1,777	185	94	91	b1,592	845	747	53
60,194	60,162	30,011	30,151	32	17	15	54
69,605	69,588	35,347	34,241	17	6	11	55
256,328	255,660	129,909	125,751	668	325	343	56

b Native.

TABLE 2.—SCHOOL ENROLLMENT—PUBLIC COMMON

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	TEACHERS.						
		Aggregate.	White. (a)			Colored.		
			Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1	The United States	362,008	337,896	111,246	226,650	24,112	13,850	10,262
2	North Atlantic division	89,260	89,127	18,434	70,693	133	27	106
3	Maine	6,080	6,080	1,412	4,668			
4	New Hampshire	3,104	3,104	296	2,808			
5	Vermont	4,400	4,400	528	3,872			
6	Massachusetts	10,324	10,317	1,017	9,300	7		7
7	Rhode Island	1,378	1,378	174	1,204			
8	Connecticut	3,226	3,226	460	2,766			
9	New York	31,703	31,669	5,355	26,314	34	3	31
10	New Jersey	4,465	4,410	809	3,601	55	13	42
11	Pennsylvania	24,580	24,543	8,383	16,160	37	11	26
12	South Atlantic division	39,552	29,439	14,012	15,427	10,113	5,446	4,667
13	Delaware	701	605	187	418	96	36	60
14	Maryland	3,826	3,346	858	2,488	480	207	273
15	District of Columbia	745	495	60	435	250	32	218
16	Virginia	7,523	5,550	2,189	3,361	1,973	930	1,043
17	West Virginia	5,491	5,313	3,380	1,933	178	103	75
18	North Carolina	6,865	4,541	2,682	1,859	2,324	1,410	914
19	South Carolina	4,321	2,677	1,102	1,575	1,644	1,044	600
20	Georgia	7,503	5,005	2,710	2,295	2,498	1,200	1,298
21	Florida	2,577	1,907	844	1,063	670	394	276
22	North Central division	168,315	167,401	53,320	114,081	914	384	530
23	Ohio	25,156	25,127	10,833	14,294	29	8	21
24	Indiana	13,285	13,236	6,706	6,530	49	21	28
25	Illinois	23,321	23,288	6,875	16,413	33	16	17
26	Michigan	15,990	15,990	3,561	12,429			
27	Wisconsin	12,037	12,037	2,388	9,649			
28	Minnesota	8,947	8,945	2,114	6,831	2		2
29	Iowa	26,567	26,567	5,460	21,107			
30	Missouri	13,795	13,079	5,816	7,263	716	301	415
31	North Dakota	1,982	1,982	560	1,422			
32	South Dakota	4,420	4,420	1,294	3,126			
33	Nebraska	10,555	10,555	2,861	7,694			
34	Kansas	12,260	12,175	4,852	7,323	85	38	47
35	South Central division	50,003	37,051	20,805	16,246	12,952	7,993	4,959
36	Kentucky	9,041	7,791	3,938	3,853	1,250	594	656
37	Tennessee	8,376	6,549	4,090	2,459	1,827	1,075	752
38	Alabama	6,291	4,156	2,586	1,570	2,135	1,423	712
39	Mississippi	7,490	4,269	1,812	2,457	3,221	1,895	1,326
40	Louisiana	2,678	1,922	718	1,204	756	513	243
41	Texas	11,094	8,577	5,026	3,551	2,517	1,676	841
42	Oklahoma (b)	17	17	15	2			
43	Arkansas	5,016	3,770	2,620	1,150	1,246	817	429
44	Western division	14,878	14,878	4,675	10,203			
45	Montana	531	531	114	417			
46	Wyoming	306	306	59	247			
47	Colorado	2,376	2,376	622	1,754			
48	New Mexico	472	472	310	162			
49	Arizona	240	240	93	147			
50	Utah	680	680	317	363			
51	Nevada	251	251	41	210			
52	Idaho	389	389	181	208			
53	Alaska	23	23	9	14			
54	Washington	1,610	1,610	656	954			
55	Oregon	2,566	2,566	1,111	1,455			
56	California	5,434	5,434	1,162	4,272			

a Includes unseparated colored.

SCHOOLS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1890.

PUPILS.							
Aggregate.	White. (a)			Colored.			
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
12,705,386	11,358,515	5,797,628	5,560,887	1,346,871	651,286	695,585	1
3,103,266	3,073,911	1,548,043	1,525,868	29,355	14,147	15,208	2
139,679	139,569	68,691	70,878	110	58	52	3
59,813	59,782	30,865	28,917	31	18	13	4
65,608	65,500	33,630	31,870	108	47	61	5
371,492	368,899	187,478	181,421	2,593	1,257	1,336	6
52,774	52,549	26,382	26,167	225	101	124	7
126,505	124,949	62,208	62,741	1,556	738	818	8
1,042,160	1,035,380	519,297	516,083	6,780	3,405	3,375	9
234,072	221,634	108,222	113,412	12,438	5,945	6,493	10
1,011,163	1,005,649	511,270	494,379	5,514	2,578	2,936	11
1,751,225	1,168,557	606,558	561,999	582,668	277,937	304,731	12
31,434	26,778	13,228	13,550	4,656	2,348	2,308	13
184,251	148,224	76,288	71,936	36,027	17,932	18,095	14
36,906	23,574	11,458	12,116	13,332	5,853	7,479	15
342,269	220,210	114,762	105,448	122,059	57,011	65,048	16
193,293	186,735	98,246	88,489	6,558	3,144	3,414	17
325,861	208,844	108,633	100,211	117,017	55,523	61,494	18
203,461	90,051	46,761	43,290	113,410	54,279	59,131	19
342,562	209,330	108,792	100,538	133,232	64,187	69,045	20
91,188	54,811	28,390	26,421	36,377	17,660	18,717	21
5,008,577	4,948,956	2,539,703	2,409,253	59,621	29,167	30,454	22
797,439	793,754	411,634	382,120	3,685	1,805	1,880	23
505,516	501,433	257,731	243,702	4,083	1,901	2,182	24
778,319	772,860	394,501	378,359	5,459	2,692	2,767	25
427,032	425,325	216,470	208,855	1,707	898	809	26
351,723	351,659	179,073	172,586	64	35	29	27
281,859	281,676	145,249	136,427	183	93	90	28
493,267	491,997	251,157	240,840	1,270	624	646	29
620,314	587,510	300,060	287,450	32,804	16,168	16,636	30
35,543	35,543	18,722	16,821	.....	.....	.....	31
77,943	77,940	41,008	36,932	3	.....	3	32
240,300	239,556	123,712	115,844	744	340	404	33
390,322	389,703	200,386	189,317	9,619	4,611	5,008	34
2,326,258	1,652,994	838,050	814,944	673,264	329,041	344,223	35
408,966	354,250	183,145	171,105	54,716	26,528	28,188	36
455,732	354,130	183,523	170,607	101,602	50,493	51,109	37
302,949	186,794	95,224	91,570	116,155	56,343	59,812	38
334,168	150,968	77,610	73,358	183,200	89,857	93,343	39
124,372	74,988	38,619	36,369	49,384	24,999	24,385	40
476,421	367,682	173,829	193,853	108,739	50,476	58,263	41
579	579	273	306	.....	.....	.....	42
223,071	163,603	85,827	77,776	59,468	30,345	29,123	43
516,060	514,097	265,274	248,823	1,963	994	969	44
16,980	16,889	8,609	8,280	91	48	43	45
7,875	7,862	4,002	3,860	13	6	7	46
65,490	65,009	33,215	31,794	481	235	246	47
18,215	18,215	11,838	6,377	.....	.....	.....	48
7,989	7,989	4,320	3,669	.....	.....	.....	49
36,372	36,309	18,855	17,514	3	1	2	50
7,387	7,387	3,720	3,667	.....	.....	.....	51
14,311	14,311	6,943	7,368	.....	.....	.....	52
899	162	81	81	c737	385	352	53
55,432	55,405	27,620	27,785	27	14	13	54
63,354	63,339	32,308	31,031	15	4	11	55
221,756	221,160	113,763	107,397	596	301	295	56

b Greer county only (claimed by Texas). c Native.

TABLE 3.—ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS ADDITIONAL TO COMMON SCHOOLS.

[This table includes state universities

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	TEACHERS.						
		Aggregate.	White. (a)			Colored.		
			Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1	The United States	2,960	2,841	2,064	757	119	63	53
2	North Atlantic division	706	706	413	353			
3	Maine	35	35	21	14			
4	New Hampshire	17	17	15	2			
5	Vermont	57	57	41	16			
6	Massachusetts	108	108	44	64			
7	Rhode Island	8	8	3	5			
8	Connecticut	37	37	10	27			
9	New York	236	236	128	108			
10	New Jersey	35	35	14	21			
11	Pennsylvania	233	233	137	96			
12	South Atlantic division	412	375	334	41	37	22	15
13	Delaware							
14	Maryland	85	85	77	8			
15	District of Columbia							
16	Virginia	96	80	72	8	16	10	6
17	West Virginia	54	54	38	16			
18	North Carolina	42	24	23	1	18	10	8
19	South Carolina	41	41	37	4			
20	Georgia	68	68	68				
21	Florida	26	23	19	4	3	2	1
22	North Central division	1,083	1,076	834	242	7	5	2
23	Ohio	69	69	65	4			
24	Indiana	91	91	74	17			
25	Illinois	85	85	51	34			
26	Michigan	155	155	141	14			
27	Wisconsin	136	136	82	54			
28	Minnesota	153	153	117	36			
29	Iowa	93	93	76	17			
30	Missouri	111	104	89	15	7	5	2
31	North Dakota	11	11	9	2			
32	South Dakota	58	58	39	19			
33	Nebraska	42	42	31	11			
34	Kansas	79	79	60	19			
35	South Central division	380	305	232	73	75	39	36
36	Kentucky	28	25	24	1	3	2	1
37	Tennessee	38	38	38				
38	Alabama	134	82	59	23	52	25	27
39	Mississippi	64	55	31	24	9	8	1
40	Louisiana	34	27	17	10	7	1	6
41	Texas	50	50	41	9			
42	Arkansas	32	28	22	6	4	3	1
43	Western division	319	319	271	48			
44	Montana							
45	Wyoming	21	21	21				
46	Colorado	51	51	41	10			
47	New Mexico	3	3	2	1			
48	Arizona	1	1	1				
49	Utah	20	20	19	1			
50	Nevada	10	10	8	2			
51	Idaho							
52	Washington	10	10	5	5			
53	Oregon	51	51	45	6			
54	California	152	152	129	23			

a Includes unseparated colored.

AS DERIVED FROM THE REPORTS OF SCHOOLS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1890.

and professional schools.]

PUPILS.							
Aggregate.	White. (a)			Colored.			
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
64,478	60,101	31 988	28,113	4,377	2,042	2,335	1
21,151	21,139	8,577	12,562	12	6	6	2
971	971	377	594	.....	.....	.....	3
134	134	34	100	.....	.....	.....	4
1,112	1,112	673	439	.....	.....	.....	5
1,595	1,594	276	1,318	1	.....	1	6
200	199	6	193	1	.....	1	7
778	798	249	549	.....	.....	.....	8
7,810	7,808	2,946	4,862	2	1	1	9
892	892	308	584	.....	.....	.....	10
7,639	7,631	3,708	3,923	8	5	3	11
7,060	5,744	4,162	1,582	1,316	528	788	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
675	675	345	330	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
1,734	1,254	1,003	251	480	189	291	16
1,063	1,063	669	394	.....	.....	.....	17
1,034	273	273	.....	761	303	458	18
519	519	391	128	.....	.....	.....	19
1,500	1,500	1,142	358	.....	.....	.....	20
535	460	339	121	75	36	39	21
23,605	23,349	13,263	10,086	256	127	129	22
777	767	634	133	10	8	2	23
1,929	1,919	1,190	729	10	6	4	24
2,790	2,767	1,394	1,373	23	8	15	25
3,633	3,623	2,509	1,114	10	8	2	26
2,952	2,950	1,403	1,547	2	1	1	27
2,410	2,410	1,260	1,150	.....	.....	.....	28
1,690	1,689	1,039	650	1	1	.....	29
2,757	2,574	1,515	1,059	183	87	96	30
151	149	81	68	2	1	1	31
1,228	1,228	661	567	.....	.....	.....	32
1,146	1,145	496	649	1	1	.....	33
2,142	2,128	1,081	1,047	14	6	8	34
8,436	5,648	3,870	1,778	2,788	1,377	1,411	35
641	554	409	145	87	32	55	36
510	497	496	1	13	13	.....	37
3,401	1,835	1,097	738	1,566	639	927	38
1,300	888	565	323	412	331	81	39
789	375	220	155	414	144	270	40
1,029	899	640	259	130	81	49	41
766	600	443	157	166	137	29	42
4,226	4,221	2,116	2,105	5	4	1	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
82	82	41	41	.....	.....	.....	45
683	681	383	298	2	2	.....	46
34	34	19	15	.....	.....	.....	47
33	33	14	19	.....	.....	.....	48
358	358	229	129	.....	.....	.....	49
137	137	57	80	.....	.....	.....	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
273	273	92	181	.....	.....	.....	52
633	633	386	247	.....	.....	.....	53
1,993	1,990	895	1,095	3	2	1	54

TABLE 4.—ENROLLMENT OF PUPILS IN PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS, AS

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Aggregate private and parochial.	PRIVATE SCHOOLS, EXCLUSIVE OF PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.			
			Aggregate.	White.		
				Total.	Male.	Female.
1	The United States	1,603,806	804,204	750,243	403,705	346,538
2	North Atlantic division	507,857	196,173	195,000	111,741	83,259
3	Maine	10,841	6,826	6,820	3,931	2,889
4	New Hampshire	12,088	4,816	4,808	2,789	2,019
5	Vermont	8,312	4,553	4,552	2,150	2,402
6	Massachusetts	67,349	24,777	24,701	14,240	10,461
7	Rhode Island	11,253	4,053	4,030	2,352	1,678
8	Connecticut	24,321	8,902	8,888	5,288	3,600
9	New York	196,284	77,042	76,846	43,428	33,418
10	New Jersey	51,455	16,878	16,861	9,562	7,299
11	Pennsylvania	125,954	48,326	47,494	28,001	19,493
12	South Atlantic division	196,122	165,253	134,080	67,929	66,151
13	Delaware	3,009	1,289	1,220	636	599
14	Maryland	27,622	12,799	12,298	7,263	5,035
15	District of Columbia	8,669	5,387	4,794	2,982	1,812
16	Virginia	20,945	17,648	14,396	6,802	7,594
17	West Virginia	5,350	3,600	3,399	1,532	1,867
18	North Carolina	45,751	43,943	36,590	18,604	17,986
19	South Carolina	21,708	20,303	11,934	5,838	6,096
20	Georgia	56,773	55,536	45,808	22,764	23,044
21	Florida	6,304	4,748	3,635	1,508	2,127
22	North Central division	586,412	187,827	186,894	107,156	79,738
23	Ohio	104,902	39,204	38,801	22,636	16,255
24	Indiana	47,240	20,012	19,656	10,964	8,692
25	Illinois	114,042	31,791	31,740	19,209	12,531
26	Michigan	51,827	11,551	11,522	6,631	4,891
27	Wisconsin	74,019	7,954	7,948	5,023	2,925
28	Minnesota	42,151	7,751	7,745	4,739	3,005
29	Iowa	43,619	19,891	19,878	10,995	8,883
30	Missouri	64,685	29,015	28,900	15,719	13,271
31	North Dakota	2,617	624	624	273	351
32	South Dakota	3,748	1,432	1,430	663	767
33	Nebraska	15,990	6,484	6,478	3,537	2,941
34	Kansas	21,572	12,118	11,992	6,767	5,225
35	South Central division	241,317	200,262	180,077	90,234	90,443
36	Kentucky	42,678	20,308	28,184	14,548	13,636
37	Tennessee	57,809	55,333	50,824	26,130	24,694
38	Alabama	29,432	27,381	22,418	10,899	11,519
39	Mississippi	26,509	24,312	21,769	10,216	11,553
40	Louisiana	32,259	20,103	17,088	8,897	8,191
41	Texas	35,589	29,044	27,219	12,804	14,415
42	Oklahoma	1,203	1,203	1,202	621	579
43	Arkansas	15,838	13,518	11,973	6,117	5,856
44	Western division	72,098	54,749	53,592	26,645	26,947
45	Montana	1,703	1,319	1,314	592	722
46	Wyoming	350	159	159	40	119
47	Colorado	7,563	4,752	4,727	2,218	2,509
48	New Mexico	5,371	4,770	4,577	2,289	2,288
49	Arizona	997	479	478	118	360
50	Utah	10,990	10,404	10,460	5,495	4,965
51	Nevada	456	131	131	2	129
52	Idaho	1,104	1,104	1,104	467	637
53	Alaska	878	878	23	13	19
54	Washington	4,489	3,575	3,570	1,938	1,632
55	Oregon	5,618	4,891	4,889	2,362	2,527
56	California	32,579	22,227	22,160	11,111	11,049

a Native.

DERIVED FROM THE REPORTS OF SCHOOLS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1890.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, EXCLUSIVE OF PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS—continued.			PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.						
Colored.			Aggregate.	White.			Colored.			
Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
53,961	25,176	28,785	799,602	788,609	379,327	409,282	10,993	4,903	6,090	1
1,173	706	467	311,684	311,348	144,862	166,486	336	165	171	2
6	6	.....	4,015	4,012	1,262	2,750	3	1	2	3
8	6	2	7,272	7,272	3,679	3,593	.....	.....	.....	4
1	.....	1	3,759	3,759	1,902	1,857	.....	.....	.....	5
76	49	27	42,572	42,572	16,249	26,323	.....	.....	.....	6
23	16	7	7,200	7,197	3,344	3,853	3	1	2	7
14	12	2	15,419	15,419	7,538	7,881	.....	.....	.....	8
196	93	103	119,242	119,193	57,207	61,986	49	27	22	9
17	15	2	34,577	34,560	17,162	17,398	17	10	7	10
632	509	323	77,628	77,364	36,519	40,845	264	126	138	11
31,173	14,398	16,775	30,869	25,014	11,987	13,027	5,855	2,688	3,167	12
63	26	37	1,711	1,711	839	872	.....	.....	.....	13
501	235	266	14,823	13,926	6,863	7,063	897	433	464	14
593	421	172	3,282	2,872	1,104	1,768	410	162	248	15
3,252	1,547	1,705	3,297	1,829	959	870	1,468	676	792	16
201	101	100	1,750	1,715	879	836	35	10	25	17
7,353	3,351	4,002	1,808	642	373	269	1,166	503	663	18
8,369	4,134	4,235	1,405	628	332	296	777	372	405	19
9,728	4,024	5,704	1,237	590	275	315	647	336	311	20
1,113	559	554	1,556	1,101	363	738	455	196	259	21
933	491	442	398,585	398,047	197,258	200,789	538	244	294	22
313	175	138	65,668	65,606	32,480	33,126	92	47	45	23
356	131	225	27,228	27,226	13,686	13,540	2	1	1	34
51	29	22	82,251	82,082	41,001	41,081	169	90	79	25
29	21	8	40,276	40,273	19,661	20,612	3	2	1	26
6	5	1	66,065	66,054	32,941	33,113	11	4	7	27
6	4	2	34,400	34,396	16,933	17,463	4	3	1	28
13	10	3	23,728	23,726	11,523	12,203	2	1	1	29
25	16	9	35,670	35,513	17,674	17,839	157	53	104	30
.....	.....	.....	1,993	1,993	1,015	978	.....	.....	.....	31
2	.....	2	2,316	2,316	1,185	1,131	.....	.....	.....	32
6	3	3	9,506	9,504	4,582	4,922	2	1	1	33
126	97	29	9,454	9,358	4,577	4,781	96	42	54	34
19,525	8,977	10,548	41,115	36,853	17,954	18,899	4,262	1,806	2,456	35
1,124	500	624	13,370	12,750	6,440	6,310	620	293	327	36
4,509	2,123	2,386	2,476	2,226	1,107	1,119	250	100	150	37
4,963	2,312	2,651	2,051	1,846	833	1,013	205	92	113	38
2,543	1,148	1,395	2,197	1,920	852	1,077	268	110	158	39
3,015	1,379	1,636	12,156	10,310	4,969	5,341	1,846	837	1,009	40
1,825	732	1,093	6,545	5,942	2,804	3,138	603	193	410	41
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
1,545	783	762	2,320	1,850	949	901	470	181	289	43
1,157	604	553	17,349	17,347	7,266	10,081	2	.....	2	44
5	5	.....	384	384	186	198	.....	.....	.....	45
.....	.....	.....	191	191	73	118	.....	.....	.....	46
25	10	15	2,811	2,811	1,353	1,458	.....	.....	.....	47
193	98	95	601	601	294	307	.....	.....	.....	48
1	1	.....	518	518	233	285	.....	.....	.....	49
4	3	1	526	526	240	286	.....	.....	.....	50
.....	.....	.....	325	325	95	230	.....	.....	.....	51
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
a855	460	395	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
5	3	2	914	914	361	553	.....	.....	.....	54
2	2	.....	727	727	291	436	.....	.....	.....	55
67	22	45	10,352	10,350	4,140	6,210	2	.....	2	56

TABLE 5.—FINANCES OF PUBLIC COMMON

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	ORDINARY RECEIPTS.			
		Total ordinary receipts.	Taxation.	Funds and rents.	Miscellaneous.
1	The United States (a)	$139,971,352	$102,457,379	$25,707,964	$11,806,009
2	North Atlantic division	49,201,216	37,619,786	8,273,147	3,308,283
3	Maine	1,104,691	692,290	384,033	28,368
4	New Hampshire	751,266	665,537	67,634	18,095
5	Vermont	712,988	623,653	14,821	74,514
6	Massachusetts	8,286,046	8,120,713	153,988	2,345
7	Rhode Island	983,461	746,386	131,548	105,527
8	Connecticut	2,015,667	1,533,902	401,717	80,048
9	New York	17,811,282	13,407,115	3,531,694	872,473
10	New Jersey	3,442,312	1,159,272	2,095,250	187,790
11	Pennsylvania	14,093,503	10,661,918	1,492,462	1,939,123
12	South Atlantic division	8,685,223	5,678,474	2,307,051	699,698
13	Delaware	329,982	227,614	102,368	.....
14	Maryland	1,776,485	1,602,863	72,050	101,572
15	District of Columbia	906,124	453,062	453,062	.....
16	Virginia	1,590,060	705,429	851,468	33,163
17	West Virginia	1,298,321	964,906	286,909	46,446
18	North Carolina	721,752	574,619	29,063	118,070
19	South Carolina	449,836	428,336	.....	21,500
20	Georgia	1,042,991	190,109	479,252	373,630
21	Florida	569,672	531,536	32,819	5,317
22	North Central division	61,108,263	47,033,142	8,432,593	5,642,528
23	Ohio	10,443,534	9,937,584	243,294	262,656
24	Indiana	4,173,205	3,143,568	656,110	373,527
25	Illinois	11,453,226	8,828,109	1,396,189	1,228,928
26	Michigan	5,667,285	4,110,035	795,813	761,437
27	Wisconsin	3,933,202	2,815,426	782,131	335,645
28	Minnesota	4,429,340	2,749,135	862,048	812,157
29	Iowa	6,836,846	5,385,403	799,578	651,865
30	Missouri	4,957,484	3,440,120	1,487,516	29,848
31	North Dakota	601,677	441,081	127,190	33,406
32	South Dakota	1,096,299	864,967	178,244	53,088
33	Nebraska	3,277,150	1,744,672	601,277	920,501
34	Kansas	4,245,015	3,573,042	502,603	169,470
35	South Central division (a)	10,294,011	5,698,244	3,719,866	875,901
36	Kentucky	2,113,046	1,880,362	.....	232,684
37	Tennessee	1,417,805	1,206,926	128,807	82,072
38	Alabama	606,465	495,096	111,369	.....
39	Mississippi	1,132,782	613,710	414,312	104,760
40	Louisiana	724,021	338,964	211,500	173,467
41	Texas (a)	3,204,061	376,726	2,558,297	269,038
42	Oklahoma (c)(d)	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Arkansas	1,095,831	786,460	295,491	13,880
44	Western division (a)	10,682,639	6,427,733	2,975,307	1,279,599
45	Montana	447,034	359,716	.....	87,318
46	Wyoming	152,918	152,918	.....	.....
47	Colorado	2,165,502	1,481,051	112,702	571,749
48	New Mexico (a)	123,896	78,082	.....	45,814
49	Arizona (a)	c201,289	201,289	.....	.....
50	Utah	345,398	259,250	28,017	58,128
51	Nevada (a)	180,976	124,515	55,930	531
52	Idaho	170,777	107,553	.....	3,224
53	Washington	971,618	668,786	.....	302,832
54	Oregon	904,337	641,237	151,187	111,913
55	California	5,018,899	2,293,336	2,627,471	98,092

a Delayed returns, received after report on Education was published, produced changes in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada.
b No debt.

SCHOOLS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1890. (a)

ORDINARY EXPENDITURES.					Value of buildings and other property.	Debt less sinking fund.	
Total ordinary expenditures.	Teachers' wages.	Construction and care of buildings.	Libraries and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.			
$139,065,537	$88,889,240	$24,274,567	$1,668,039	$24,233,691	.....	$37,593,854	1
47,625,548	28,067,821	10,687,114	455,077	8,415,536	.....	9,671,105	2
1,114,002	807,413	.....	.....	307,489	$3,455,965	(b)	3
814,394	489,300	209,551	.....	115,543	2,637,464	182,331	4
689,917	525,541	73,167	10,044	81,165	(c)	102,835	5
8,286,062	4,740,024	1,870,618	.....	1,675,420	27,892,831	(b)	6
917,990	575,783	203,080	7,047	132,080	2,739,672	119,880	7
2,123,839	1,330,067	360,394	16,443	416,915	6,275,177	1,610,360	8
17,392,274	10,422,172	4,593,265	411,863	1,964,974	41,626,735	1,170,188	9
3,457,525	2,239,811	738,397	9,680	469,637	8,619,793	1,592,479	10
12,828,645	6,937,696	2,698,642	.....	3,252,313	35,435,412	4,893,034	11
8,630,711	6,400,063	584,277	88,721	1,257,650	.....	18,290	12
329,008	222,088	.....	.....	106,920	850,592	(b)	13
1,910,663	1,457,527	167,429	.....	285,707	(c)	(b)	14
906,124	510,601	263,074	14,112	118,337	(c)	(b)	15
1,577,347	1,248,355	141,724	13,730	173,538	2,236,085	(b)	16
1,284,991	832,961	176,198	33,636	242,196	2,483,528	18,299	17
718,225	555,963	73,620	.....	88,622	852,706	(b)	18
480,260	384,814	27,131	14,164	34,151	457,473	(b)	19
967,590	831,067	.....	.....	136,523	(c)	(b)	20
476,503	356,667	35,101	13,079	71,656	573,871	(b)	21
62,815,531	39,866,831	9,869,489	769,134	12,310,077	.....	26,143,699	22
10,755,246	6,766,709	1,488,474	.....	2,500,063	32,631,549	3,244,312	23
5,900,233	3,783,087	854,486	.....	1,262,660	(c)	891,906	24
11,288,529	7,207,623	2,089,639	269,471	1,721,796	26,814,480	3,183,307	25
5,446,416	3,323,882	894,530	70,171	1,157,833	13,858,627	1,865,497	26
3,711,286	2,493,002	475,531	156,838	585,915	8,815,900	311,903	27
4,033,516	2,374,713	714,031	10,358	934,414	11,408,173	2,066,422	28
6,477,256	4,318,871	509,205	73,383	1,575,797	13,096,812	1,221,223	29
5,128,260	3,472,229	865,182	27,802	762,847	12,194,381	1,465,551	30
626,946	358,359	56,719	28,216	183,652	1,516,090	1,055,095	31
1,173,757	695,841	131,377	55,818	290,721	1,953,742	2,103,253	32
3,301,119	2,051,449	915,894	.....	333,776	6,237,060	2,648,212	33
4,972,967	3,021,066	874,221	77,077	1,000,603	10,617,151	6,086,928	34
9,869,449	8,209,229	769,981	95,978	794,261	.....	220,343	35
2,026,552	1,735,181	290,931	.....	440	3,502,108	168,872	36
1,300,351	1,079,256	77,257	36,855	106,983	2,380,319	(b)	37
547,880	531,916	.....	.....	15,964	(c)	(b)	38
1,097,916	939,087	94,084	.....	64,745	(c)	(b)	39
704,596	522,914	27,982	.....	153,690	(c)	(b)	40
3,173,104	2,530,975	180,779	45,792	415,558	(c)	33,982	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
1,019,060	869,900	98,948	13,331	36,881	784,858	17,489	43
10,124,298	6,345,296	2,063,706	259,129	1,456,167	.....	1,540,408	44
364,083	226,508	96,673	7,898	33,004	994,198	132,046	45
152,918	88,851	4,859	.....	59,208	(c)	(b)	46
1,681,379	818,605	607,503	.....	255,271	4,386,905	253,626	47
79,186	56,639	3,137	.....	19,410	.....	19,370	48
177,484	116,424	46,099	.....	14,961	.....	26,233	49
394,677	193,950	124,616	25,057	51,054	945,982	(b)	50
162,597	135,800	9,730	1,705	15,362	277,233	15,300	51
168,318	121,581	18,048	7,903	20,186	(c)	111,642	52
944,190	428,755	299,556	58,945	156,935	1,999,867	291,362	53
880,369	563,594	148,938	44,056	123,781	1,769,600	186,020	54
5,119,097	3,594,589	703,948	113,565	706,995	13,624,143	504,809	55

c No report.
d Bill for territorial organization approved May 2, 1890.
e Receipts not distributed by sources.

TABLE 6.—APPARENT RELATION OF PUBLIC COMMON SCHOOL ENROLLMENT TO POPULATION, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1880 AND 1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	POPULATION.		PUBLIC COMMON SCHOOL ENROLLMENT.		PER CENT OF ENROLLMENT TO POPULATION.	
	1890	1880	1890	1880	1890	1880
The United States (a)	62,622,250	50,155,783	12,704,487	9,951,608	20.29	19.84
North Atlantic division	17,401,545	14,507,407	3,103,266	2,949,904	17.83	20.33
Maine	661,086	648,936	139,679	150,811	21.13	23.24
New Hampshire	376,530	346,991	59,813	64,670	15.89	18.64
Vermont	332,422	332,286	65,608	73,237	19.74	22.04
Massachusetts	2,238,943	1,783,085	371,492	316,630	16.59	17.76
Rhode Island	345,506	276,531	52,774	42,489	15.27	15.37
Connecticut	746,258	622,700	126,505	118,589	16.95	19.04
New York	5,997,853	5,082,871	1,042,160	1,027,938	17.38	20.22
New Jersey	1,444,933	1,131,116	234,072	205,240	16.20	18.14
Pennsylvania	5,258,014	4,282,891	1,011,163	950,300	19.23	22.19
South Atlantic division	8,857,920	7,597,197	1,751,225	1,239,053	19.77	16.31
Delaware	168,493	146,608	31,434	26,412	18.66	18.02
Maryland	1,042,390	934,943	184,251	149,981	17.68	16.04
District of Columbia	230,392	177,624	36,900	26,439	16.02	14.88
Virginia	1,655,980	1,512,565	342,209	220,733	20.67	14.59
West Virginia	762,794	618,457	193,293	143,796	25.34	23.25
North Carolina	1,617,947	1,399,750	325,861	256,422	20.14	18.32
South Carolina	1,151,149	995,577	203,461	134,842	17.67	13.54
Georgia	1,837,353	1,542,180	342,562	237,124	18.64	15.38
Florida	391,422	269,493	91,188	43,304	23.30	16.07
North Central division	22,362,279	17,364,111	5,008,577	4,089,585	22.40	23.55
Ohio	3,672,316	3,198,062	797,439	752,442	21.71	23.53
Indiana	2,192,404	1,978,301	505,516	512,201	23.06	25.89
Illinois	3,826,351	3,077,871	778,319	704,041	20.34	22.87
Michigan	2,093,889	1,636,937	427,032	362,459	20.39	22.14
Wisconsin	1,686,880	1,315,497	351,723	299,514	20.85	22.77
Minnesota	1,301,826	780,773	281,859	186,544	21.65	23.89
Iowa	1,911,896	1,624,615	493,267	425,665	25.80	26.20
Missouri	2,679,184	2,168,380	620,314	486,002	23.15	22.41
North Dakota	182,719	36,909	35,543	3,746	19.45	10.15
South Dakota	328,808	98,268	77,943	9,972	23.70	10.15
Nebraska	1,058,910	452,402	240,300	100,871	22.69	22.30
Kansas	1,427,096	996,096	399,322	246,128	27.98	24.71
South Central division	10,972,893	8,910,371	2,326,258	1,374,035	21.20	15.41
Kentucky	1,858,635	1,648,690	408,966	292,427	22.00	17.74
Tennessee	1,767,518	1,542,359	455,732	291,500	25.78	18.90
Alabama	1,513,017	1,262,505	302,949	187,550	20.03	14.86
Mississippi	1,289,600	1,131,597	334,168	237,065	25.91	20.95
Louisiana	1,118,587	939,946	124,372	81,012	11.12	8.62
Texas (b)	2,235,523	1,591,749	476,421	176,245	21.31	11.07
Oklahoma (c)	61,834	.....	579	.....	10.85	.....
Arkansas	1,128,179	802,525	223,071	108,236	19.77	13.49
Western division	3,027,613	1,767,697	515,161	299,031	17.02	16.92
Montana	132,159	39,159	16,980	4,667	12.85	11.92
Wyoming	60,705	20,789	7,875	2,907	12.97	13.98
Colorado	412,198	194,327	65,490	28,252	15.89	14.54
New Mexico	153,593	119,565	18,215	4,755	11.86	3.98
Arizona	59,620	40,440	7,989	4,212	13.40	10.42
Utah	207,905	143,963	36,372	25,792	17.49	17.92
Nevada	45,761	62,266	7,387	8,918	16.14	14.32
Idaho	84,385	32,610	14,311	5,834	16.96	17.89
Washington	349,390	75,116	55,432	14,780	15.87	19.68
Oregon	313,767	174,768	63,354	37,437	20.19	21.42
California	1,208,130	864,694	221,756	161,477	18.36	18.67

a Alaska is omitted from the comparison.
b The enrollment for 1890 includes 65,512 over and under school age, but the corresponding figures were not included in 1880.
c School enrollment given is for Greer county; per cent given is on basis of population of county 5,338.

STATISTICS OF CHURCHES.

STATISTICS OF CHURCHES.

The statistics here given are for the year 1890, the denominations being arranged alphabetically.

The term "organizations" includes churches or congregations, and also missions and chapels, when they have members and a form of organization.

By "edifices" is meant all buildings owned and used for religious worship. Two or more denominations are often joint owners of an edifice and its belongings. The fractions do not appear in the following tables.

"Seating capacity" indicates the number of persons a building will seat at any one time. In cases of joint ownership and occupancy the seating capacity of an edifice is given in full in connection with each denomination interested.

The "value" is the estimated worth of church buildings, their furniture and bells, and the ground on which they stand. No account is taken of indebtedness. Parsonages are not included, nor is any other class of church property.

The column of communicants or members includes all who are permitted to partake of the Lord's Supper in denominations observing that sacrament, and those having full privileges in denominations like the Friends, the Unitarians, and the Jewish temples.

As the census reports of 1880 contain no church statistics, no opportunity for comparison is afforded.

There are in all 143 denominations specified, and 231 independent Lutheran, and 156 miscellaneous independent congregations, with 111,036 ministers, 165,177 organizations, 142,521 edifices, with a seating capacity of 43,564,863 (*a*); 23,334 halls, schoolhouses, and private houses, with a seating capacity of 2,450,858. The value of the church property is $679,630,139, and the total number of communicants 20,612,806.

In addition to the churches reported, halls, schoolhouses, and private houses are occupied as places of worship by organizations which have no church edifices of their own. There are 23,334 halls, etc., thus used. The figures on the following page represent the number of halls, schoolhouses, and private houses occupied by organizations and the seating capacity of the two former. For obvious reasons no returns are given for the accommodations furnished by private houses.

---

a Includes an approximate duplication of 2,800,000.

HALLS, ETC., WITH SEATING CAPACITY, BY DENOMINATIONAL FAMILIES.

DENOMINATIONAL FAMILIES.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	DENOMINATIONAL FAMILIES.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.
Total	23,334	2,450,858	Evangelical Association	425	24,885
			Friends	99	7,460
			German Evangelical Synod	83	5,970
Adventists	957	71,370	German Evangelical Protestant	1	.....
Baptists	5,539	597,691			
Brethren (River)	36	1,380	Jewish congregations	231	28,477
Brethren (Plymouth)	313	21,163	Latter-day Saints	432	43,680
Catholics	1,480	72,909	Lutherans	1,314	104,627
			Mennonites	103	2,940
Catholic Apostolic	7	350	Methodists	6,057	652,638
Chinese temples	1	.....			
Christadelphians	59	6,085			
Christians	226	25,475	Moravians	4	715
Christian Missionary Association.	1	100	Presbyterians	1,353	174,639
			Episcopalians	314	28,407
			Reformed	73	7,455
Christian Scientists	213	19,790	Salvation Army	300	87,101
Christian Union	105	14,705			
Church of God (Winebrennerian).	129	13,840	Social Brethren	6	600
			Society for Ethical Culture	5	6,260
Church Triumphant	12	100	Spiritualists	307	72,522
Church of the New Jerusalem.	70	7 165	Theosophical Society	38	1,815
			United Brethren	989	116,320
Communistic societies	5	.....			
Congregationalists	456	42,646	Unitarians	55	10,370
Disciples of Christ	1,141	139,325	Universalists	61	7,605
Dunkards	280	21,833	Independent congregations	54	10,445

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF MINISTERS, ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERS, AND EDIFICES SEATING CAPACITY, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY DENOMINATIONAL FAMILIES: 1890.

DENOMINATIONAL FAMILIES.	Number of ministers.	Number of organizations.	Number of church edifices. (a)	Approximate seating capacity. (b)	Value of church property.	Number of communicants or members.
Total	111,036	165,177	142,521	43,564,863	$679,630,139	20,612,806
Adventists (6 bodies)	1,364	1,757	774	190,748	1,236,345	60,491
Baptists (13 bodies)	25,646	42,909	37,671	11,568,019	82,328,123	3,712,468
Brethren (River) (3 bodies)	155	111	70	22,105	81,350	3,427
Brethren (Plymouth) (4 bodies)	.....	314	.....	.....	1,465	6,661
Catholics (7 bodies)	9,196	10,276	8,816	8,374,907	118,371,366	6,257,871
Catholic Apostolic	95	10	3	750	66,050	1,394
Chinese temples	.....	47	47	.....	62,000	.....
Christadelphians	.....	63	4	950	2,700	1,277
Christians (2 bodies)	1,435	1,424	1,098	347,697	1,775,202	103,722
Christian Missionary Association	10	13	11	3,300	3,900	754
Christian Scientists	26	221	7	1,500	40,666	8,724
Christian Union	183	294	184	68,000	234,450	18,214
Church of God (Winebrennerian)	522	479	338	115,530	643,185	22,511
Church Triumphant (Schweinfurth)	.....	12	.....	.....	15,000	384
Church of the New Jerusalem	119	154	88	20,810	1,386,455	7,095
Communistic Societies (8 bodies)	.....	32	40	9,450	106,800	4,049
Congregationalists	5,058	4,868	4,736	1,553,080	43,335,437	512,771
Disciples of Christ	3,773	7,246	5,324	1,609,452	12,206,038	641,051
Dunkards (4 bodies)	2,088	989	1,016	414,036	1,362,631	73,795
Evangelical Association	1,235	2,310	1,899	479,335	4,785,680	133,313
Friends (4 bodies)	1,277	1,056	995	302,218	4,541,334	107,208
Friends of the Temple	4	4	5	1,150	15,300	340
German Evangelical Protestant	44	52	52	35,175	1,187,450	36,156
German Evangelical Synod	680	870	785	245,781	4,614,490	187,432
Jewish congregations (2 bodies)	200	533	301	139,234	9,754,275	130,496
Latter-day Saints (2 bodies)	2,043	856	388	122,892	1,051,791	166,125
Lutherans (16 bodies) and independent congregations	4,591	8,595	6,701	2,205,635	35,060,354	1,231,072
Mennonites (12 bodies)	905	550	406	129,340	643,809	41,541
Methodists (17 bodies)	30,000	51,489	46,138	12,863,178	132,140,179	4,589,284
Moravians	114	94	114	31,615	681,250	11,781
Presbyterians (12 bodies)	10,448	13,476	12,469	4,038,650	94,869,097	1,278,332
Protestant Episcopal (2 bodies)	4,224	5,102	5,103	1,360,877	82,835,418	540,569
Reformed (3 bodies)	1,506	2,181	2,080	825,931	18,744,242	309,456
Salvation Army	.....	329	27	12,055	38,150	8,742
Schwenkfeldians	3	4	6	1,925	12,200	506
Social Brethren	17	20	11	8,700	8,700	913
Society for Ethical Culture	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1,064
Spiritualists	.....	334	30	20,450	573,650	45,030
Theosophical Society	.....	40	1	200	600	695
United Brethren (2 bodies)	2,798	4,526	3,415	991,138	4,937,583	225,281
Unitarians	515	421	424	165,090	10,335,100	67,749
Universalists	708	956	832	244,615	8,054,333	49,194
Independent congregations	54	156	112	39,345	1,486,000	14,126

a The number of halls, schoolhouses, and private houses occupied as places of worship is 23,334.
b This includes an approximate duplication of 2,800,000. The seating capacity of halls and schoolhouses occupied as places of worship is 2,450,858.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS OF DENOMINATIONAL FAMILIES HAVING 500,000 OR MORE, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1890.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total.	Catholic. (a)	Methodists. (a)	Baptists. (a)	Presbyterians. (a)	Lutherans. (a)	Disciples of Christ.	Protestant Episcopal. (a)	Congregationalists.
The United States	b20,612,806	6,257,871	4,589 284	3,712,468	1,278,332	1,231,072	641,051	540,509	512,771
North Atlantic division.	6,176,015	2,941,171	774,544	435,043	454,520	333,736	18,132	289,563	290,352
Maine	159,846	57,548	23,041	35,038	224	904	293	3,291	21,523
New Hampshire	102,941	39,920	12,354	16,772	956	520	.....	2,911	19,712
Vermont	106,315	42,810	17,527	11,258	1,267	174	262	4,335	20,465
Massachusetts	942,751	615,072	61,138	62,966	5,105	4,137	777	27,166	101,890
Rhode Island	148,008	96,825	7,353	17,293	828	590	35	9,458	7,192
Connecticut	309,341	152,945	30,815	22,600	1,864	5,762	337	26,652	59,154
New York	2,171,822	1,153,650	265,551	142,736	168,564	89,046	4,316	127,961	45,686
New Jersey	508,351	223,274	96,377	39,760	59,464	12,878	105	30,429	4,912
Pennsylvania	1,726,640	559,127	260,388	86,620	216,248	219,725	12,007	57,360	9,818
South Atlantic division.	3,295,916	254,883	1,279,623	1,297,371	142,263	67,721	43,775	83,274	8,469
Delaware	48,679	11,776	25,786	2,006	4,622	296	95	2,858	.....
Maryland	379,418	141,410	123,618	16,238	12,483	24,648	1,774	24,223	336
Dist. Columbia	94,203	37,593	16,369	19,372	5,128	2,997	700	7,476	1,399
Virginia	569,235	12,356	154,693	303,134	27,746	12,220	14,100	20,420	156
West Virginia	189,917	15,653	85,102	42,854	10,952	4,176	5,807	2,906	136
North Carolina	685,194	2,640	276,336	310,020	36,102	12,326	12,437	8,186	1,002
South Carolina	508,485	5,360	251,477	203,959	26,118	8,757	2,880	7,465	376
Georgia	679,051	11,228	275,784	357,241	14,538	1,932	4,676	5,515	3,880
Florida	141,734	16,867	70,458	41,647	4,574	369	1,306	4,225	1,184
North Central division.	6,738,989	2,173,145	1,260,402	568,662	427,629	793,897	365,442	110,089	185,359
Ohio	1,215,409	336,114	272,737	68,033	103,607	89,569	54,425	17,711	32,281
Indiana	693,800	119,100	179,613	70,380	43,351	41,832	78,942	5,185	3,081
Illinois	1,202,588	475,474	189,358	109,640	77,213	116,807	60,867	20,854	35,830
Michigan	569,504	222,261	101,951	39,580	25,931	62,897	5,788	18,136	24,582
Wisconsin	556,355	249,829	43,696	16,913	14,154	160,919	1,317	10,457	15,841
Minnesota	532,590	271,769	32,199	16,441	15,055	145,907	1,917	11,142	13,624
Iowa	556,817	164,522	122,607	33,962	40,528	63,725	30,986	6,481	23,733
Missouri	735,839	162,864	162,514	159,371	53,510	27,099	97,773	8,953	7,617
North Dakota	59,496	26,427	4,889	2,298	3,044	18,269	20	892	1,616
South Dakota	85,490	25,720	12,116	4,052	4,778	23,314	490	2,649	5,164
Nebraska	194,460	51,503	42,941	13,481	15,065	27,297	7,715	4,036	10,045
Kansas	336,575	67,562	95,781	34,511	31,393	16,262	25,200	3,593	11,945
South Central division.	3,555,324	452,941	1,193,379	1,382,992	213,113	25,587	192,390	37,222	6,640
Kentucky	606,397	92,504	141,521	229,524	40,880	2,35	77,647	7,161	449
Tennessee	551,673	17,950	223,116	185,189	66,573	2,975	41,125	5,671	1,429
Alabama	559,171	13,230	242,624	258,405	21,502	791	9,201	6,085	1,083
Mississippi	430,557	11,348	164,589	224,612	18,250	533	5,729	3,560	210
Louisiana	399,991	211,863	65,693	98,552	5,864	2,952	202	5,162	1,057
Texas	677,151	99,691	218,890	248,523	37,811	14,556	41,859	7,097	846
Oklahoma	4,901	1,270	2,029	316	550	.....	265	105	170
Arkansas	296,208	3,845	123,316	128,724	18,022	1,386	14,385	2,381	669
Indian territory	29,275	1,240	11,601	9,147	3,661	.....	1,977	.....	127
Western division	846,562	435,731	81,336	28,400	40,807	10,131	21,312	20,361	21,951
Montana	32,478	25,149	2,425	683	1,232	394	785	1,104	345
Wyoming	11,705	7,185	912	262	364	721	48	467	339
Colorado	86,837	47,111	10,850	4,944	6,968	1,208	2,400	3,814	3,217
New Mexico	105,749	100,576	2,360	355	1,275	64	65	373	175
Arizona	26,972	19,000	656	197	188	.....	78	179	162
Utah	128,115	5,958	1,055	327	688	84	270	751	460
Nevada	5,877	3,055	418	63	275	.....	.....	535	50
Idaho	24,036	4,809	1,162	745	815	401	350	364	105
Washington	58,798	20,848	12,697	3,041	4,343	1,912	5 816	1,698	3,151
Oregon	70,524	30,231	11,927	5,500	5,244	1,080	4,067	1,849	2,037
California	280,619	167,346	36,874	11,383	18,934	4,267	7,433	9,221	11,907
Alaska	14,852	13,563	.....	.....	481	.....	.....	6	.....

a All bodies.
b Includes 1,849,448 belonging to denominations having less than 500,000 communicants or members, and not reported in this table.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS, EDIFICES, AND MEMBERS, AND VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1890.

[No statistics of this character were published for the Tenth Census, and therefore no comparisons with 1880 can be made.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	EDIFICES.			COMMUNICANTS OR MEMBERS.	
	Number of organizations.	Number.	Approximate seating capacity. (a)	Value of church property.	Number.	Per cent of population. (b)
The United States	165,177	142,521	43,564,863	$679,630,139	20,612,806	32.35
North Atlantic division	27,887	26,707	9,872,148	342,227,377	6,176,915	35.49
Maine	1,605	1,342	406,452	6,192,400	159,846	24.12
New Hampshire	783	774	250,035	4,457,225	102,941	27.34
Vermont	904	802	237,000	4,643,800	106,315	31.98
Massachusetts	2,547	2,458	1,102,772	46,835,014	942,751	42.11
Rhode Island	402	386	166,384	7,583,110	148,008	42.84
Connecticut	1,149	1,175	443,979	16,985,696	369,341	41.45
New York	8,237	7,942	2,868,490	140,123,608	2,171,822	36.21
New Jersey	2,085	2,204	903,017	29,499,414	509,351	25.18
Pennsylvania	10,175	9,924	3,592,019	85,917,370	1,726,640	22.84
South Atlantic division	20,423	29,309	8,914,505	62,009,981	3,295,916	37.21
Delaware	382	401	111,172	2,706,825	48,979	23.89
Maryland	2,328	2,369	718,459	15,445,940	378,418	31.46
District of Columbia	217	205	114,420	6,213,625	94,203	40.39
Virginia	4,998	4,894	1,490,675	10,473,943	509,235	34.37
West Virginia	2,989	2,160	587,338	3,701,483	189,917	24.90
North Carolina	6,824	6,512	2,192,835	7,077,440	685,194	42.35
South Carolina	3,815	3,967	1,199,908	5,636,236	508,495	44.17
Georgia	6,899	7,008	2,108,566	8,228,060	679,051	36.95
Florida	1,971	1,793	391,132	2,424,423	141,734	26.21
North Central division	50,847	48,264	13,998,428	198,822,535	6,738,999	30.14
Ohio	9,345	8,857	2,815,713	42,138,862	1,215,409	32.19
Indiana	6,480	5,944	1,890,300	18,671,131	693,889	31.65
Illinois	8,296	7,352	2,269,019	39,715,245	1,202,588	31.43
Michigan	4,798	3,761	1,097,069	18,682,971	569,504	27.20
Wisconsin	3,722	3,286	845,268	14,521,241	556,255	42.98
Minnesota	3,429	2,619	691,631	12,940,152	532,899	40.91
Iowa	5,530	4,539	1,203,185	16,956,786	556,817	28.12
Missouri	8,004	6,121	1,850,589	19,669,737	735,839	27.47
North Dakota	868	335	69,590	780,775	59,496	33.56
South Dakota	1,589	774	149,728	1,761,277	85,490	26.00
Nebraska	2,797	1,822	469,462	6,443,689	194,466	18.96
Kansas	4,920	2,854	706,394	7,447,569	326,575	23.58
South Central division	40,744	33,992	9,663,965	50,381,948	3,555,334	32.13
Kentucky	5,555	4,768	1,504,736	12,112,320	606,397	32.63
Tennessee	6,350	5,792	1,811,942	9,885,943	551,672	31.21
Alabama	6,383	6,013	1,702,527	6,768,477	559,171	24.26
Mississippi	5,186	5,001	1,330,542	4,390,173	430,557	23.39
Louisiana	2,701	2,520	617,245	5,032,194	399,991	25.76
Texas	8,766	5,638	1,567,745	8,682,337	677,151	30.29
Oklahoma	123	41	8,605	61,575	4,901	7.95
Arkansas	4,874	3,791	1,041,040	3,266,663	296,208	24.26
Indian territory	806	429	79,583	182,266	29,275	.....
Western division	6,276	4,248	1,115,817	26,187,298	846,562	27.47
Montana	273	164	33,942	895,960	32,478	24.57
Wyoming	141	43	8,385	368,625	11,705	19.28
Colorado	647	463	120,862	4,743,317	89,837	21.07
New Mexico	463	381	107,925	531,925	105,749	66.85
Arizona	131	70	19,230	270,816	26,972	45.24
Utah	427	280	89,695	1,493,791	128,115	61.62
Nevada	64	41	9,890	206,295	5,877	12.84
Idaho	247	143	29,527	281,310	24,096	24.48
Washington	892	592	126,109	2,408,625	59,736	16.83
Oregon	969	592	142,843	2,829,150	70,524	22.46
California	1,996	1,505	422,609	11,961,914	280,619	23.23
Alaska	26	34	4,800	203,650	14,352	.....

a This includes an approximate duplication of 2,800,000.

b This column shows the percentage of population represented by the number of communicants in each state. The percentages for the United States and the South Central and Western divisions are those obtained after deducting the number of communicants reported for Indian territory and Alaska.

STATISTICS OF INSURANCE.

STATISTICS OF INSURANCE.

The accompanying tables present a condensed summary of the business of insurance in the United States, as prepared for the census of 1890, and compared with corresponding statistics from the census of 1880. The figures were taken from the Compendium of the Tenth Census and from tables prepared for the final report of the Eleventh Census.

Table 1 is a comparison by states of the total risks in force December 31, 1879, and December 31, 1889, showing total amounts in force and the increase or decrease, and percentage of increase or decrease by the fire, marine, and inland insurance companies transacting business in the United States on those dates.

Table 2 is a comparison by states of the financial condition of the business of the fire, marine, and inland insurance companies transacting business in the United States on December 31, 1889, with that of those of December 31, 1879.

Table 3 is a comparison by states of the financial condition of the life insurance companies of Class A transacting business in the United States on December 31, 1889, with those in business December 31, 1879, showing total assets and liabilities on December 31, 1879, and December 31, 1889, and the amount of increase or decrease of assets and liabilities and percentage of such increase or decrease, and the total amount of income and expenditures during the years 1879 and 1889, and the increase or decrease and percentage of such increase or decrease of those of 1889 over those of 1879.

Table 4 is a comparison by states of the risks in force by the life insurance companies of Class A transacting business in the United States on December 31, 1889, with those of the companies in business on December 31, 1879.

In these tables the names of the states do not indicate the geographical limits of the business, but the locations of the headquarters of the companies.

TABLE 9.—FIRE, MARINE, AND INLAND INSURANCE—RISKS IN FORCE, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1879 AND 1889.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	NUMBER OF COMPANIES.		RISKS IN FORCE—			
	1889	1879	December 31, 1889.	December 31, 1879.	Increase.	Per cent of increase.
The United States	a1,926	1,647	$18,691,434,190	$10,284,652,856	$8,406,781,334	81.74
Alabama	7	10	30,789,209	9,045,724	21,743,485	240.37
Arkansas	1	.....	696,999	.....	696,999	.....
California	11	8	383,678,288	95,964,742	287,713,546	299.81
Colorado	1	2	4,788,204	313,820	4,474,384	1,425.78
Connecticut	27	29	1,447,463,862	831,565,340	615,898,522	74.06
Delaware	6	8	28,878,359	26,075,999	2,802,360	10.75
District of Columbia	13	10	51,470,033	32,367,105	19,102,928	59.02
Georgia	9	2	50,302,855	25,285,630	25,107,225	99.29
Illinois	214	180	491,858,357	257,842,839	234,015,518	90.76
Indiana	71	63	45,051,673	22,351,402	22,700,271	101.56
Iowa	144	85	266,210,605	102,142,965	164,067,640	160.63
Kansas	14	.....	7,990,599	.....	7,990,599	.....
Kentucky	20	18	81,188,448	31,983,626	49,204,822	153.84
Louisiana	16	15	144,181,430	120,527,398	23,654,032	19.63
Maine	32	40	14,884,651	18,204,228	b3,319,577	b18.24
Maryland	32	31	196,649,720	189,502,408	7,147,312	3.77
Massachusetts	67	84	1,050,407,212	811,440,000	238,967,212	29.45
Michigan	66	57	231,031,507	139,395,485	91,636,022	65.74
Minnesota	94	31	156,700,671	56,075,556	100,625,115	179.45
Mississippi	3	1	5,038,207	2,564,296	2,473,911	96.48
Missouri	43	44	137,361,502	102,346,008	35,015,494	34.21
Nebraska	14	1	52,500,114	31,023	52,469,091	169,129.65
Nevada	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	46	28	186,660,847	32,611,485	154,049,362	472.38
New Jersey	37	55	350,452,991	324,320,674	26,132,317	8.06
New York	184	178	5,865,311,552	3,021,473,754	2,343,837,798	77.57
North Carolina	3	3	2,787,430	1,574,278	1,213,152	77.06
North Dakota	5	.....	350,374	.....	350,374	.....
Ohio	136	129	401,453,714	419,749,847	b18,296,133	b4.36
Oregon	6	.....	22,147,389	.....	22,147,389	.....
Pennsylvania	244	240	2,361,961,966	1,424,483,096	937,478,870	65.81
Rhode Island	20	22	464,742,609	193,924,280	270,818,329	139.65
South Carolina	3	1	4,425,139	2,237,975	2,187,161	97.73
South Dakota	14	.....	17,276,453	.....	17,276,453	.....
Tennessee	15	12	32,484,808	16,954,557	15,530,251	91.60
Texas	3	2	8,898,345	2,014,637	6,883,708	341.68
Utah	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	3	7	52,805,476	47,853,328	4,952,148	10.35
Virginia	22	25	66,485,472	69,212,243	b2,726,771	b3.94
Washington	6	.....	2,092,760	.....	2,092,760	.....
West Virginia	11	8	15,686,752	11,317,199	4,369,553	38.61
Wisconsin	189	163	336,092,348	135,680,701	200,411,647	147.71
Foreign	73	54	4,120,105,263	1,706,219,208	2,413,886,055	141.48

a Includes 50 companies recorded in Section I, Part I, of the final report, which could not make financial statements complete enough to compile.
b Decrease.

TABLE 2.—FIRE, MARINE, AND INLAND INSURANCE—FINANCIAL

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	NUMBER OF COMPANIES.		CASH AND AVAILABLE ASSETS.			CASH LIABILITIES.
		1880	1870	1880	1870	Per cent of increase.	1880
1	The United States...	a1,226	1,647	$328,588,080	$247,134,208	32.96	$128,234,104
2	Alabama	7	19	1,388,995	1,481,055	b7.90	355,675
3	Arkansas	1		69,091			13,264
4	California	11	8	19,820,395	3,782,533	186.06	3,620,781
5	Colorado	1	2	285,873	208,425	37.16	52,587
6	Connecticut	27	29	31,228,472	19,259,201	62.15	10,228,017
7	Delaware	6	8	484,692	625,566	b25.72	50,719
8	District of Columbia	13	19	2,580,223	1,805,910	42.88	304,735
9	Georgia	9	2	2,841,561	1,397,673	103.31	649,536
10	Illinois	214	180	7,728,517	3,809,654	102.87	3,972,499
11	Indiana	71	68	1,962,502	785,924	35.19	99,138
12	Iowa	144	85	3,313,508	1,783,385	85.80	1,640,293
13	Kansas	14		168,554			57,337
14	Kentucky	20	18	3,842,452	1,555,379	147.04	254,225
15	Louisiana	16	15	5,989,809	6,784,597	b11.71	1,300,640
16	Maine	32	40	983,774	1,100,095	b10.57	331,469
17	Maryland	32	31	7,158,566	6,141,118	16.57	1,291,439
18	Massachusetts	67	84	22,092,141	22,951,334	b3.87	8,093,253
19	Michigan	66	57	2,274,119	982,816	131.39	723,873
20	Minnesota	94	31	3,066,700	1,002,753	205.83	1,184,172
21	Mississippi	3	1	486,589	246,163	97.67	27,095
22	Missouri	43	44	2,697,192	2,090,727	28.53	732,994
23	Nebraska	14	1	850,650	25	(c)	302,402
24	Nevada		1				
25	New Hampshire	46	28	3,207,298	566,398	466.35	1,477,073
26	New Jersey	37	55	7,835,904	9,290,344	b15.66	1,886,630
27	New York	184	178	78,182,131	72,543,688	7.77	31,945,790
28	North Carolina	3	3	381,628	267,227	42.81	99,104
29	North Dakota	5		100,980			150
30	Ohio	136	129	9,913,081	8,550,256	15.94	3,520,018
31	Oregon	6		1,216,535			395,667
32	Pennsylvania	244	240	47,880,463	38,002,429	25.99	19,207,737
33	Rhode Island	20	22	5,619,834	3,325,020	69.02	2,720,639
34	South Carolina	3	1	139,015	44,049	215.50	61,043
35	South Dakota	14		681,081			177,908
36	Tennessee	15	12	2,545,901	2,056,805	23.78	341,777
37	Texas	3	2	367,792	470,413	b21.82	136,389
38	Utah	1					
39	Vermont	3	7	387,796	277,997	39.50	204,105
40	Virginia	22	25	3,371,525	4,561,792	b26.09	1,131,471
				394,656			165,389
41	Washington	6					
42	West Virginia	11	8	1,105,469	646,125	71.09	234,694
43	Wisconsin	189	163	4,613,469	2,385,595	93.39	1,581,499
44	Foreign	73	54	49,313,147	26,352,528	87.13	26,506,928

a Includes 50 companies recorded in Section I, Part I, of the final report, which could not make financial statement complete enough to compile.
b Decrease.

CONDITION, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1879 AND 1889.

CASH LIABILITIES—continued.		RECEIPTS IN CASH.			EXPENDITURES IN CASH.			
1879	Per cent of increase.	1889	1879	Per cent of increase.	1889	1879	Per cent of increase.	
$22,884,174	460.36	$157,780,514	$95,586,979	65.06	$152,768,612	$90,699,234	68.37	1
66.571	434.28	493,406	360,798	36.75	453,376	285,983	58.53	2
		18,270			5,716			3
89,471	3,966.91	6,067,862	1,769,492	244.05	6,366,440	1,736,619	266.60	4
1,001	5,151.45	68,466	34,225	99.46	52,164	6,500	717.91	5
699,136	1,396.52	13,388,227	7,476,468	78.34	12,752,096	7,297,791	74.74	6
44,424	14.15	126,683	120,262	5.34	125,385	114,740	9.28	7
225	179,893.33	374,961	259,326	44.59	284,066	208,719	36.10	8
105,066	518.26	817,265	415,697	96.60	838,021	338,778	147.37	9
209,796	1,793.50	4,863,279	1,776,112	146.79	4,148,229	1,586,367	161.49	10
5,505	1,700.84	384,134	143,845	167.05	288,677	144,502	44.41	11
26,732	6,635.97	2,108,791	323,932	551.00	1,962,799	529,447	274.59	12
		63,259			82,380			13
58,491	1,537.84	1,108,119	382,175	212.38	1,092,965	298,435	266.03	14
405,704	225.28	3,190,561	3,407,681	6.66	2,689,469	2,341,559	14.86	15
138,032	176.82	436,539	356,951	20.62	417,758	353,050	18.33	16
811,395	59.16	1,255,191	1,158,590	8.34	1,059,327	1,072,699	1.25	17
1,028,342	686.53	9,706,271	7,773,462	24.86	9,875,557	7,775,674	27.01	18
96,328	657.70	1,432,678	466,287	207.25	1,313,871	415,911	215.90	19
49,759	2,279.81	1,851,510	599,093	209.05	1,682,865	588,561	180.86	20
		173,920	39,370	341.00	110,150	42,107	161.22	21
120,104	510.39	1,061,701	875,989	21.20	1,047,508	868,825	20.57	22
		422,260	24	(c)	302,929	29	(c)	23
								24
42,966	3,537.78	1,975,605	272,839	624.09	1,683,105	248,087	578.43	25
641,193	191.15	2,469,960	2,816,992	12.29	2,383,457	2,797,830	14.81	26
5,458,633	485.28	36,963,360	28,005,555	32.06	37,251,255	29,047,270	28.24	27
23,647	281.04	69,601	50,418	38.05	64,253	51,396	25.02	28
		3,608			2,847			29
605,595	481.25	4,209,584	2,704,210	55.67	4,058,902	2,668,298	52.04	30
		625,944			734,906			31
8,188,250	134.58	17,138,201	12,332,393	38.97	16,397,346	11,414,480	43.65	32
150,936	1,702.51	4,410,524	1,778,337	148.01	4,363,718	1,605,279	171.84	33
39,645	53.97	24,096	10,685	125.51	10,165	13,010	21.87	34
		323,855			331,593			35
26,302	1,199.43	572,747	331,378	72.84	482,299	303,391	58.97	36
28,611	376.67	172,396	83,533	106.38	176,266	72,365	143.58	37
								38
241,578	15.51	239,849	232,552	3.14	207,559	254,754	b18.53	39
1,114,310	1.54	722,060	934,467	22.73	678,390	933,664	b27.34	40
		156,587			196,357			41
11,838	2,726.52	499,454	124,390	301.52	439,127	119,287	268.13	42
95,930	1,548.58	2,376,277	972,385	144.38	2,245,550	900,692	149.31	43
2,267,748	1,068.87	35,932,953	17,227,866	108.57	34,139,758	14,262,135	139.37	44

c The great increase in the number of companies during the decade produced a very large percentage of increase for this state, namely, cash and available assets, 3,402,500.00; receipts in cash, 1,759,316.67; expenditures in cash, 1,044,482.76.

TABLE 3.—LIFE INSURANCE, CLASS A—FINANCIAL

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	NUMBER OF COMPANIES.		TOTAL ASSETS AS PER BOOKS OF COMPANIES.			TOTAL LIABILITIES, INCLUDING CAPITAL.
		1880	1879	1880	1879	Per cent of increase.	1880
1	The United States	a60	59	$741,426,453	$442,272,471	68.43	$649,997,234
2	Alabama	.....	2	.....	1,286,428	b100.00	.....
3	California	1	1	2,077,852	1,247,054	66.62	1,901,177
4	Connecticut	7	8	115,037,262	103,470,461	11.18	102,443,362
5	District of Columbia	1	1	2,276,062	4,014,428	b43.30	2,274,050
6	Georgia	.....	1	.....	459,501	b100.00	.....
7	Indiana	.....	1	.....	355,483	b100.00	.....
8	Iowa	4	1	923,442	459,420	101.00	685,672
9	Kansas	1	1	107,515	310,674	b65.39	25,389
10	Kentucky	1	1	1,630,691	1,009,094	61.60	1,666,647
11	Louisiana	1	1	22,322	170,936	b86.94	13,390
12	Maine	1	1	6,158,617	6,901,801	b10.77	5,839,826
13	Maryland	2	2	1,626,612	1,149,275	41.53	1,419,193
14	Massachusetts	6	5	46,040,868	30,435,910	51.27	40,661,178
15	Michigan	2	1	2,791,923	980,307	184.77	2,638,110
16	Missouri	2	2	781,282	898,203	b13.02	652,407
17	Nebraska	1	.....	114,295	.....	.....	109,196
18	New Jersey	3	2	49,372,488	35,474,147	39.18	45,361,811
19	New York	13	15	411,601,826	210,695,635	95.35	356,846,877
20	North Carolina	.....	1	.....	259,622	b100.00	.....
21	Ohio	2	2	5,775,362	1,653,924	249.19	5,402,072
22	Pennsylvania	7	5	51,594,494	18,481,541	179.17	45,168,504
23	Vermont	2	2	6,374,106	2,485,994	156.40	5,408,540
24	Virginia	c1	2	.....	2,070,395	.....	.....
25	West Virginia	1	.....	2,564	.....	.....	5,905
26	Wisconsin	1	1	37,116,870	18,002,142	106.18	31,475,923

a Includes 1 company for which report was too incomplete to compile.

CONDITION, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1879 AND 1889.

TOTAL LIABILITIES, INCLUDING CAPITAL—continued.		TOTAL INCOME AND RECEIPTS.			TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.			
1879	Per cent of increase.	1889	1879	Per cent of increase.	1889	1879	Per cent of increase.	
$374,303,167	74.38	$181,767,097	$83,388,857	118.93	$122,228,204	$76,089,138	61.61	1
1,436,167	b100.00	.....	371,633	b100.00	.....	352,731	b100.00	2
965,014	97.01	549,871	394,490	39.39	381,874	419,362	b8.94	3
89,252,404	14.78	16,742,746	18,312,427	b8.57	14,246,543	17,264,031	b17.48	4
4,148,976	b45.19	187,092	614,947	b69.58	279,146	644,027	b56.66	5
502,202	b100.00	.....	67,298	b100.00	.....	100,186	b100.00	6
334,360	b100.00	.....	59,062	b100.00	.....	54,986	b100.00	7
327,518	109.35	295,250	89,101	231.37	194,891	62,089	213.89	8
932,996	b97.28	128,470	35,770	259.16	106,802	82,671	29.19	9
341,792	387.62	495,413	223,330	121.83	355,108	181,983	95.13	10
211,932	b93.68	40,495	84,709	b52.20	18,423	85,686	b78.50	11
6,283,596	b7.06	1,001,115	1,366,932	b26.76	843,262	1,525,732	b44.73	12
907,035	46.76	271,413	179,565	51.13	194,231	124,058	56.56	13
25,163,768	61.50	10,631,550	4,969,193	113.95	7,915,781	4,644,818	70.42	14
914,967	188.33	986,827	299,603	229.38	684,793	250,195	173.70	15
784,618	b16.85	94,811	116,741	b18.79	112,313	157,470	b28.68	16
.....	.....	23,913	.....	.....	22,982	.....	.....	17
29,461,067	53.97	12,706,591	5,838,584	117.63	9,985,585	5,569,578	79.29	18
178,368,808	100.06	114,826,046	42,686,075	169.00	73,512,852	37,587,034	95.58	19
251,800	b100.00	.....	41,412	b100.00	.....	30,645	b100.00	20
1,451,351	272.21	2,396,077	532,891	349.64	1,376,251	430,301	219.83	21
15,023,307	200.26	9,126,718	3,173,457	187.60	5,565,850	2,664,818	108.86	22
1,719,562	217.90	1,874,427	389,732	380.95	1,158,314	269,713	329.46	23
1,552,356	.....	.....	363,330	.....	.....	458,086	.....	24
.....	.....	8,813	.....	.....	12,358	.....	.....	25
13,907,571	126.32	9,379,459	3,178,545	195.09	5,260,845	3,128,938	68.14	26

b Decrease. c Report too incomplete to compile.

TABLE 4.—LIFE INSURANCE, CLASS A, OLD LINE COMPANIES—RISKS IN FORCE, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1879 AND 1889.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	NUMBER OF COMPANIES.		RISKS IN FORCE.			
	1889	1879	December 31, 1889.	December 31, 1879.	Increase.	Per cent of increase.
The United States	a60	59	b$3,591,086,504	$1,560,756,437	$2,040,099,765	131.48
Alabama		2		8,739,219	c8,739,219	c100.00
California	1	1	10,709,571	7,802,959	2,906,612	37.25
Connecticut	7	8	343,458,495	331,830,745	11,627,750	3.50
District of Columbia	1	1	2,688,224	14,272,153	c11,583,929	c81.16
Georgia		1		1,242,600	c1,242,600	c100.00
Indiana		1		1,790,460	c1,790,460	c100.00
Iowa	4	1	8,271,971	1,746,399	6,525,572	373.66
Kansas	1	1	7,541,500	1,030,642	6,510,858	631.73
Kentucky	1	1	11,147,082	4,518,647	6,628,435	146.69
Louisiana	1	1	1,326,000	2,522,873	c1,196,873	c47.04
Maine	1	1	27,204,606	26,697,370	507,236	1.90
Maryland	2	2	6,130,712	4,002,984	2,127,728	53.15
Massachusetts	6	5	236,692,456	117,113,738	119,578,718	102.10
Michigan	2	1	30,387,256	8,744,977	21,642,279	247.48
Missouri	2	2	2,199,961	2,838,566	c639,605	c22.52
Nebraska	1		1,224,500		1,224,500	
New Jersey	3	2	285,975,728	121,585,195	164,390,533	135.21
New York	13	15	2,173,171,543	748,695,288	1,424,476,255	190.26
North Carolina		1		1,330,418	c1,330,418	c100.00
Ohio	2	2	43,180,551	7,794,588	35,385,963	453.98
Pennsylvania	7	5	156,470,858	65,861,440	90,609,418	137.58
Vermont	2	2	41,328,769	9,476,590	31,852,179	336.11
Virginia	d1	2		9,169,698		
West Virginia	1		161,398		161,398	
Wisconsin	1	1	202,405,923	61,948,888	140,457,035	226.73

a Includes 1 company for which report was too incomplete to compile.
b Includes $456,866,966 in force in foreign countries.
c Decrease.
d Report too incomplete to compile.

INDEX.

INDEX.

PAGE

Acres, number of, covered by real estate mortgages made: 1880 to 1889 211
Aggregate population—
  at each census 5
  with increase: 1870 to 1890 3
Agriculture—
  acreage and production of cereals: 1850 to 1890 82–89
  classification of farms by acreage and tenure: 1850 to 1890 ..... 64, 65
  farm valuations: 1850 to 1890 66–69
  fibers: 1850 to 1890 90–97
  hay, rice, and tobacco: 1850 to 1890 98–101
  live stock—
    1850 to 1890 70–74
    products: 1850 to 1890 75–79
  number and acreage of farms, including average number of acres in farms, and percentage of unimproved land: 1850 to 1890 60–63
  orchard products 104
  potatoes: 1850 to 1890 ..... 102, 103
  poultry and eggs: 1880 and 1890 ..... 80, 81
  sugar and molasses: 1850 to 1890 94–97
Alaska, population of, by sex, general nativity, and color 56
Annual interest charge on national and combined state and local bonded debt: 1880 and 1890 .. 203
Assessed valuation of real and personal property, and true valuation of real estate taxed, with ratio per cent of total assessed to total true valuation 195
Average—
  amount of each real estate mortgage in force January 1, 1890, ratio of existing debt to value and population, and increase of debt 213
  interest rate and per capita interest charge on national and combined state and local bonded debt: 1880 and 1890 203
  number of—
    acres in farms: 1850 to 1890 60–63
    employés in manufacturing industries 110, 111
  rate of interest on real estate mortgage debt in force January 1, 1890 215
Business done by express companies 221
Buckwheat, acreage and production of: 1850 to 1890 82–89
Barley, acreage and production of: 1850 to 1890 82–89
Canals, state and corporation, statistics of 224
Capital invested in the principal mineral industries 184
Carp culture: 1880 to 1889 182
Cash and productive assets of states and terrritories: 1880 and 1890 202
Cereals, acreage and production of: 1850 to 1890 82–89
Churches—
  communicants or members of denominational families having 500,000 or more, number of .. 241
  halls, with seating capacity, by denominational families 229
  ministers, organizations, members, and edifices, number of, seating capacity, and value of church property, by denominational families 240
  organizations, edifices, and members, number of, and value of church property, by states and territories 242
Chinese population: 1870 to 1890 33
Cities, towns, villages, and boroughs, population of, having 8,000 inhabitants or more in 1890, with population for 1880 25–28
Citizenship of foreign born males 21 years of age and over 52
Civilized Indian population: 1870 to 1890 35
Classification of farms by acreage and tenure: 1850 to 1890 ..... 64, 65
Coal, production of: 1880 and 1889 186

	PAGE.
Color—	
illiterate population 10 years of age and over, classified by: 1880 and 1890	46–49
persons of school, militia, and voting ages by	42, 43
population—	
Alaskan, by	56
cities having 25,000 inhabitants or more, by	34, 35
Conjugal condition of the aggregate population, classified by sex	44, 45
Corn, Indian, acreage and production of: 1850 to 1890	82–89
Cost of materials used in manufacturing industries	110, 111
Cotton, production of: 1850 to 1890	90–93
Counties, population of: 1880 and 1890	4–24
County debt, less sinking fund: 1880 and 1890	200, 201
Debt of the—	
national government exclusive of Pacific railroad obligations: 1880 and 1890	199
United States, combined: 1880 and 1890	199
Dwellings and persons to a dwelling: 1870 to 1890	53
Education—	
apparent relation of public common school enrollment to population: 1880 and 1890	236
finances of public common schools	234, 235
school enrollment—	
public, common	228, 229
public, private, and parochial	226, 227
public, additional to common schools	230, 231
pupils in private and parochial	232, 233
Eggs, number of, produced on farms: 1880 and 1890	80, 81
Employés, average number of, in manufacturing industries	110, 111
Establishments, number of, in manufacturing industries	110, 111
Expenditures—	
national government: 1880 and 1890	204
national, state, and local governments combined	204
railroad companies	219
schools included, of cites having 50,000 or more population	208
state and local, including public schools, total and per capita, for 1890, and for public schools, total and per capita of population and pupils enrolled, for 1880 and 1890	207
states, territories, and local governments	205, 206
Expenses, operating, of the principal mineral industries	184
Express companies, business done and mileage operated	221
Families and persons to a family: 1870 to 1890	54
Farms—	
classification of, by acreage and tenure: 1850 to 1890	64, 65
number and acreage of, including average number of acres in farms, and percentage of unimproved land: 1850 to 1890	60–63
Female population: 1870 to 1890	29
Fibers, production of: 1850 to 1890	90–93
Finances of public common schools	234, 235
Fire, marine, and inland insurance companies—	
financial condition: 1879 and 1889	246, 247
risks in force: 1879 and 1889	245
Fisheries—	
1880 and 1889	178–181
carp culture: 1880 to 1889	182
Flax, production of: 1850 to 1890	90–93
Foreign—	
parentage, persons of, with per cent of total population: 1870 to 1890	40, 41
white population: 1880 and 1890	32
Foreign born—	
males 21 years of age and over, citizenship of	52
population—	
1870 to 1890	30
distributed according to country of birth	36–39
General nativity—	
illiterate population 10 years of age and over, classified by: 1880 and 1890	46–49
persons of school, militia, and voting ages by	42, 43
population of Alaska by	56
Gold, production of: 1880 and 1889	186
Halls, with seating capacity, number of, by denominational families of churches	239

PAGE.

Hay, production of: 1850 to 1890 98-101
Hemp, production of: 1850 to 1890 90-93
Illiterate population 10 years of age and over, classified by—
general nativity and color: 1880 and 1890 46-49
sex: 1880 and 1890 ..... 50, 51
Indian—
civilized population: 1870 to 1890 33
population, classified by sex 55
Insurance—
fire, marine, and inland—
financial condition: 1879 and 1889 ..... 246, 247
risks in force: 1879 and 1889 245
life—
financial condition: 1879 and 1889 ..... 248, 249
risks in force: 1879 and 1889 250
Interest charge—
annual, on real estate mortgage debt in force January 1, 1890 215
per capita on national and combined state and local bonded debt: 1880 and 1890 203
Iron ore, production of: 1880 and 1889 186
Japanese population: 1870 to 1890 33
Life insurance companies—
financial condition: 1879 and 1889 ..... 248, 249
risks in force: 1879 and 1889 250
Live stock on farms—
1850 to 1890 70-74
products of: 1850 to 1890 75-79
Lots, number of, covered by real estate mortgages made: 1880 to 1889 211
Male population: 1870 to 1890 29
Manufactures—
number of establishments, average number of employés and total wages, cost of materials used, and value of products—
selected industries 127-176
specified industries 112-126
states and territories 110, 111
Maple sugar, production of: 1850 to 1890 94-97
Materials used, cost of, in manufacturing industries 110, 111
Militia age, persons of, by general nativity, and color 42, 43
Mineral industries—
iron ore, coal, gold, and silver: 1880 and 1889 186
products: 1880 and 1889 185
total value of products 184
value of production, sum of operating expenses, and amount of capital invested 184
Ministers, number of, by denominational families of churches 240
Molasses, production of: 1850 to 1890 94-97
Municipal debt less sinking fund: 1880 and 1890 ..... 200, 201
Native born—
population: 1870 to 1890 30
white population: 1880 and 1890 32
Nativity, population by, for cities having 25,000 inhabitants or more 34, 35
Negro population: 1870 to 1890 31
Oats, acreage and production of: 1850 to 1890 82-89
Orchard products 104
Population—
aggregate—
at each census 2
with increase: 1870 to 1890 3
Alaskan, by sex, general nativity, and color 56
Chinese, Japanese, and civilized Indian: 1870 to 1890 33
cities, towns, villages, and boroughs having 8,000 inhabitants or more in 1890, with population for 1880 25-28
citizenship of foreign born males 21 years of age and over 52
conjugal condition of the aggregate, classified by sex 44, 45
counties: 1880 and 1890 4-21
dwellings and persons to a dwelling: 1870 to 1890 53
families and persons to a family: 1870 to 1890 54

	PAGE.
Population—Continued.	
foreign born, distributed according to country of birth	36–39
illiterate, 10 years of age and over, classified by—	
general nativity and color: 1880 and 1890	46–49
sex: 1880 and 1890	50, 51
Indian, classified by sex	55
male and female: 1870 to 1890	29
native and foreign born—	
1870 to 1890	30
white: 1880 and 1890	32
persons of—	
foreign parentage, with per cent of total: 1870 to 1890	40, 41
school, militia, and voting ages, by sex, general nativity, and color	42, 43
rank of states and territories, according to	3
ratio of representation to whole number of Representatives of states in Congress from 1789 to date	2
Representatives of states in Congress under Tenth and Eleventh Censuses	2
sex, general nativity, and color, for cities having 25,000 inhabitants or more	34, 35
white and negro: 1870 to 1890	31
Potatoes, production of: 1850 to 1890	102, 103
Poultry, number of, on farms: 1880 and 1890	80, 81
Production of iron ore, coal, gold, and silver: 1880 and 1889	186
Products—	
mineral industries: 1880 and 1889	185
value of, in manufacturing industries	110, 111
Property—	
assessed valuation of real and personal	195
true valuation of real and personal	192, 193
total and per capita: 1880 and 1890	194
valuation of real and personal, total and per capita, as assessed for taxation: 1880 and 1890	197
Pupils enrolled in private and parochial schools	232, 233
Railroad mileage: 1880 and 1890	218
Rank of states and territories according to population	3
Ratio of—	
real estate mortgages in force January 1, 1890, to number of acres and lots	214
representation to whole number of Representatives of states in Congress from 1789 to date	2
Real estate mortgages—	
annual interest charge and average rate of interest on debt in force January 1, 1890	215
average amount of each in force January 1, 1890, ratio of existing debt to value and population, and increase of debt	213
number and amount—	
in force January 1, 1890	212
made: 1880 to 1889	211
number of acres and lots covered: 1880 to 1889	211
percentage of number and original amount in force January 1, 1890, according to specified objects of indebtedness, as determined by personal inquiry: total for 102 selected counties	216
ratio in force January 1, 1890, to number of acres and lots	214
Representatives of states in Congress under Tenth and Eleventh Censuses	2
Rice, production of: 1850 to 1890	98–101
Rye, acreage and production of: 1850 to 1890	82–89
School—	
age, persons of, by sex, general nativity, and color	42, 43
district debt, less sinking fund: 1880 and 1890	200, 201
enrollment—	
public, additional to common	230, 231
public common	228, 229
public, private, and parochial	226, 227
Sex—	
conjugal condition of the aggregate population, classified by	44, 45
illiterate population 10 years of age and over, classified by: 1880 and 1890	50, 51
persons of school age by	42, 43
population by—	
Alaskan	56
for cities having 25,000 inhabitants or more	34, 35
Sorghum, production of: 1850 to 1890	94–97

PAGE.

Sugar—
cane, production of: 1850 to 1890 94-97
production of: 1850 to 1890 94-97
Tobacco, production of: 1850 to 1890 98-101
Transportation—
by water -
number, tonnage, value, and operations of all craft registered or owned on the Atlantic coast and Gulf of Mexico 222
number, tonnage, value, and operations of all craft registered or owned on the Great Lakes, St. Lawrence river, and Lake Champlain 224
number, tonnage, value, and operations of all craft registered or owned on the Pacific coast 222
number, tonnage, value, and operations of all craft owned on the rivers of the Mississippi valley 223
state and corporation canals, showing miles operated, number of locks, cost of construction, freight traffic, income and expenditures, and equipment 224
express companies—
business done 221
mileage operated 221
on land—
income and expenditures 219
railroad mileage: 1880 and 1890 218
traffic 220
Valuation—
assessed, of real and personal property 195
real and personal property, total and per capita, as assessed for taxation: 1880 and 1890 .. 197
true, of real and personal property 192, 193
total and per capita: 1880 and 1890 194
Value of—
church property, by—
denominational families 240
states and territories 242
mineral products 184
production of the principal mineral industries 184
products in—
fisheries: 1880 and 1889 178-181
manufacturing industries 110, 111
Voting age, persons of, by general nativity and color 42, 43
Wealth, debt, and taxation—
ad valorem taxation—
detail 196
total and per capita, rate per $100 of assessed valuation, and rate per $100 of true valuation: 1880 and 1890 196
assessed valuation of real and personal property, and true valuation of real estate taxed, with ratio per cent of total assessed to total true valuation 195
average interest rate and per capita interest charge on national and combined state and local bonded debt: 1880 and 1890 203
cash and productive assets: 1880 and 1890 202
combined debt of the United States: 1880 and 1890 150
debt of the national government exclusive of Pacific railroad obligations: 1880 and 1890 .. 199
expenditures, state and local, including public schools, total and per capita, for 1890, and for public schools, total and per capita of population and pupils enrolled, for 1880 and 1890 207
receipts and expenditures—
national government, including postal service: 1880 and 1890 233
national, state, and local governments combined, postal service and schools included .. 204
schools included, of cities having 50,000 or more population ..... 2[illegible]
several states, territories, and local governments 205, 206
state, county, municipal, and school district debts, less sinking fund: 1880 and 1890 ..... 200, 201
true valuation of real and personal property 192, 193
total and per capita: 1880 and 1890 194
valuation of real and personal property, total and per capita, as assessed for taxation: 1880 and 1890 197
Wheat, acreage and production of: 1850 to 1890 82-86
White population: 1870 to 1890 31

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 186.

[Report No. 1203.]

ESTATE OF B. B. NEVILLE, DECEASED, AND OTHERS.

JULY 5, 1894.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. STONE, of Kentucky, from the Committee on War Claims, reported the following

RESOLUTION:

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the bills, (H. R. 1268) for the relief of the estate of B. B. Neville, deceased, late of Shelby County, Tenn. (H. R. 1266) S. L. Carpenter, of Fayette County, Tenn. (H. R. 980) estate of M. H. Battle, deceased, late of Benton County, Miss. (H. R. 1231) E. C. Oakley, administrator of W. H. Neal, deceased, late of Shelby County, Tenn. (H. R. 1525) estate of Isaac Jones, late of Adams County, Miss. (H. R. 593) William H. Pollan, deceased, late of Crittenden County, Ark., be, and they are hereby, transmitted to the Court of Claims to find and report the facts in each case as provided by section 14 of an act "to provide for bringing suits against the Government of the United States," approved March 3, 1887.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 187.

[Report No. 1209.]

STEPHEN D. CLARK AND EMMA C. LOVELACE.

JULY 7, 1894.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. STONE, of Kentucky, from the Committee on War Claims, reported the following

RESOLUTION:

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the bill (H. R. 2382) for the relief of Stephen D. Clark and Miss Emma C. Lovelace, both of Catahoula Parish, La., together with all accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims under the provisions of the act of Congress to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States, approved March 3, 1887.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 188.

REPORT

ON

TYPHOID FEVER IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

SUBMITTED BY THE

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

TO THE

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

OF THE

U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

JUNE 14, 1894.

COMMITTEE:

S. C. BUSEY.
WILLIAM W. JOHNSTON.
G. L. MAGRUDER.
C. H. A. KLEINSCHMIDT.
G. WYTHE COOK.
S. S. ADAMS.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1894.

TYPHOID FEVER IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

[Report submitted to the Medical Society, June 6, 1894.]

The committee appointed by the Medical Society to report upon the subject of typhoid fever in the District of Columbia begs leave to make the following report:

The consideration of this subject by the Society is justified and demanded by the very great prevalence of typhoid fever and by the large number of deaths, which gives Washington a most unenviable position among American cities.

It is right that a disease which is known to be preventable, which has been almost abolished in some of the capitals of Europe, should receive here, in the capital of this country, the closest study and attention. If the causes of its persistence are known—if, above all, these causes can be removed—it is our part and duty to make the facts public and to arouse public attention to the necessity and urgency for action. Who is better fitted to speak authoritatively on this subject than the Medical Society of the District, whose members are in daily contact with the disease, and who have every opportunity to study the modes of its diffusion among our population?

The committe has endeavored to present, as briefly as possible, the data upon which an intelligent judgment can be formed. The magnitude of the task of making a complete study of typhoid fever in all of its aspects must be apparent to all, and the committee must ask indulgence for the imperfection of the report in many of its details. Much could only be touched upon, much had to be omitted. The importance of the subject demands continued observation and study, and it is suggested that the work be continued from year to year in whatever way which may seem best to the society.

The committee is indebted for much valuable assistance to the District Commissioners and their assistants, who have all shown great interest in the work of the Society in this investigation.

The accompanying report will consider—

1. The prevalence and mortality of typhoid fever in the District.

2. The relations of the dissemination of the disease to the—

(*a*) Public water supply;

(*b*) To the pollution of the soil with the leakage from privies, from defective sewers, and from the backing up of sewage from tidal movements;

(*c*) To the drinking of well or pump water;

(*d*) To contaminated milk and to other causes.

3. The difference in mortality in different areas of the city, with a view to discover the causes of the disease.

4. Conclusions based upon the foregoing data, as to what measures should be taken to diminish the spread of the disease.

PREVALENCE AND MORTALITY OF TYPHOID FEVER IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The following table gives the statistics of typhoid fever in the District of Columbia from 1881 to 1893, the ratio of deaths from all causes, and the total deaths, based upon the records of the health office of the District:

TABLE I.—*Typhoid fever in the District of Columbia, 1881 to 1893, inclusive.*

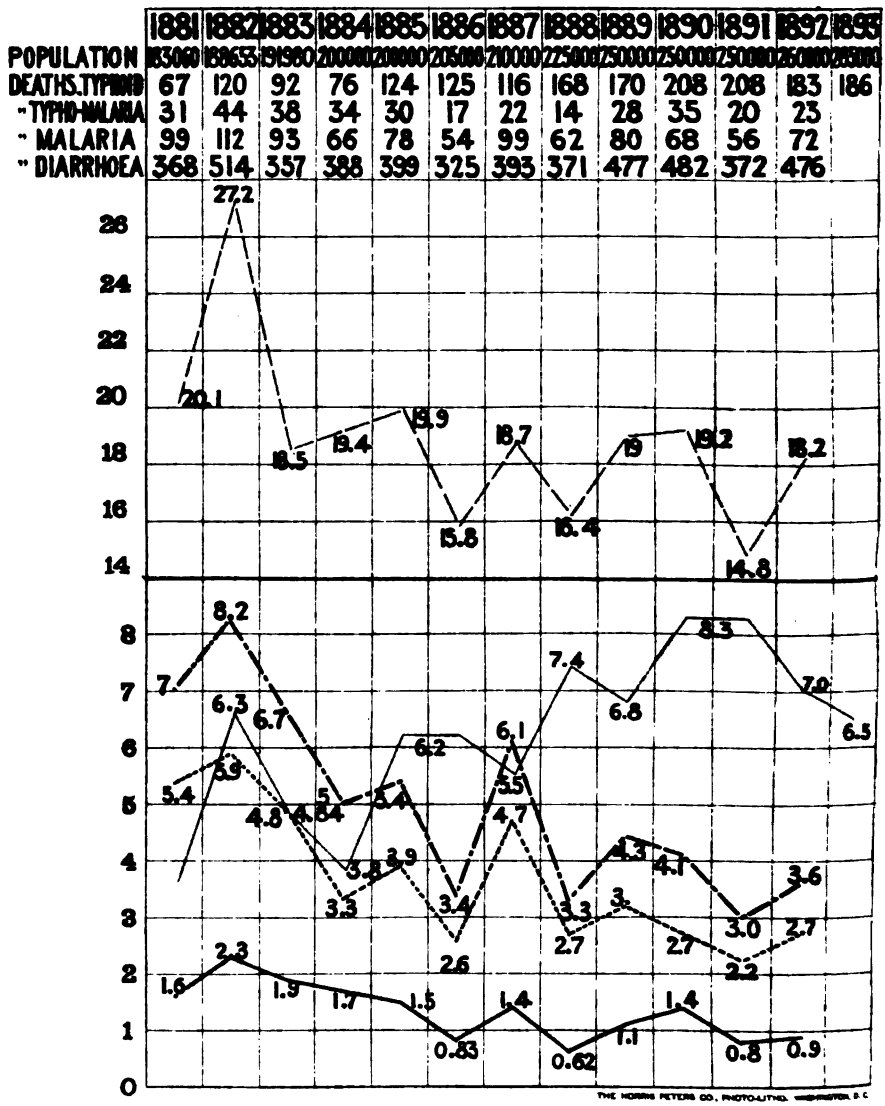
Years.	Population.	Deaths from typhoid fever.	Ratio of deaths from typhoid fever to 1,000 deaths from all causes.	Ratio of deaths from typhoid fever to each 10,000 population.	Total deaths.
1881	183,000	67	16.2	3.6	4,126
1882	188,653	120	26.2	6.3	4,571
1883	191,980	92	21.4	4.8	4,286
1884	200,000	76	16.0	3.8	4,614
1885	200,000	124	25.0	6.2	4,988
1886	205,000	125	27.2	6.2	4,674
1887	210,000	116	25.0	5.5	4,635
1888	225,000	168	33.6	7.4	5,049
1889	250,000	170	33.3	6.8	5,152
1890	250,000	208	37.7	8.3	5,364
1891	250,000	208	36.6	8.3	5,729
1892	260,000	183	30.4	7.0	6,026
1893	285,000	186	28.6	6.5	6,453

From 1881 there has been an almost uninterrupted yearly increase of the death rate, the highest point being reached in 1890, with a ratio of 8.3 to 10,000 inhabitants. In 1891 the rate was 8.3; in 1892 it had dropped to 7, and in 1893 to 6.5. The lowest mortality, 3.6 and 3.8, was in 1881 and 1884. The past nine years show a greater number of deaths, representing a larger number of cases, than at any previous time. In the past two years the ratio has been less than in the previous seven years. An exception should be made to the percentage of 1893, as given in Table I. It is based upon an assumed increase of 25,000 population in one year. This is not thought to be justified by the actual increase of previous years, and the percentage of 6.5 as the ratio of deaths in this year should be much higher, as high, certainly, as 1892, which is 7 to 10,000 population.

The actual number of annual deaths has increased from 67 in 1881, to 208 in 1890 and 1891, both years reaching the same number. In 1892 there were 183 and in 1893 186 deaths.

Chart I.

ACTUAL NUMBER OF DEATHS AND COMPARATIVE DEATH-RATE FROM TYPHOID FEVER, MALARIAL DISEASES, TYPHO-MALARIAL FEVER, AND DIARRHŒAL DISEASES, FROM 1881 TO 1893.



Typho-Malarial Fever, ...

Malarial Diseases, ...

Typho-Malarial Fever and Malarial Diseases Combined, ...

Typhoid Fever, ...

Diarrhœal Diseases, ...

TABLE II.—*Deaths from typhoid fever in Washington from 1883 to 1892, inclusive.*

Years.	White.		Colored.	
	Total number of deaths.	Number of deaths to 10,000 population.	Total number of deaths.	Number of deaths to 10,000 population.
1883	49	3.8	43	6.5
1884	53	4.05	23	3.3
1885	83	6.3	41	5.9
1886	81	5.9	47	7.05
1887	72	5.1	44	6.2
1888	95	6.3	73	9.7
1889	96	5.6	74	9.2
1890	118	6.9	90	11.2
1891	129	7.7	79	9.9
1892	107	6.1	76	8.9
Average for 10 years		5.8		7.8

In Table II the ratio of deaths in the white and colored population is given, in the ten years from 1883 to 1893, inclusive. The whites had an average mortality of 5.8 and the blacks of 7.8 to 10,000 population. Here, as in the general mortality statistics, the high death rate is due largely to the greater fatality of typhoid fever among the colored race.

Typho-malarial fever is not included in these tables. If deaths from this cause were added to those from typhoid fever, as they should be done, the percentage of fatal typhoid cases would be much higher than here given. The present drift of opinion is to abandon this term altogether, as it leads to continued confusion and error. That it is being abandoned may be inferred from the decrease in the death returns from this cause, *pari passu*, with increase in the returns of typhoid fever. (See Chart I.)

TABLE III.—*Deaths from typho-malarial fever and malarial fevers in the District of Columbia and in Baltimore from 1881 to 1893.*

Deaths from typho-malarial fever in District of Columbia.	Deaths from typho-malarial fever in Baltimore.	Mortality from malarial fevers in District of Columbia.	Mortality from malarial fevers in Baltimore.
31	50	99	27
44	44	112	22
38	48	98	24
34	66	66	29
30	75	78	27
17	58	55	30
22	55	99	28
14	41	62	24
28	38	80	23
35	54	68	19
20	39	56	26
23	33	62	19
18	31	85	25

The mortality from malarial fevers, as seen in the above table, is still greater than seems possible; the progressive falling off in the number of fatal cases, as seen in Chart I, shows either that malarial diseases are on the decrease or that there is a change of opinion as to the nature of many cases of fever.

In order to represent more clearly the extent and fatality of typhoid fever in this city, maps have been prepared, which accompany this report.

Map I is compiled from the maps of the health office, and is made up of an aggregation of the fatal cases of typhoid fever occurring in residences in five years from 1888 to 1892, inclusive, and shows the number of deaths (in red dots) during that period.

There were in the whole city 626 deaths in residences from this cause.

The same map shows (in blue dots) the number of deaths from the malarial fevers, including the deaths from typho-malarial fever. The actual number of deaths from typho-malarial fever in the five years was 120, an annual average of 24. There were 243 deaths from malarial fevers in the same period in residences, an annual rate of 48. No one can believe that malarial fevers have any such mortality in the District, and we are forced to the conclusion that many of the fatal cases of malarial fever were cases of typhoid fever. In public institutions and in the county the fatal cases of malarial fever numbered 130 in the five years, making a total of 493 deaths from this cause.

The map shows that there is a coincidence in locality of the deaths from typhoid fever, typho-malarial fever, and malarial fevers.

Deaths in the public institutions, hospitals, and in the county are not represented on this map; there were 201 in the hospitals and 90 in the county.

Map III shows the locality of deaths from diarrheal diseases. Here, too, the area of greatest mortality is the same as that of typhoid and the malarial fevers.

Table IV gives a comparative statement of the mortality from typhoid fever here and in a few of the chief cities of this country and Europe. The average annual mortality in the District to 10,000 population was 6.2; in Philadelphia, 6.3; Chicago, 7.8; Boston, 4.1; Baltimore, 4.1; New York, 3.1; Paris, 6.1; Berlin, 2.

TABLE IV.—*Comparative statement of the number of deaths per 10,000 inhabitants from typhoid fever in the cities named, during the years 1881 to 1893, inclusive, and the general average therein.*

Years.	District of Columbia.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Chicago.	Baltimore.	Berlin, Germany.	Paris, France.
1881	3.6	5.2	4.8	7.4	.....	5.7	4.7	8.7
1882	6.3	5.1	4	7.7	.....	4.6	8	14.3
1883	4.8	4.6	4.7	6.3	.....	3.4	3	8.4
1884	3.8	5	3.5	6.1	.....	4	1.8	7
1885	6.2	3.8	2.9	6.4	7.4	4	1.9	6
1886	6.2	3.4	3	6.3	6.8	3.8	1.6	4.2
1887	5.5	4.6	2.9	6.2	5	3.4	1.3	6.1
1888	7.4	4.1	2.8	7.7	4.5	3.8	1.4	3.3
1889	6.8	4.1	2.5	7	4.1	4.5	1.3	4.4
1890	8.3	3.4	2.2	6.8	8.4	5.6	1.9	2.9
1891	8.3	3.3	2.3	6.4	16	3.3	0.9	2.3
1892	7	2.9	2.2	4.9	10.3	4.2	.....	.....
1893	6.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average	6.2	4.1	3.1	6.31	7.81	4.19	2.06	6.14

Chart II.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO. PHOTO-LITHO. WASHINGTON D. C.

Chart II, adapted from the valuable report of Erwin F. Smith, now of the Agricultural Department, on The Influence of Sewerage and Water Supply on the Death Rate in Cities, shows the comparative mortality in different cities of this country and Europe. We will have occasion to refer to this chart later.

CAUSES OF THE PREVALENCE OF TYPHOID FEVER.

What interests us most is to trace the cause of the disease as it exists here, and in so doing it is assumed in this report that the question of its etiology is definitely settled, and that the conditions underlying its prevalence are (1) an impure water supply, (2) the imperfect drainage of a polluted soil, (3) infected milk, (4) and other causes.

1. The water supply of our city and the District comes chiefly from two sources, the Potomac River and the wells which are scattered about the city and county.

Washington, out of fifty of the largest cities, stands second in the list, with a per capita and per diem public supply of 177 gallons of water. Only Buffalo, with 196 gallons, is better supplied, while Philadelphia has 111 gallons; Baltimore, 92; Boston, 89; and New York, 74.

Much of our public water supply is used in Government buildings and in public fountains, and the per capita estimate is not a fair one.

It is not possible to compare the extent of typhoid fever in cities with abundant water supply with those which have an imperfect supply, or none at all, for cities well supplied with water are at the same time furnished with a good sewerage system, and it is not possible in most cities to separate these conditions so as to discover the influence of water supply alone.

The example of Dantzic, however, shows that an abundant water supply alone does not diminish the death rate. This city was supplied with water in 1869 and sewered in 1872. No marked diminution in the death rate of typhoid fever occurred until after the introduction of the sewers. Washington, with a daily individual supply of 177 gallons, has an average annual mortality of 6.2, while New York, with 74 gallons per capita, has 3.1 deaths yearly to 10,000 population. Abundance of water alone, as might well be supposed, does not limit the spread of typhoid fever.

There is evidence enough to show that the public water supply may be contaminated with typhoid bacilli, and thus propagate the disease. The epidemic at Providence, R. I., in November, 1888, which was traced to the pollution of the water of the river with fecal matter from typhoid cases, 3¼ miles above the pumping station, is a case in point. The bacilli were found by Prudden and Ernst in the filters of the Providence houses. It is an admitted fact that the disease has often been originated in this way, but it is a question as to what value this mode of infection has as compared with others. Does the typhoid fever, which is the chief endemic fever of Washington, owe its continued existence to recur-

ring or continued infection from this source? Would we eliminate the disease by purifying the Potomac supply and destroying all its organic life?

The Potomac water has been subject to very careful analyses, and, "in general, the water may be said to be in excellent condition and to compare extremely favorably * * * with that of other cities. Its chief defect" is "the presence of suspended clay in the winter" and after heavy rains in any season.*

TABLE V.—*Chemical analysis of Potomac water—averages 1888.*

[Results in parts per million.]

	Total solids.	Nitrogen as—				Oxygen consumed.	Chlorine.
		Free ammonia.	Albuminoid ammonia.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.		
Highest (1888)	164	.0600	.2720	.018	2.32	4.20	5.0
Lowest (1888)	69	.0000	.0320	.000	.08	.76	3.0
Average (1888)	111	.0176	.1190	.000	.97	1.98	4.2
Highest (1889, to September)	192	.0560	.4520	.012	1.80	3.32	5.8
Lowest (1889)	76	.0000	.0600	.000	.50	.88	3.5
Average (1889)	110	.0190	.2140	.000	.82	1.82	4.2
Highest (1889, to September)	270	.3920	.6520	Trace.	.8	3.80	5.0
Lowest (1890, October)	80	.0000	.0600	.000	.0	.82	4.0
Average	136	.041	.295	.000	.7	1.85	4.3
Highest (1890, to October)	132	.0140	.1200	Trace.	1.0	3.10	4.5
Lowest (1891, July)	76	.0000	.0200	.000	.3	.56	4.0
Average	104	.0043	.0627	.000	.6	1.97	4.3
Highest (1891-'92)	168	.0080	.1600	Trace.	.8	3.96	6.0
Lowest (fiscal year)	82	.0000	.0200	.000	Trace.	.78	4.0
Average	113	Trace.	.0640	.000	.6	1.85	4.3
Highest (1892-'93)	159	.0520	.1240	.000	.6	4.50	5.0
Lowest (fiscal year)	90	.0000	Trace.	.000	.5	.78	4.0
Average	125	.0200	.0661	.000	.6	1.64	4.7

The value of the so-called biological analyses of drinking water is, as Theobald Smith says (Medical News, Philadelphia, April 9, 1887), still very unsettled. As the result of one year's observation made by him, a relation was found between turbidity and the presence of bacteria. Bacteria were most abundant in winter, January and February having the highest average; August, September, and October, the months of the greatest prevalence of typhoid fever, having the lowest. Bacteria, most of which were harmless, were most abundant after heavy rains, and their presence in association with turbidity proved the then source to be from the washing of the surface of the soil.

In the latest bacteriological report on Potomac water Theobald Smith adheres to this statement, and says that fecal bacteria and turbidity were coincident; that is, that rainfall carries into the Potomac whatever may happen to be on the surface of the soil, clay, manure from the fields, inorganic or organic matter of any sort. The nature of the country through which the Potomac flows, much of it being mountainous, as well as the absence of large cities on its banks, diminish the risks of infection from this source. As the country comes more and more under cultivation turbidity and impurity from the washing of

* Report of Engineer Department, District of Columbia, year ending June 30, 1892, p. 77.

CHART SHOWING COMPARATIVE NUMBER OF BACTERIA FOUND IN ONE CUBIC CENTIMETER OF POTOMAC WATER. IN 1886.

By Dr. Theobald Smith.

ALSO DEATH RATE OF TYPHOID FEVER IN 1886.

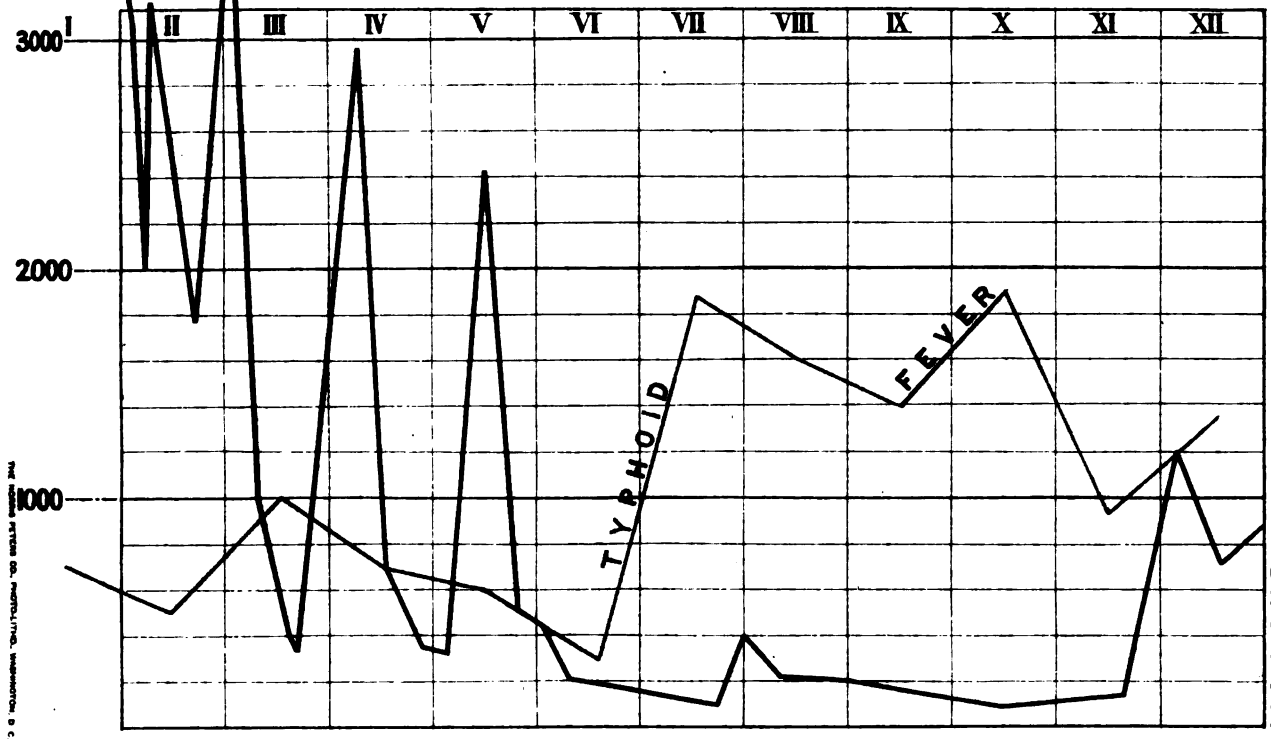


Chart IV.

plowed and manure-covered land will be more common. The possibility of the introduction into the water of the microorganism of typhoid fever is dependent upon its presence in localities washed by the Potomac and its tributaries.

CONTAMINATED WELL WATER.

The question, after all, is not whether typhoid fever can be propagated by the drinking of Potomac water, but whether, as a matter of fact, it is usually propagated in this way. Before this question can be determined other probable sources of origin must be considered.

It is an unjustifiable conclusion that because fecal bacteria are found in Potomac water, therefore typhoid fever is usually propagated by the drinking of Potomac water. Bacteriology may lead us astray here, and data of a very different sort must receive due weight before a logical conclusion can be reached.

Consideration must now be given to the relations of the mortality of typhoid fever and its distribution in different sections of the city to the pollution of the soil by the leakage from privies, and to the drinking of contaminated well water.

The truth of the theory may be considered as established that there is a relationship between pollution of the soil with human excrement and the drinking of well water contaminated with the poison of typhoid fever contained in this excrement. The converse of this has also been absolutely proved that typhoid fever can be diminished—almost eliminated—by a proper purification of the soil and the drinking of pure water. Facts will be alluded to further on which will illustrate this point.

Out of a total of 1,174 squares in Washington and Georgetown deaths from typhoid fever occurred in 426 squares, or one death in about two and two-third squares.

If the city is arbitrarily divided into four sections, Georgetown making the fifth, and the number of deaths from typhoid fever during the last five years be marked in the localities in which they occurred, it will be seen (see Map I) that there is a great difference in the distribution of mortality. In region 1 (all that part of the city south of East Capitol street and the public grounds, including the southeast and southwest parts of the city) there is a very large number of cases. In this area there were 197 fatal cases in 131 squares. In region 2 (east of North Capitol street and north of East Capitol street) in 59 squares there were 84 deaths. In region 3, comprehending all that part west of North Capitol street and east of Thirteenth street and north of the public grounds, in 116 squares there were 179 cases. In region 4, west of Thirteenth street to Georgetown and north of the river to Florida avenue, in 82 squares there were 114 deaths. In Georgetown in 38 squares there were 52 fatal cases. Assuming that each death represents 10 cases of typhoid fever, in the five years there were about 6,260 cases in

Washington, at the rate of over 1,200 cases a year. Of these there were nearly 400 cases a year in the southeast and southwest districts, 170 in the northeast, 360 in the middle region, 230 in the northwest, and 100 in Georgetown, 400 in hospitals and public institutions, and 190 in the county. If we add the cases occurring in hospitals and the county to those in the city proper we have a total of 9,220 cases in five years, an annual average of 1,444 cases.

The percentage of deaths from typhoid fever in each of these divisions to the contained population is:

Region.	Population of region. (Police census, 1892.)	Total deaths from typhoid fever in five years in each region.	Annual rate of mortality to 10,000 population in each region.
I. (South)	62,218	197	6.3
II. (Northeast)	26,278	84	6.2
III. (Central)	70,865	179	5
IV. (Northwest)	49,969	114	4.6
V. (Georgetown)	16,344	53	6.3
County	30,429	95	6.2

The interesting fact is to be noted in this table that the annual rate of mortality of the whole District being 6.2, that of the northwest section is 4.6; central region, 5; south, east, Georgetown, and the county having each the same average, practically, as that of the total District average.

The close relation of a soil polluted by sewage to typhoid fever prevalence is admitted to be a causal relationship, and no argument need here be adduced to support a theory so universally adopted. In Washington and the District there are three modes of infection of the soil with human excreta and sewage:

(1) The overflow and leakage from privies.

(2) The leakage from defective drain pipes in the soil.

(3) The backing up of sewage in the sewers draining the lower parts of the city and the flooding of basements and cellars.

The existence of the privy method of disposing of human excreta in cities is sufficient evidence of a contaminated soil.

Map No. 4 shows the numerical distribution of the privies of Washington. There are in the city limits 8,959 box privies, 5,133 in the county, a total of 14,092.

In the first division (south) there are	3,994
In the second division (northeast) there are	941
In the third division (central) there are	1,086
In the fourth division (north and west) there are	1,761
In the fifth division (Georgetown) there are	1,177
Total	8,959

Squares 743 to 795 in the southeast region may be cited as an exam-

ple of the relative distribution of privies and closets with sewer connections:

Square.	Privies.	Closets.
743	62	13
766	23	6
768	14	3
770	41	14
799	21	19
795	24	22
	289	355

In fourteen squares in the northwest part of the city there were 153 privies and 297 closets.

The report of the inspector shows that for the nine years ending June 30, 1891, there were 42,197 full or overflow privies reported, 6,455 boxes with leakage, and 663 old and dilapidated boxes. In one year, 1892, there were 465 boxes noted with leakage. It is difficult to ascertain the extent to which the saturation of the soil takes place in this way, but the above facts demonstrate that the saturation with excrementitious matter is a necessary result of such conditions.

Every report of the engineer department of the District government contains a statement as to the relaying of pipe sewers. In the year 1892 there were 1,534 linear feet of sewer pipe which were taken up and relaid; 8,438 linear feet of obstructed sewers were replaced.

These sewers were faulty in gradient, alignment, and because of defective joints, allowing the intrusion of tree roots, and in quite a number of cases they were of insufficient size. They were all laid under contracts made with the board of public works, in 1871–'74. (Report upon the sewerage of the District of Columbia, by board of sanitary engineers, June, 1890.)

All pipe sewers laid prior to 1874 require to be replaced by those of suitable construction, with joints protected by concrete. It need not be added that such defective sewerage conditions permit the saturation of the soil with fecal matter.

A third cause, which prevents thorough drainage of the soil and adds to the dangers from saturation with sewage, is found in the fact that from the foot of Capitol Hill westerly to the Potomac River there is a long, flat area only a few feet above high tide. To the north and east the ground rises; the soil of the lower area is moist, that of the elevated territory is composed of compact gravel, clay, and loam, and is comparatively dry. Owing to the absence of slope, and, therefore, of scouring velocities in the sewers in the south and east, accumulations take place in the sewers, which are added to by the entrance of tide water. In the Tiber Creek sewer these deposits reached 2 to 3 feet in depth and several thousand feet in length, reaching nearly to the present District building. The daily effect of the entrance of the tidal current into the sewer is to prevent the complete emptying of the drains,

and in times of flood great quantities of noxious sewage is carried into cellars and basements.

The drinking of the infected waters of wells has long been known to be a mode of propagation of typhoid fever. If the soil of the city is receiving a considerable portion of the excreta of typhoid cases—if much of that soil is badly drained and wet with returned sewage—is it possible to avoid the danger of the fouling of well water?

In that low section of the city in which there is the most imperfect drainage, in which the soil is most contaminated by the defective sewerage, there are many thousand inhabitants, with 3,994 privies, drinking the water from 140 wells.

In the southern region, with 197 fatal cases, there were 140 pumps, now reduced to 87; in the northeast, 84 fatal cases and 47 pumps, now reduced to 29; in the middle area, 179 deaths, 70 pumps, now 42; in the northwest, 114 deaths, 34 pumps, now 22. (The number of pumps here given is taken from map published by District Commissioners in 1889, and list furnished May, 1894.) In Georgetown there were 52 deaths, with 18 pumps.*

It can be assumed that where there are the largest number of pumps there is the largest consumption of well water; that well water is used most largely by the poor, and in those quarters of the city where the water and sewer connections are fewest; and that Potomac water is used chiefly where the water and sewer connections are most numerous.

We know that water from the 310 pumps existing at the report of 1889 was largely used by the people living on the 426 squares in which the 626 fatal cases occurred.

Even by those having access to Potomac water, well water is largely consumed, on account of its being colder during the hot months of the year.

The object of these considerations is to show that the soil underlying the city is being constantly impregnated with human excrementitious matter, and with all microorganisms therein contained, and that the water of wells liable to be contaminated with such material is being constantly and generally used as drinking water by the people.

It is not an assumption that the well water thus consumed is infected and dangerous to health. It is a matter of chemical and bacteriological demonstration.

At the end of 1890 there were 271 public pumps in service; 17 of these were abandoned during the year as being no longer fit for use.

In the report of the engineer of the District for 1889–'90, it is stated

---

*The number of pumps here given, and as shown in map No. 2, is taken from a map published by the District Commissioners in 1889, and from a list furnished by them in May, 1894. The number may not be strictly correct, as errors have been found in the map of 1889.

that 75 per cent of the water of wells examined was found to be suspicious. In the northwest 71 per cent was bad or suspicious, in the southwest all examined were bad or suspicious, in the northeast 2 out of 3, in the southeast 40 per cent, and in the county 70 per cent. The report adds that the only excuse "for keeping the wells open is the filthy condition of the aqueduct water and the high temperature which it reaches in the mains in summer, often 85 degrees, which is far from palatable to the poorer classes, who are unable to purchase ice."

The following year 9 wells were filled and abandoned. In the year ending June, 1892, of 57 wells examined 24.6 per cent were condemned or declared very suspicious; 14 were filled and abandoned. The wells of the county were, as a rule, more contaminated than the city wells, a condition due to the fact that the soil of the city is better drained by sewerage than that of outlying districts.

The report for the year ending June 30, 1893, states that a larger number of wells were condemned than in the previous year, "owing to the large number examined from the low portion of the city in the southeast and southwest sections." Fourteen were found dangerous. This is the very section of the city in which the number of fatal cases was so great in the five years.

The following report of bacteriological examinations of 13 wells, made for the committee by Dr. J. J. Kinyoun, fortifies these views of the general unhealthfulness of the well waters:

Sample No.	Location of well.	Result of examination.	Condition of water.	Recommendations.
1	East side Seventh street between M and N streets NW.	Sewage bacteria. Colon bacillus isolated.	Bad.....	Well should be closed.
2	L street between Sixth and Seventh NW.	.....do	....do	Do.
3	East side Seventh street between M and N.	.....do	....do	Do.
4	Tenth and S streets NW.....	Sewage bacteria. Fecal bacteria. Colon bacillus isolated.	....do	Do.
5	Sixteenth and Corcoran streets NW.	Ordinary forms usually found in water.	Good	Should be kept under observation.
6	Seventeenth and K streets NW.	Ordinary forms usually found in water, but in considerable quantities.	Suspicious..	Do.
7	Tenth street between B and C NE.	Sewage bacteria. Colon bacillus isolated.	Bad.....	Should be closed.
8	Third street and Indiana avenue NW.	Sewage bacteria	....do	Do.
9	T and Eighteenth streets NW.	Ordinary water bacteria, but in large numbers.	Suspicious..	Should be kept under observation.
10	Twenty-third and G streets NW.	Sewage bacteria	Bad.....	Should be closed.
11	Eighteenth and S streets NW.	Sewage bacteria in great numbers.	....do	Do.
12	K street between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets NW.	Sewage bacteria. Colon bacillus isolated.	....do	Do.
13	Ninth and H streets NW.....	Ordinary water bacteria in small numbers.	Good	Should be kept under observation.

In the recently published report of the examination of the water of the city wells by Drs. Theobald Smith and Mew, 16 wells were reported

as examined bacteriologically by Dr. Smith, and the conclusions reached were favorable to the general purity of the well water. Five wells only were found to contain fecal bacteria; the water of 4 was in good condition, and that of 7 in need of improvement.

The suggestion is made by Dr. Smith that the wells upon which a favorable report is made should be retained, that others should be improved, and that bacteriological examinations should be made at least once a year to determine the fitness or unfitness of the water for drinking purposes. He also suggests that wells considered safe should be so labeled. But is not the fact that some wells at a particular date contain fecal bacteria a sufficient reason for condemning the whole system?

As long as causes of soil pollution exist, is not one well as liable, or nearly as liable, to contamination as another? And the fact that one well contains no bacteria, another a few, and another many, is no proof that all are not liable in different degrees to become at some time infected. To be under the necessity of labeling each particular well as healthy or unhealthy, after annual examination, is an endless task and a most unscientific procedure, for how many individuals who wish to quench their thirst will be influenced by the published statement impugning the reputation of a particular well? Even if the individual knows that bacteria are found, he will drink and take the risk. As sanitarians we must condemn the whole system, and advise an early abandonment of all wells as the only solution of the question. The advice contained in the report made to the Sanitary League we believe to be mischievous, and to involve a continued menace to health.

It should be remembered that the water of the 16 wells reported upon by Dr. Smith is of those which have been permitted to stay, and that over 80 have within the last five years been condemned and filled up. Dr. Kinyoun finds sewage and fecal bacteria in 9 out of 13 examined. For how long a time will these now reported upon as free from fecal bacteria remain so, with the continued presence of typhoid fever among us? Shall we wait for the infection to take place, or shall we remove the possibility of the dissemination of the disease in this way? These are questions to which we should give no uncertain answer.

The lesson of Vienna should teach us what this answer should be. From 1851 to 1874 well water of an impure character was used to a large extent. During this time the deaths from typhoid fever ranged from 10 to 34 annually in every 10,000 of the population. In 1874 spring water of great purity was introduced, and the well water of impure wells was given up. The annual mortality rate immediately fell to 5, and in three subsequent years to 1.1. A good sewerage system was in existence long before this, but it had no effect in reducing the mortality, as sewerage without the abandonment of the drinking of infected well water is without effect.

One fact to which separate attention should be drawn is that many of our cases of typhoid fever are imported from without. At the end of the summer it is a frequent occurrence for the disease to develop in individuals who have just returned from seashore and other resorts, and a much larger number of our inhabitants go out of town now than formerly. This is one means by which our mortality is increased, and fresh infection is added to that already existing.

INFECTION THROUGH MILK.

The dissemination of typhoid fever by the milk supply in the District has not been investigated fully enough to warrant any extended remarks or conclusions. It would be well to make this a separate matter of study. It is safe to assume, from the experience of many observers elsewhere, that typhoid fever is to a certain extent propagated by milk; there is nothing in the condition of the dairies from which our supply is drawn to make us think that we are better protected from this danger than other communities where epidemics have been traced to milk infection.

There are 65 distinct places in the District where cows are kept and from which milk is supplied.

CONCLUSIONS.

It has been shown that in Washington there is a coincidence between a soil polluted with the leakage of the excreta from typhoid fever patients, the drinking of infected well water, and an extensive distribution of typhoid fever; that where these two first conditions exist to the greatest degree typhoid fever is most prevalent. It remains to be seen whether the purification of the soil, and the abolition of the water supply from pumps, would lessen the disease.

The belief that typhoid fever spreads by "soil contamination" would be much strengthened if other cities, with the same conditions, have diminished the percentage of the disease by draining the soil and abandoning the use of well water.

(1) Typhoid fever increases in proportion to the saturation of the soil with decomposing organic matter, especially human excreta, and to the drinking of infected well water.

(2) Typhoid fever decreases in proportion as a city is well sewered, and in proportion to the abandonment of the drinking of well water and of all contaminated water.

The greatest diminution in typhoid fever has taken place in England and Germany, where expert engineers and liberal municipal governments have combined in the work of sewering the principal cities. In the cities of Spain, Italy, Russia, and Mexico, where the sewerage systems are less complete, the diminution has not taken place.

The history of Munich offers the strongest evidence on this point.

From 1854 to 1859, when no means existed to prevent the fouling of the soil, the mortality was 24 to 10,000 inhabitants From 1860 to 1865 the sides and bottoms of the pits of the privies were cemented, and the mortality fell to 16.80. From 1866 to 1873, with partial sewerage, it was 13.30; from 1874 to 1880, with improved sewerage, it was 9.26, and from 1881 to 1884, with still greater improvements, it fell to 1.75 to 10,000 inhabitants.

The experience of Berlin is very instructive to Washington, as showing the difference in mortality in houses with sewer connections and in houses without them where privies were used.

In houses with sewer connections there were 15.5 cases and 4.5 deaths to 10,000 population. In houses without sewer connections there were 56 cases and 17.9 deaths. In sewered houses there was 1 case to every 49.3 houses and 1 death to 137.5 houses. In nonsewered houses there was 1 case to every 9.3 houses and 1 death to 43 houses.

In Dantzic, with a wretched system of privies, there were 10 deaths to 10,000 inhabitants. The introduction of an abundant water supply in 1869 produced no effect on the death rate. The city was sewered in 1872. In the following twelve years the average mortality was 2.4 and in the last five years was only 1.5. In Breslau in 1866, without sewers, the mortality was 15.2; in 1876, with sewers, it dropped to 5.5 to 10,000 inhabitants. In the cities of England, before any extensive sewerage systems were introduced, from 1850 to 1871, the mortality was 9; from 1876 to 1884, it was 3.6, the change following upon a general introduc of sewer drainage.

Chart II, which accompanies this report, illustrates in a most striking way the differences in mortality in sewered and unsewered cities, the percentage being to 10,000 population in five years, 1880 to 1884.

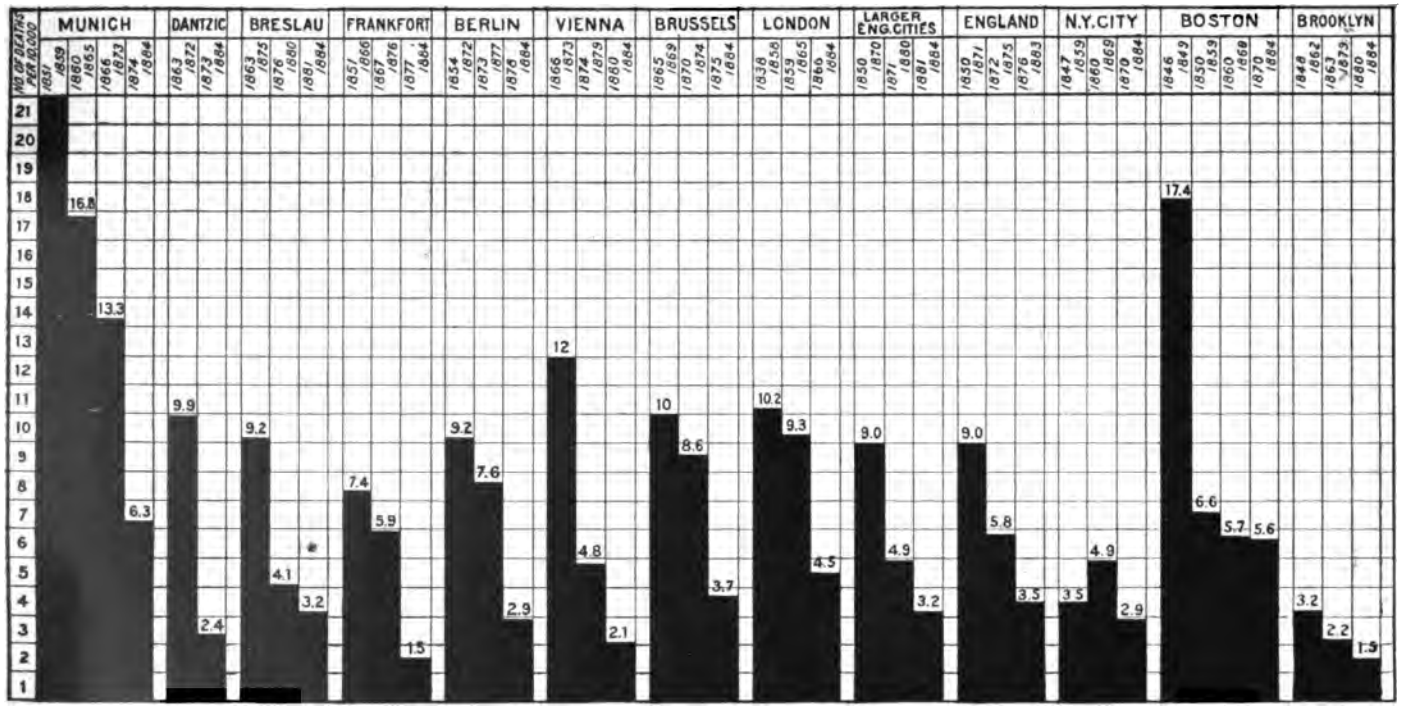
In cities with good sewers and general water supply the averages were as follows: Munich, 1.7; Dantzic, 1.5; Frankfort, 1.4; Breslau, 3.3; Hamburg, 2.6; Berlin, 2.9; Brussels, 3.3; London, 2.3; 28 English cities, 3.2; New York, 3; Brooklyn, 1.5; Vienna, 2.1; Washington, 4.6; Washington (1885–1890), 6.7.

In cities without sewers or very imperfectly sewered the yearly averages for each 10,000 residents were as follows: Paris, 9.9; Marseilles, 12.8; Turin, 9.5; Naples (1881–1884), 7.1; Palermo (1881–1884), 13.1; Catania, 19; 281 cities in Italy (1881–1882), 9.5; St. Petersburg (1883–1884), 9.9; Riga (1881–1882), 15.8; Budapest (1877–1881), 9.2; 20 German cities (1878–1882), 9.8; New Orleans (water supply from cisterns above ground), 2.7; Baltimore (abundant water supply), 4.8; Cincinnati, 7.3.

Chart III shows the reduction of mortality as a result of sewerage.

Brooklyn and New York have the best sewerage systems in this country. New York has 300 miles of sewers, but Brooklyn is perhaps the best sewered large city. New York has a mortality of 3 and Brooklyn 1.5. The mortality of Brooklyn, our best sewered city, is lower

CHART III.—*Deaths from typhoid fever to each 10,000 inhabitants before, during, and since the introduction of sewerage and water-supply.*



ERWIN F. SMITH.

destructive but preventable disease by urging upon our municipal government and upon Congress the prompt adoption of measures to remove the causes to which this report has drawn attention.

The measures to be recommended are:

1. The immediate abandonment of all wells within the city limits, exception only to be made in case of the absence of the Potomac supply, and where the wells, after repeated chemical and bacteriological examinations, have been found to be free from all possible sources of danger. But even these to be abandoned as rapidly as possible.

2. Purification of the sewerage system already existing, by replacing as rapidly as possible all damaged or defective drains.

3. The introduction of new sewers in advance of other improvements in parts of the city not now supplied with drainage, and the extension of the system as far outside of the city limits as the rapidly growing population demands, so as to prevent soil contamination.

4. The adoption of some system by which the lower sections of the city can be more completely drained and the risks arising from the backing up of tide water and sewage prevented.

5. The final and safe disposal of the sewage.

6. To make all existing privies, vaults, or other receptacles of human excreta water tight, and by rigid inspection and penalties to prevent the danger from leakage and overflow.

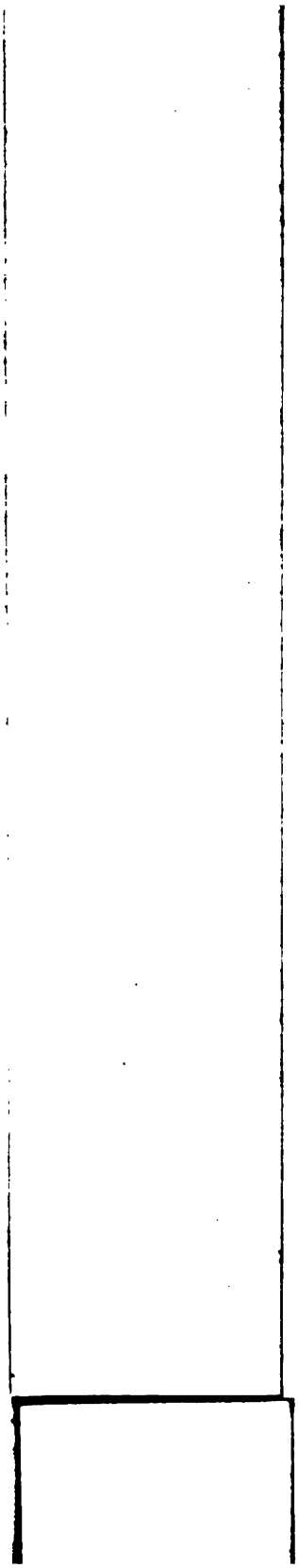
7. The early completion of the plans recommended by Col. Elliot, in charge of the Washington aqueduct, and now in course of execution, which have in view the sedimentation of the Potomac water, and ultimately the completion of works for filtration, the only proper method of purification.

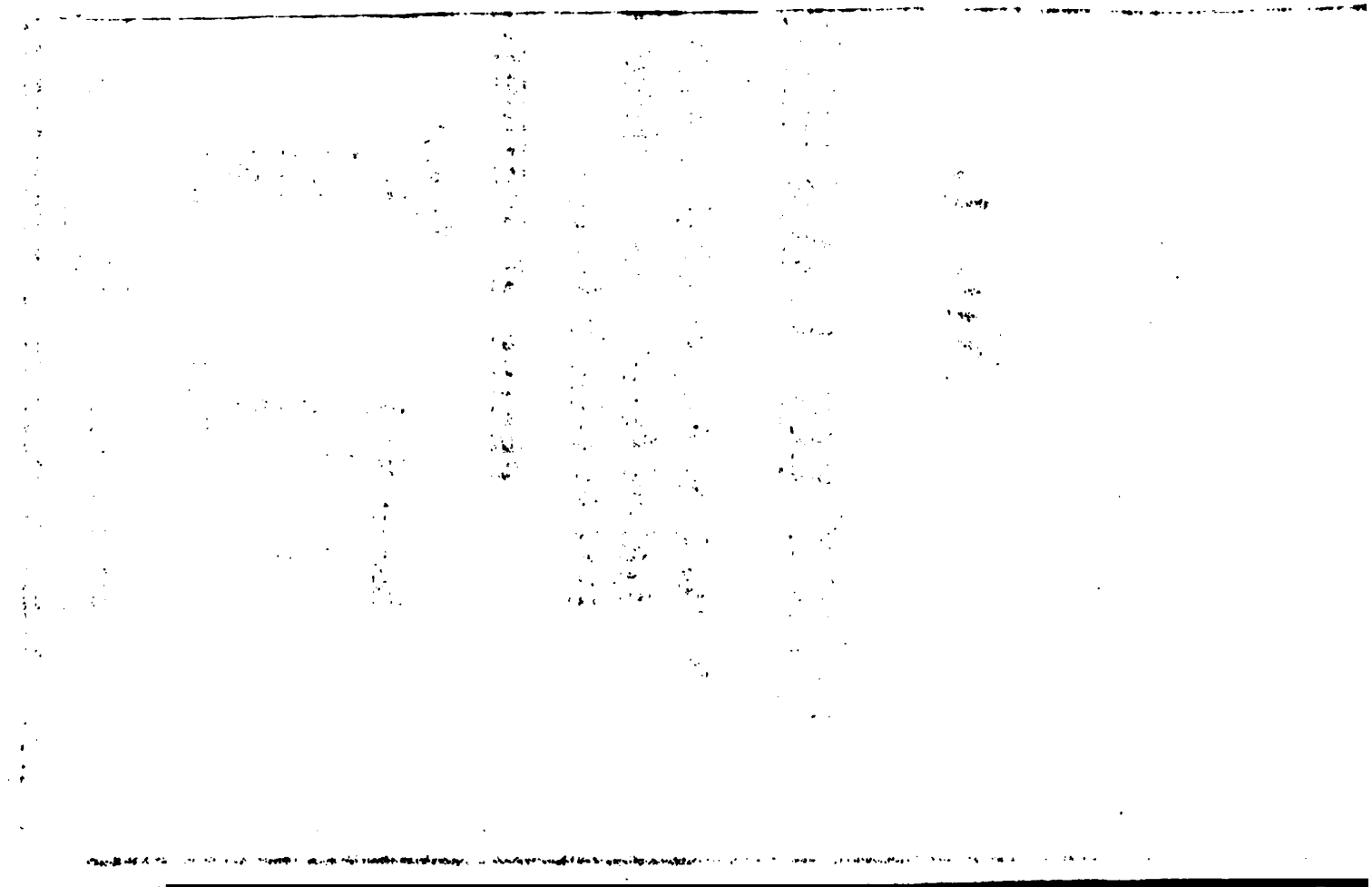
8. The suppression of all privies and the enforcing of the law to make sewer connections.

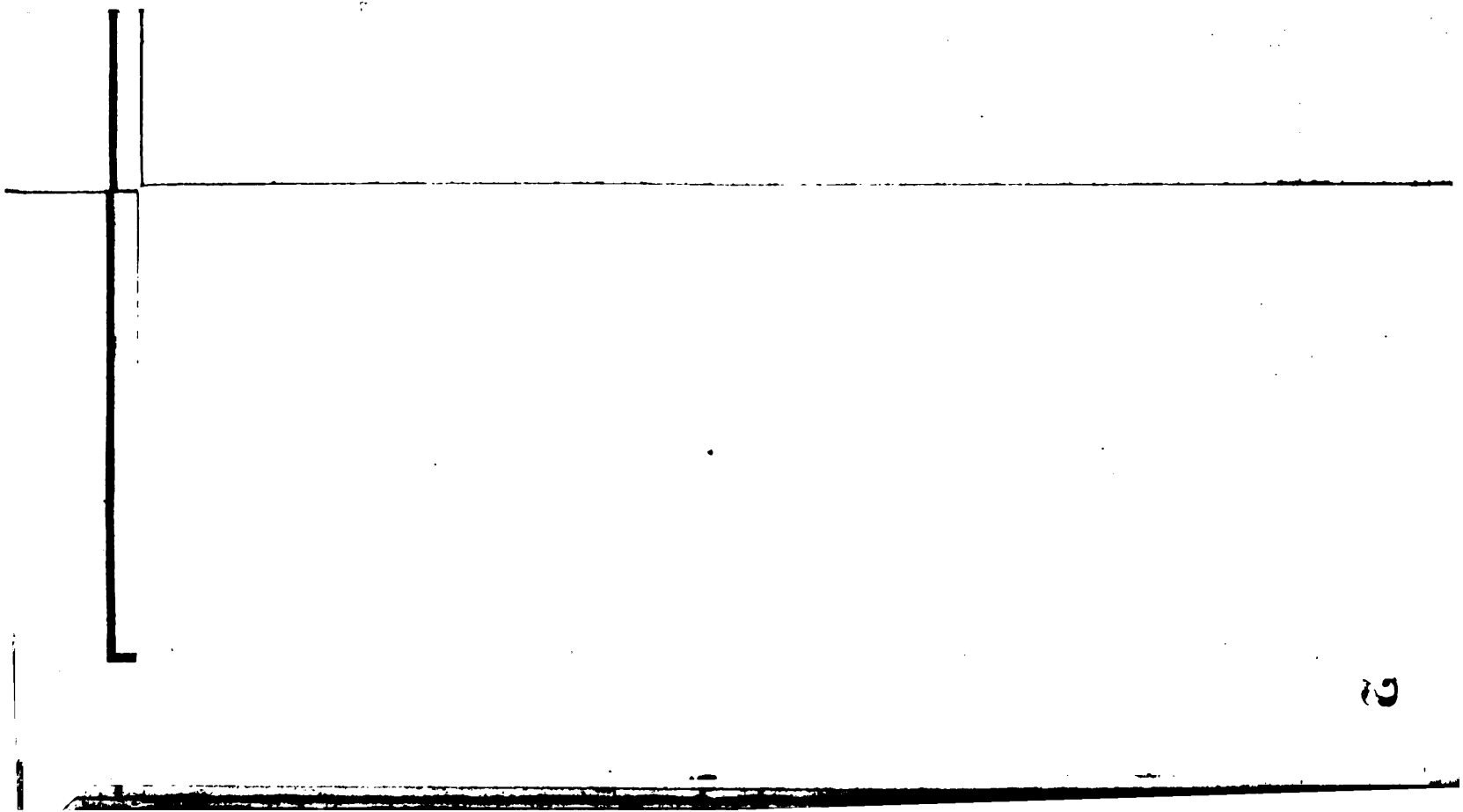
9. Careful inspection of all dairies in the District from which our milk supply is drawn, and the enactment of a law by which no milk shall be sold in the District without a permit from the health office. The inspection should cover an examination at the dairies of all possible sources of infection, including the water supply.

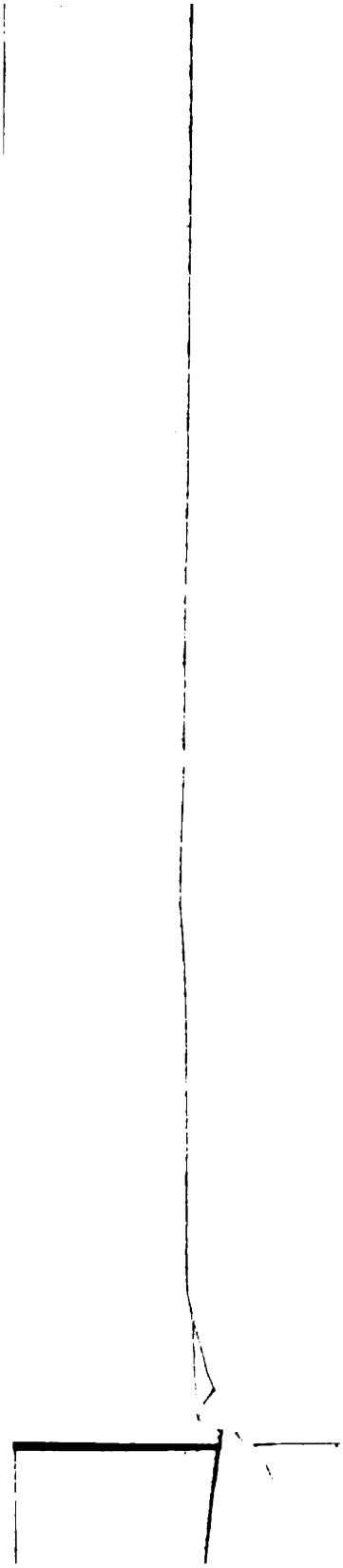
10. The urging upon the members of the profession of a careful collation of all facts bearing upon the mode of infection in each case, and the advantage of reporting such facts to the society, and the propagation of the doctrine that immediate disinfection of the stools is the first duty of the physician as guardian of the health of the community.

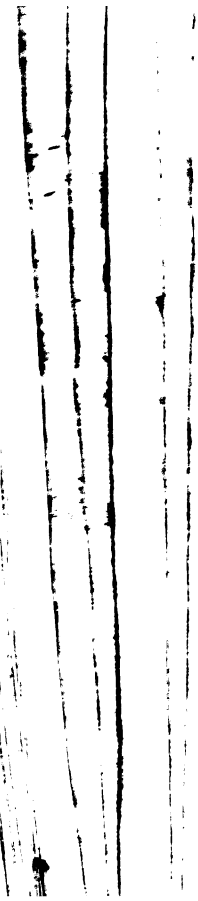
G. L. MAGRUDER,
W. W. JOHNSTON,
C. M. HAMMETT,
Committee.











53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 189.

[Report No. 1231.]

INVESTIGATION OF LABOR TROUBLES.

JULY 12, 1894.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GEARY, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, reported the following

RESOLUTION:

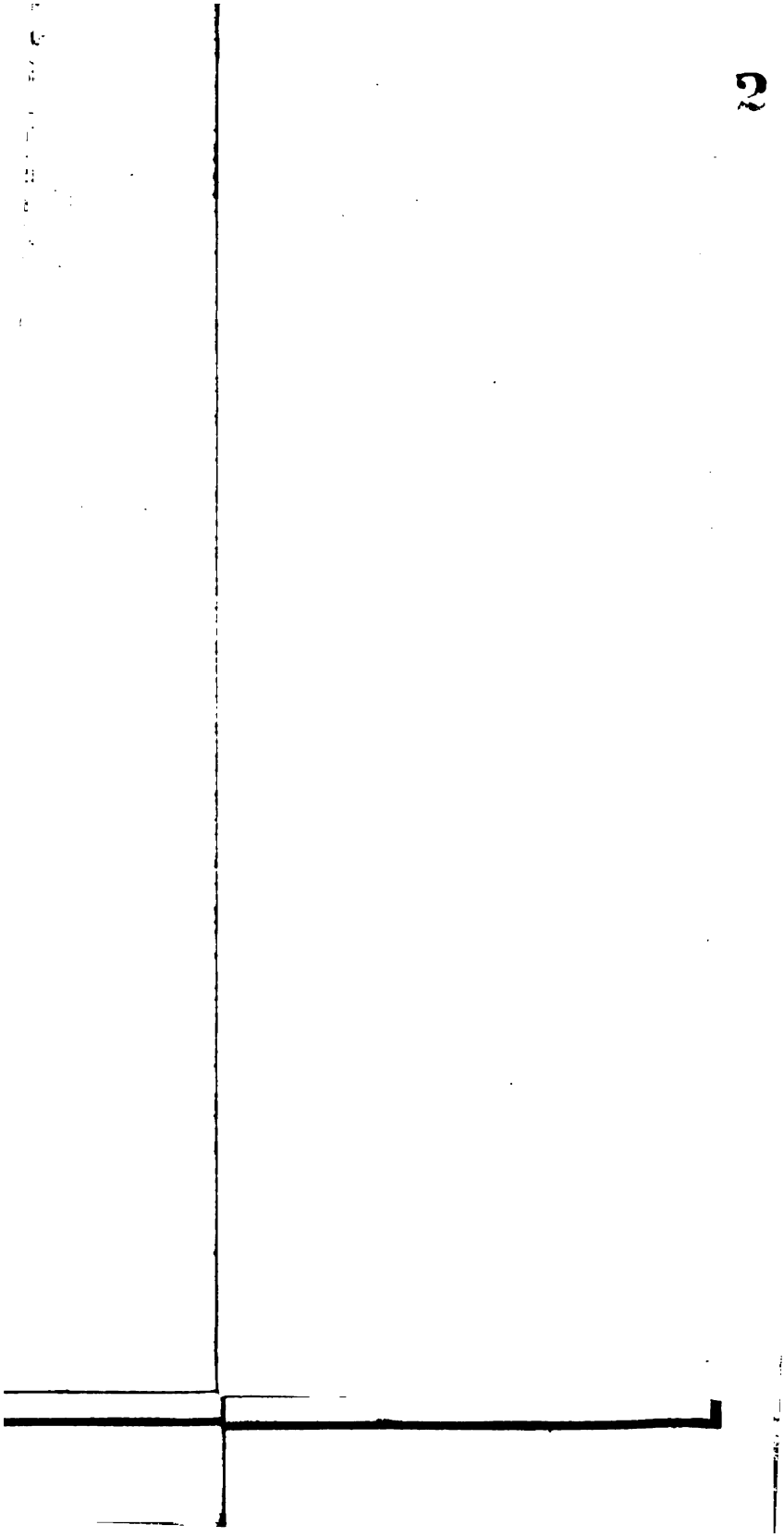
[In lieu of a resolution submitted by Mr. Crain July 2, 1894.]

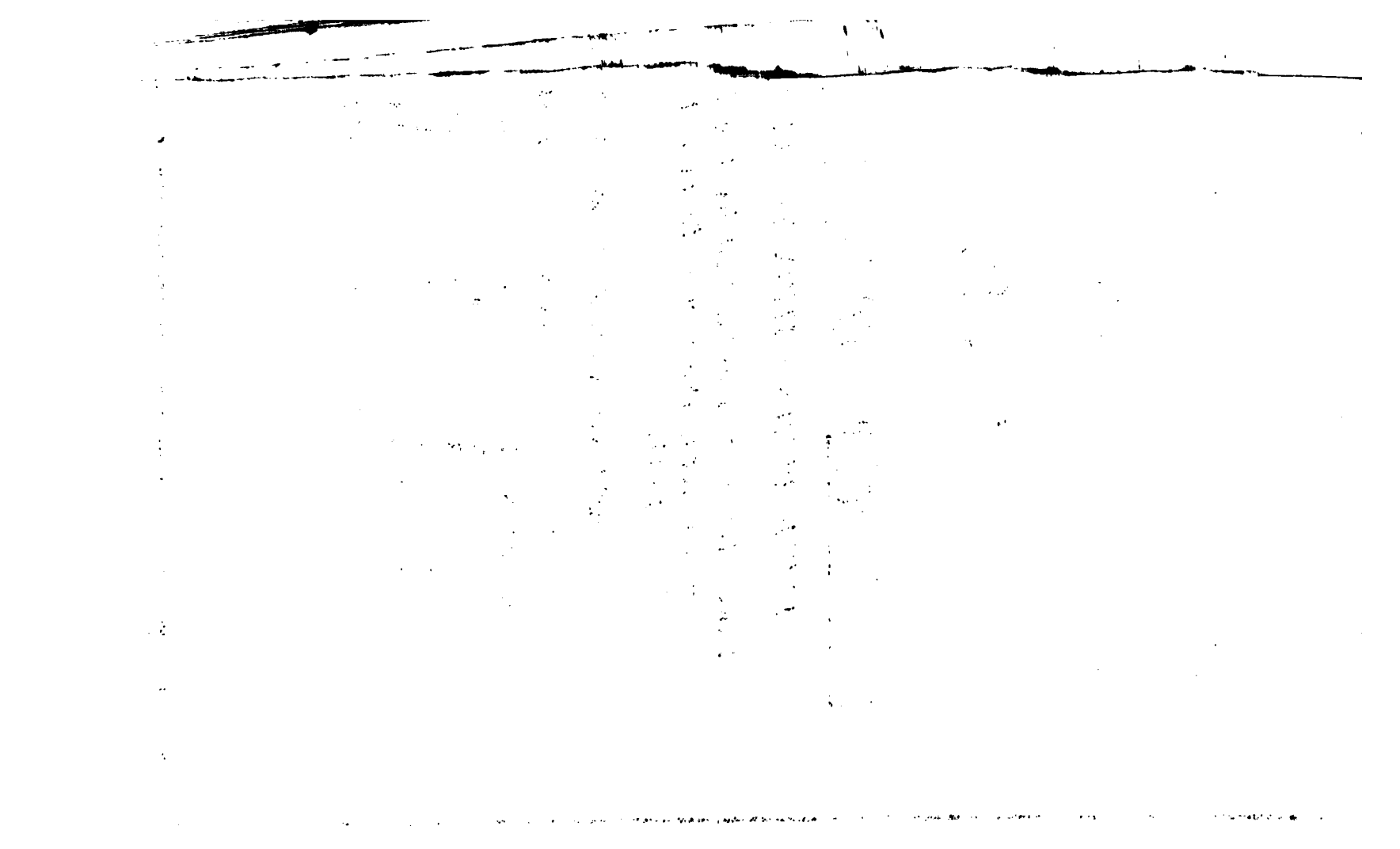
Whereas the Constitution of the United States gives to the Congress of the United States alone the power to regulate commerce among the several States; and

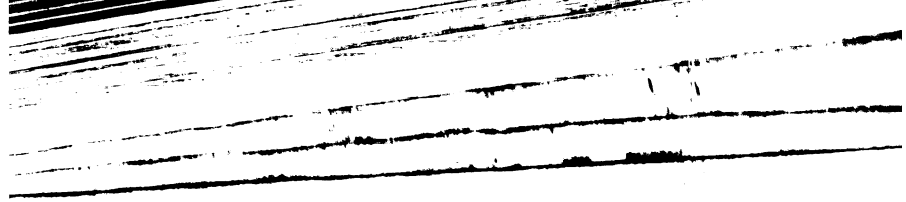
Whereas said commerce has been, and is now, interfered with and interrupted, without the authority of Congress: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce be, and is hereby, directed to investigate said interference and interruption, and the causes thereof, and inquire as to what additional legislation, if any, is necessary to prevent a recurrence thereof. Said committee shall have the power to delegate a subcommittee from its numbers to visit the places where such interference and interruption have occurred, if in its judgment the same be necessary. It may send for persons and papers, examine witnesses under oath, employ stenographers, sit during the recess of Congress, and do all things necessary to ascertain the facts connected with the subject of its inquiry. It shall report to the House at as early a day as practicable the result of its investigations, and shall make such recommendations as it may deem proper.

Be it further resolved, That the expense of such investigation be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on the certificate of the chairman of said committee.







53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 194.

B. T. NORRIS, DECEASED.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of B. T. Norris, deceased, against the United States.

JULY 14, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 13, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings of fact in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House Resolution, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

ARCHIBALD HOPKINS,
Chief Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 5938, John T. Norris, executor of Bernard T. Norris, deceased, v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for rent of real estate by the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 23d day of August, 1888.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 6th day of May, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 21st day of March, 1894.

A. J. Willard, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Charles W. Russell, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

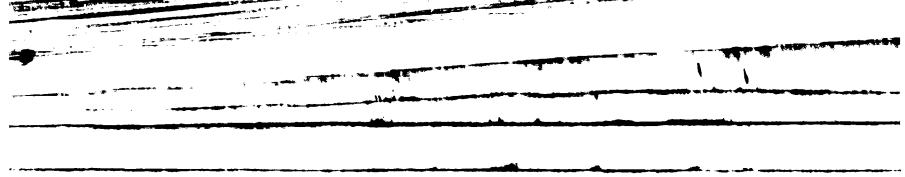
The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That the following property, belonging to and occupied by Bernard T. Norris, deceased, was taken from him by the U. S. Army and used by the said Army, the date, place, and command being particularly stated below:

In Montgomery County, in the State of Maryland:

Five acres of land, house, stable, kitchen, workshops, and shed in Poolesville, Montgomery County, Md., for at least two years, amounting to $1,200, by the Fifteenth Massachusetts Infantry, Col. Devew, and other organizations at various intervals from August, 1861, until the close of the war.

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following



53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 195.

[Report No. 1251.]

CORNELIUS PHETZING.

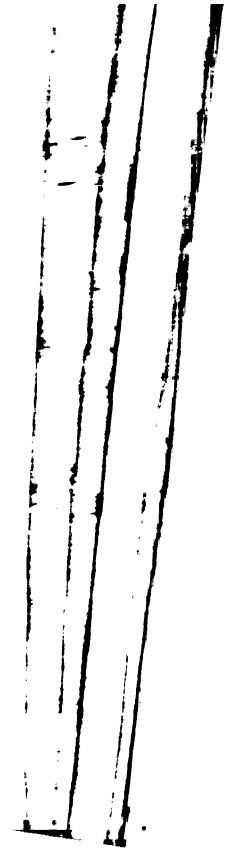
JULY 14, 1894.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. COOPER, of Texas, from the Committee on War Claims, reported the following

RESOLUTION:

[As a substitute for H. R. 6070.]

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 6070) for the relief of Cornelius Phetzing, and all of the accompanying papers, be, and the same are hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1887, and commonly known as the Tucker Act.



53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 196.

DAMAGE TO FOOD-FISH IN WABASH RIVER.

LETTER FROM THE FISH COMMISSIONER TRANSMITTING, PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION, INFORMATION AS TO DAMAGE DONE [THE FOOD-FISH IN WABASH RIVER, BY REASON OF THE DISCHARGE INTO SAID RIVER OF THE OVERFLOW AND WASTE PRODUCTS OF THE OIL WELLS IN THE TOWN OF TERRE HAUTE, IND.

JULY 16, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and ordered to be printed.

U. S. COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERIES,
Washington, D. C., July 13, 1894.

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, requesting the U. S. Commissioner of Fisheries to investigate and report to the House the extent of the damage done to the food-fish in the Wabash River by reason of the discharge into said river of the overflow and waste products of the oil wells in the town of Terre Haute, Ind., and what steps, if any, are necessary to prevent any future destruction of the fish in said river by reason of the pollution of the waters by the agencies referred to, I have the honor to report that I have caused due examination to be made as to the nature and extent of the damages to the fisheries of the Wabash River, arising from the discharge into said river of the overflow and waste products of the oil wells and gas and fuel establishments in the town of Terre Haute.

This investigation was conducted by Prof. S. A. Forbes, director of the State laboratory of natural history, Champaign, Ill. His report, which is herewith submitted, indicates a condition of matters sufficiently serious to suggest and invite remedy.

A subsequent investigation to ascertain the amount of waste matter deleterious to fishes which is discharged into the Wabash River from the oil wells and gas works at Terre Haute, Ind., was made by Arthur N. Talbot, professor of municipal and sanitary engineering, University of Illinois. He was further directed to submit recommendations as to the proper disposition to be made of the said refuse. This report is herewith transmitted. By reference to it it will be seen that it is entirely practicable to prevent the pollution of the river without imposing any unreasonable or excessive charges upon the industrial enterprises which are responsible for it.

Very respectfully,

MARSHALL MCDONALD,
Commissioner.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker House of Representatives.

cerning the effect upon the fish. The time at my disposa
short to permit a complete investigation, and I shall be oblig
quently, to limit myself to a preliminary report.

As a general result of this investigation I reached the c
that there can be no doubt of a considerable pollution of th
Terre Haute by the oil wells and gas works connected wi
the effect to injure fish for a distance of at least 40 miles down
and the consequent effect to diminish, and in some places p
suspend, the fishing industry, and to decrease or stop the sa

There are at Terre Haute three separate sources of pollu
oil wells, the fuel gas works, and the illuminating gas work
absence of the general manager of the oil wells, who was
city during my visit, I was not able to get personal knowled
nature and amount of the objectionable materials which the wa
Wabash may receive from these wells. I learned, however, f
reputable citizens—especially from the officers of the gas com
related to the oil business as to be thoroughly intelligent with
to it—that there are three of these wells in the city now in
Their entire product, I am told, is used at the fuel gas work
manufacture of gas distributed to the city, and at the works
company, where the oil is used as a fuel.

The oil, after being pumped into large tanks, is steamed
for the purpose of causing a separation of the water and oth
ties which settle to the bottom of the tank. This "B. S."
is then drawn off into the sewers, and reaches the river by v
main city sewer—a 5-foot brick sewer opening into the river a
of Eagle street. The present product of these wells, and
nature and amount of this contamination, I was not able
tain at the time. I was informed, however, by men who
acquainted with the facts, that it is much greater than that
gas works, and that occasional overflows of the wells have
the oil then, of course, escaping into the river. Since my
Champaign I have received a letter, in reply to inquiries add
Mr. S. M. Reynolds, the general manager of the Guarantee
Gas Company controlling these wells in which he inform

The second source of contamination is the waste from the fuel-gas works, an establishment situated two blocks from the river, and emptying the washings of the gas and other waste directly into the main brick sewer above described. I was shown this sewer connection, and saw also the liquid waste escaping. It is received in a large open tank, the surface of which is covered with a coating of slushy tar, while the water runs off, carrying an iridescent, oily, or tarry material in suspension. The stream of water, running at the time rapidly through the trough, was perhaps 8 or 9 inches across by an inch in depth. It is possible that there are other sewer connections at this establishment or additional waste not seen by me. At the mouth of this sewer, which was nearly submerged by the water at the time of my visit, I found a continuous outpouring of oily and tarry materials into the river which formed, at a distance of 50 feet below, a practically continuous film alongshore about 10 feet wide, with irregular patches extending further out. The wind at the time of my visit was blowing across the river from the west, with the effect to hold this floating film against the eastern bank. In an eddy just below the projecting mouth of the sewer was a triangular patch of black tar about half an inch thick and some 3 feet on each side. The amount of tar in the water here is shown by its accumulation in a thick layer at the water's edge on the sides of barges, etc. A belt of this hard oil tar three-fourths of an inch thick at its lower edge had formed on the hull of a cabin boat, according to the owner's statement, within a month since it was cleaned away.

The third source of contamination is the illuminating-gas works, situated on the bank of the river at the foot of Swan street. In these gas works, according to the statement made to me independently by the superintendent of the works and by a workman whom I encountered there, the material principally used in making the gas is what is known as "naphtha oil," brought by rail from Whiting, Ind. From these gas works, I was told, only the washings of the gas escape into the river. These are received in an open iron tank, the overflow from which, as it runs rapidly down the bank, forms a rivulet about a foot wide and an inch deep. At this point a film similar to that from the fuel works was formed on the surface of the water, apparently containing, however, less tarry material. The current inshore is here slower than above, and the film was continuous for about 20 feet out from the bank at a distance of 50 feet below the point of entrance.

As we rowed across the river, about a quarter of a mile below these lowest gas works, small patches of this oily surface-coating could be recognized half-way across the river, and the odor was strong for a considerable distance out. On the opposite side of the river there was neither appearance nor smell of this contamination of the surface. It would appear from information collected concerning the oil wells that this waste which I saw was derived entirely from the gas works, that from the wells coming off in quantities and at intervals only, as the tanks are emptied.

Going above the Eagle-street sewer all appearance of pollution from these sources disappeared within a few rods, and, thence, as far upward as I went, I saw no sign of it on the water, and could get none of the characteristic odor from the driftwood or other water-soaked débris alongshore. The city waterworks are, in fact, situated on the river bank within the city limits above the mouth of this sewer, taking the water through an iron pipe which extends about a third of the way across the river; and here, as I was told by workmen in charge, no

trouble is ever experienced with oil or tar or any similar substance. From this I judge that the fish occasionally taken above the town which taste of oil have recently come up from below, and that all important contamination of the river by these oil wastes is to be looked for at Terre Haute itself.

The time of my visit was said to be an unfavorable one for an estimate of the amount of pollution apparent at the towns below, since, although the river had begun to rise, it was coming up but slowly, and was still below the medium stage. High-water mark is 28 feet, and the river stood at 8¾ by the gauge on the wagon bridge at Terre Haute. I was also repeatedly informed that the damage is much the worst in the spring, when the ice breaks up with the spring rise of the stream.

I saw, however, some slight but unmistakable evidence of present contamination as far down as Darwin, 23¾ miles below; and again, less evident but still recognizable, at Old York and Hutsonville, the latter 48 miles by river from Terre Haute. At the place first mentioned I saw on the still water, at the mouth of a small creek opening into the river, a continuous film of an oily appearance, measuring probably 2 square rods, with flakes or patches of a thicker, blackish, tarry film, from mere specks to half an inch or more across. This was pointed out to me as the characteristic evidence of pollution, and had, in fact, the same general appearance as the film above described at Terra Haute. The peculiar odor of this tarry material was easily obtained, in almost any eddy along the bank where fine drift had accumulated, by raking up a little of this from the bottom; and the same odor could occasionally be got from the bank by standing at the edge of such an eddy when the wind was blowing across it. It was universally said, however, by those with whom I talked, that at this time of year, and especially under conditions existing, these appearances were at their minimum.

I systematically questioned over 20 men at Terre Haute, Marshall Darwin, Old York, and Hutsonville, examining them separately, and making full notes of their statements at the time. Although it was not possible for me to take sworn evidence, a comparison of these various statements with each other leaves no doubt of the susbtantial accuracy of most of them. They include reports from fishermen, business men, fish dealers, and those who have bought and cooked damaged fish, as well as statements from the Fuel Gas Company, superintendent of the Gaslight Company, the city engineer of Terre Haute, and other prominent citizens. I may summarize the statements with respect to injuries to fish by saying that this whole mass of evidence, together with an indefinite amount of general conversation by others, was to the effect that the fishing industry along Wabash River has been practically destroyed at Terre Haute itself, and badly injured for at least 50 miles down the stream—beyond which my visit did not extend—by the presence in the water of oily and tarry waste, traceable to the oil wells and gas works, one or both, at Terre Haute.

Although 3 experienced fishermen gave some evidence that fish were killed in winter under the ice by accumulations of this waste, I was not fully satisfied that this was true. There can be no doubt at all, however, that they are largely rendered inedible, catfish and buffalo most frequently, but no species escaping wholly. The game fishes, the sheepshead and the so-called pike perch, are seemingly least liable to the injury. It is a curious fact, repeatedly stated to me, that the whole body of a fish may not be impregnated, but that the parts about the fins are most likely to be affected. The fact that catfishes are s

much more susceptible in this particular than other species is explained by the fishermen, in part, by their naked skins. There is considerable reason to believe that fish which would otherwise pass upstream are kept below by this pollution, and as it unquestionably extends everywhere during seasons of overflow, it may easily have a serious effect upon the eggs and young. The contamination is, indeed, the most marked during the first two months of the season after the breaking of the ice, a time when fishing operations are most active, and coincident likewise, in part, with the spawning seasons of some important species. There is no doubt that the heavier portions of this waste settle in still water, and thus permeate the mud and drift accumulations on the bottom in a way to make it possible that they may have an injurious effect on the invertebrate animal life of the river, on which fish largely depend for food. Its accumulation in and beneath the ice in winter, testified to by several of my witnesses, should be taken into account in considering the importance of its effects.

It seems to me quite impossible to make a definite intelligent estimate of the ratio of damage, or the amount of loss which this contamination of the river has caused. It has unquestionably compelled a considerable number of men to abandon fishing, and has reduced the income of others endeavoring to make a living by that business. Statistical information is, however, quite beyond my present reach, and I am equally unable to make any definite recommendations as to remedial measures. This last is evidently a question for an engineer rather than for a zoologist.

Respecting the fuel gas company I beg to say that the president of the company, Mr. H. P. Townley, gave me every desired opportunity to examine their works, and assured me that they would be glad to do anything that we might indicate to correct any trouble due to their waste.

The superintendent of the gaslight company, Mr. M. N. Diall, was also communicative, but seemed to attach but little importance to the waste from their works.

I trust that the foregoing will serve your purpose as a preliminary report and as a guide to further investigation if such is desired.

I send you herewith a copy of my notes of statements made by the various persons whom I examined systematically, together with bottles of the waste from the two gas works at Terre Haute and a small package of the tarry deposit from a barge in the river there. This barge had been cleaned off within a month, and a deposit of the thickness sent you had collected there since that time.

Respectfully, yours,

S. A. FORBES.

Hon. MARSHALL MCDONALD,
U. S. Commissioner Fish and Fisheries, Washington, D. C.

MINUTES OF STATEMENTS CONCERNING POLLUTION OF THE WABASH RIVER AND ITS EFFECT ON FISH.

ROY ANDERSON, postmaster and merchant, Darwin, Ill., May 16, 1894:

Has repeatedly had fish from Wabash River at Darwin which, when cooking, gave an unmistakable and very offensive odor of coal oil, so that it was almost impossible to stay in the room. These fish were, of course, inedible, tasting as if soaked in coal oil. Has seen a film of oil material on the surface of the water in the Wabash River, especially in eddies along shore, which it would frequently cover. Never noticed it in the current of the river.

THOMAS RILEY, laborer, Darwin, Ill., May 16, 1894:

Has cooked on the river recently and worked on raft between Terre Haute and

Vincennes. Has repeatedly tried to eat fish from the Wabash, which tasted so strongly of coal oil that they had to be thrown away, this being a common occurrence. Doesn't know that the fish are killed. Spoils the local trade, since people acquainted with the circumstances will not buy fish. Sometimes bad fish are shipped to distant points. It is worse in open waters when there is no ice, and in low stage of water. First noticed the difficulty three years ago next spring, soon after the oil wells were opened up at Terre Haute. Has seen the oil on the surface of the river between logs in a raft when running down to Vincennes.

Will swear to the foregoing statement.

CLARENCE BULLARS, Darwin, Ill., May 16, 1894:

Heard statement of Thomas Riley, and agreed to it in every particular.

G. S. FRANKS, Darwin, Ill., May 16, 1894:

Oil on water worse ever seen a year ago last spring, when the ice broke up in the river. Water running over the ice showed it most abundantly.

CHARLES FIGG, ferryman at ferry across the Wabash, Darwin, Ill., May 16:

Been running ferryboat between three and four years. Distinct and strong smell of coal oil on the surface of the eddy in the river above his ferryboat, especially in the morning. Forms a film on the surface like oil on water. It is always strongest and more abundant when the water is coming up. Has tried to eat fish taken from the river, which tasted so strongly of coal oil that he could not eat them. Doesn't know that it kills the fish. Fish most commonly taken in set nets. Trouble is worse in spring of the year. Not nearly so bad in the summer when the water is low. First noticed it about three years ago, the year after he commenced running the ferryboat. The injured fish and the water smell about the same. Has heard fishermen say that catfish are more likely to be damaged than other kinds.

HERSCHEL HALL, farmer and fisherman, 2 miles above Darwin, May 16:

Lives on the east bank of the river. Farms for a living, but fishes occasionally, selling the fish caught. A film of coal oil, or some similar substance, very common on the surface of the river, being much worse in spring about the time fishing begins. Period when the pollution of the river is worst is the time when most of the river fishing is done. Can smell coal oil on the water frequently when out, and also at his house, which is some 10 rods from the high river bank. Can frequently see the film of oil in still water along the river, with patches of it in the open current. Thinks that the spring rise washes it out of the pools where it has accumulated in the winter and during low water. Is very bad for about two months on an average. Says there is smell of coal tar as well as coal oil. Knows of the difficulty with the fish from catching and eating them, and also from many complaints made to him by those to whom he has sold the fish. Interferes with sale of fish when people suspect them to be damaged. Has frequently given good fish in place of those complained of. Could not say how large per cent of fish were injured. Catfish and buffalo most likely to be injured. Doesn't think it kills fish, but simply makes them taste bad and unfit for food. Has been on the river eleven years. Doesn't know just how long since the trouble began, but thinks perhaps four or five years. Doesn't entirely stop fishing, as they get lots of good fish at any time. In summer and fall fish are all right. Makes no difference how the fish are caught, whether in nets or on hooks. Assented to the above statement when read to him.

ARTHUR HALL, farmer and fisherman, 2 miles above Darwin, May 16:

Lives on the west side of the river, one-eighth of a mile from the bank, 2 miles above Darwin.

Farms for a living, but fishes a good deal for his own use and likewise for sale. Is road commissioner of his township. Has been on the river all his life. Says that in low water, especially in spring, can often see a film of oil all over the river, in the current as well as in the eddies. Not always distinctly visible if the water is rough. Can smell it plainly when ice first breaks up. It is most abundant in early spring, during the spring rise, but can be seen and smelled now. Never saw anything of the sort on the river until within the last three or four years. Doesn't remember exactly when it began. Gives fish the taste of coal oil. Catfish and buffalo worst affected; red-horse apparently not injured. Won't eat anything himself now but red-horse. Thinks this trouble has broken a good many people of eating fish. Wouldn't himself eat a catfish in spring. Seems to distress the minnows in the river, as they leave the main stream and crowd into the creeks as if anxious to get away. "Don't act way they used to." Pike perch don't come up the river any more as high as Darwin, although they used to be so thick that he has seen 1½ barrels taken in three or four hours with a 75-yard seine. Very few jack salmon come up. Used to be a good many. Thinks many other kinds of fish are prevented from coming up stream by the oil in the water.

GEORGE WHITLOCK, farmer, 2 miles below Provo Landing, May 17, 1894:

Lives on bank of river. Practically all the fish taken from the Wabash River at his place are damaged except those of pound weight or less, the largest fish being worst injured. Fish taste of coal oil. This collects in eddies near his house, and when the wind blows from the river the odor is very offensive in his dining room.

Doesn't know that fish are really killed, but they are made totally unfit for use. Odor is not that of refined kerosene, but rather of crude oil. Has stopped catching fish because he can not use them. Had last mess of fish two weeks ago last Sunday, which tasted strongly of oil. Has eaten none since. Oily material is most apparent when the river is low and has been rising. Sometimes, in spring, an acre of a thick film "which it would seem that a frog could walk on." Noticeable on ice itself taken from eddies or quiet water. Has smelt it in backwater a mile or more from the river in spring at time ice breaks up. Doesn't notice it much in the current of the river, but only where eddies form and along the bank where the wind blows it ashore. Makes a smoky, dirty-looking film. Lasts nearly all summer, becoming apparent when the water rises. In July and August, in low water, not likely to be seen. A year ago last spring it sometimes looked at his place as if a barrel of oil had been poured into the river. A sediment settles in the river mud, so that when the latter is stirred up an oily material comes to the surface. Last June several large buffalo fish were caught by people fishing near his place which had to be thrown away because they could not be eaten on account of this taste. Charges this overflow with killing wheat where the water runs over the field. Thinks that the pollution of the river first became bad about three years ago, but does not remember distinctly.

REECE PRITCHARD, undertaker, Old York, Ill., May 17, 1894:

Says that fishing at York is practically ruined by coal oil in the river, causing oily taste of fish. Doesn't remember just how long ago this was first noticed. Says, as an illustration, that a short time ago he bought a large catfish from a fisherman at Darwin, especially for his mother who was sick, but when cooked it tasted so badly of coal oil that no one could eat, and it was thrown away.

E. A. JACKSON, ferryman, Old York, May 17, 1894:

Is on the river every day except when the stream is frozen over. Says that oil in the river is very offensive. Gets on the wire of the ferryboat and gives him trouble in handling the boat. It is worst when the water is low. Can often see it on the river. Makes the fish taste of oil, practically all kinds being affected. Has almost destroyed the fish trade, nearly all the fishermen having quit. Has seen a hundred pounds of fish thrown away at a time on account of the oil. Estimates value of fish regularly taken from the river at $100 a mile per annum. Saw large numbers of dead minnows in the river on the bottom when the ice went out last spring. Never has seen the like before, and thinks the oil killed them. Has also seen many catfish with large sores on them which he supposes have been caused by the oil. Says he has been told by those who have lately caught fish from what is known as the old bed, that these fish are also somewhat affected. This is a cut-off bend of the river connected with the stream only at very high water.

Mrs. PRITCHARD, boarding house, Old York, May 17, 1894:

First noticed trouble with fish about two years ago, when she bought a mess from a fisherman at York, which after cooking tasted so badly of coal oil that she asked him if he hadn't put coal oil on his nets. Since then fish from the river has been bad most of the time. Those in the "old bed" said not to be affected. Had a supply of ice cut from the river a year ago last winter at York, about 10 feet from shore. Tasted so strongly of coal oil that it could only be used for freezing ice cream and similar purposes.

GEORGE DOUGHERTY, blacksmith, Old York, May 17, 1894:

Made his living by fishing at York until damage to fish by coal oil compelled him to quit. Two years ago last winter did nothing but fish, sending his fish to Paris, Ill., but was notified that he must have spilled coal oil on his fish. Dealers would not buy them and he finally had to quit. Thinks that the fish die under the ice from the effects of the oil in the water, and also that they get poor and have large sores on them from the same cause. Has seen large catfish in such condition as well as minnows. Trouble is worst in winter and spring. Continues to affect catfish longer than scale fish. In winter can not eat catfish at all in York. In many fish it is worst about the tail and fins and along the belly. Sometimes part of a fish will be unfit to eat and the rest not taste at all of the oil. Remembers catching one 50-pound catfish last September and another 60-pound catfish the fall before. Both of them tasted as if they had been soaked in coal oil. Can taste it also in the water. Has had to blow the scum off the water to get a drink. Oil settles in the mud so strong that if a pole is run down in it the oil will come to the surface. Gets in to "old bed" in high water, but not nearly so bad there as in the river. Worse in winter than in summer. Has seen it so thick on bars that when a stone was lifted a greenish oily substance comes to the surface and spreads out as a film. Seems to be a heavy sediment in it which settles on bars and in mud, smelling like coal tar. First became bad two and a half years ago. "Has broken up many a poor man and taken the bread out of his children's mouths." Seems to have greatly reduced the number of fish in the river. Affects the big fish worst. Is worst on catfish of all kinds and on buffalo, but white perch (Hapliodonotus) also taste of it. Says that he caught pike perch last spring which tasted of oil.

JOHN A. KELLER, State game and fish warden, Old York, Ill., May 17, 1894:

Last year 30 men in York and its vicinity were dependent on fishing for their living. Now all but one or two have practically quit the business on account of injury to fish by coal oil. Difficulty first noticed two and a half years ago, about three months after the oil wells were started at Terre Haute. Was himself at Terre Haute when the first well was finished, and is consequently certain about the time. Difficulty worst in winter and spring. Last winter cut a hole in ice on Wabash River, and could not drink the water for taste of oil. Horses also refused to drink it. Cut through the ice several times, over the bar, in the current where the water is 4 or 5 feet deep, and again where it was still deeper, always with the same result—could not drink the water. An oily or tarry coating had formed on the under side of the ice. Mr. Hart, a fisherman, has taken fishes from the river to Martinsville and Casey and had to bring them back, being unable to sell them because of the reputation of Wabash River fish for the taste of coal oil. Mentioned four other fishermen who had had the same experience.

HENRY MCPHETERS, Old York, May 17, 1894:

Has been a fisherman until lately, but has now gone out of the business—driven out by coal oil in the river. Has been a great falling off in the fishing business since he began, owing to this pollution of the river water and the effect on the taste of the fish. Sent a lot of fish from the Wabash to Paris, in Edgar County, which he could not sell because of prejudice against Wabash fish on account of taste of oil.

H. FLETCHER, postmaster and merchant, Hutsonville, Ill., May 17, 1894—(Hutsonville is 48 miles, by river, below Terre Haute):

Trouble with coal oil at Hutsonville for two or three years or longer. Is worst in winter. Affects all fish so far as he knows, causing them to taste of kerosene. Hasn't heard of it killing the fish. Has bought fish which he had to throw away after cooking because they tasted so badly of coal oil that he could not eat them. Thinks he has had to throw away one-third of the fish he has bought of late years. Bought a mess of catfish from the Wabash last Sunday, and could taste the coal oil in them very plainly. Mr. Cox, a fisherman, brought him down another mess of fish from the river which tasted so badly that he had to throw them all out of the skillet. The ice from the river also tasted of oil. Local use of fish practically abandoned, but at this season of the year some fishing is done to ship to a distance. Rutledge and Kinnan now shipping fish to Chrisman. Clothes of a drowned man lately taken from the river were saturated with oil.

MARSHALL BECKHAM, fisherman, Hutsonville, Ill., May 17:

Old fisherman, but not fishing much now. Lives on bank of the river. No question that oil in water is ruining the shipment of Wabash fish. Is worst in winter, and when the water is coming up, especially after the banks are about full. Affects large fish worse than small, and catfish worst of all. Has never known pike or sunfish or small sheepshead to taste of coal oil. All catfish and buffalo taste of coal oil, or used to when he was fishing. Has not entirely destroyed fishing at Hutsonville, 175 pounds having been shipped yesterday. Fish-eaters along the river are, however, afraid to buy, having heard about the oil. Further away they don't know yet what is the matter. Tells of shipment of fish from Hutsonville to Marshall, thence to Terre Haute. Dealer at Terre Haute notified Marshall correspondent that he wanted no more Wabash fish, as their bad taste was ruining his trade. Was not so bad until two or three years ago, from what he can learn. There was no complaint six or eight years ago. Has seen plenty of the oil this spring. Planks in the river often soak with oil. Has seen oil on the surface of the river, especially in eddies and where blown ashore, but in current also. Can not catch nearly as many fish in the river as formerly. Inclined to think that oil may kill them or drive them out. Has lately seen dead catfish, after ice goes out, drift up on shore, some of 50 or 60 pounds weight. Once in awhile one not quite dead. Never saw dead fish in any number along the river before.

W. E. KINNAN, fisherman, Hutsonville, Ill., May 17, 1894:

Fishing in river now with trout lines, and shipping fish. Customers complain of coal-oil taste. Small fish not so bad as large. Catfish worst affected. Never has any trouble with white bass or with sheepshead. Some little complaint of coal oil in buffalo. Trouble much the worst early in spring, when he has noticed a great deal of oil on the water when the ice runs out. Could even taste the oil in the water itself. Has never noticed anything about the mud and sediment in the river. Doesn't know that fish are killed by the oil. Has never noticed any of it in fall. Thinks there is more when the river is fairly high, but has seen considerable in moderately low water. Has known about coal oil in fish for two years or more. Fishing goes on all the same, and he fishes and ships all the time.

JAMES F. CARTER, livery-stable driver, Marshall, Ill., May 16:

Lives at Marshall. Has had three messes of fish from the Wabash River within the last fortnight or so, bought of John Stark, a dealer of Marshall who got them at Darwin. All his fish smelled so when fried that they had to be thrown away. Smell of coal oil or gasoline. Catfish and white bass were both bad.

Mr. DOLL, firm of Bradley & Doll, grocers, Marshall, Ill., May 17, 1894:

Says that last fall he received a consignment of 500 pounds of fish from the Wabash River at Darwin, and heard so much complaint of taste of coal oil in them that he never had any more. What trade there was in Wabash fish was ruined in his place. Had to refund the money to his customers, and so gave up the trade.

AUSTIN GRAY, proprietor of livery-stable, Marshall, Ill., May 17, 1894:

Had last summer a large catfish, 16 pounds dressed, from below Darwin, which when cooked his family tried to eat, but rejected because of its taste of coal oil, and fed it to the chickens. Since then will buy no catfish or buffalo. Takes nothing but young sheepshead or white bass, species which are rarely affected by the coal oil. This trouble with the fish has made many people in town so squeamish that they won't buy river fish at all. Last year kept hotel in Hutsonville, and was frequently troubled with bad fish.

J. W. GRAHAM, lawyer, Marshall, Ill., May 17, 1894:

Has had trouble with Wabash River fish at his own home. Has had to throw them away after they were cooked because of their taste of coal oil. A friend had a sunken boat in the river, which he raised and cleaned by shoveling out a layer of soft mud at the bottom. When this mud was stirred up the oil in it would come to the surface in such quantity that it could be seen flowing down the river 100 yards.

EDWARD PARSONS, fisherman, Terre Haute, May 18, 1894:

Lives in house boat on west side of the river. Has fished for a living twelve or fifteen years, but had to give up the business last fall and sold out all his nets and other fishing property because the fishing was ruined at Terre Haute by oil in the water. Fish there all taste of coal oil and are practically all spoiled. Catfish, buffalo, red-horse, and German carp all unsalable. Sheepshead not often damaged. Can only get fish to eat by catching them and keeping them alive four or five days in fresh water on the west side of the river, which the coal oil does not often reach, where his boat lies at Terre Haute. Fish trade completely ruined with him. Can not sell fish on account of taste of coal oil, and if he does sell one, the next time he goes around they "drive him away from the house," telling him that he has put coal oil on his fish. Occasionally sets a line, but does not use nets any more. Has been trying to work at the carpenter's trade this winter. Fishing is very poor above Terre Haute, the oil apparently keeping the fish from going up the river. Occasionally an injured fish is taken above town, but not often. Has heard of, now and then, one as far up the river as Clinton, 20 miles above Terre Haute. The odor of the oil and coal tar makes people sick who live in boats on the other side of the river. Gives one a headache to stay in it a short time. Used to live over there himself, but doctor told him his wife would die if he didn't get away. Still troubled by the odor when the wind is in the east, as this blows the oil across the river. After rains comes out of sewers in great quantity and almost covers the surface of the river. Odor is said to get so bad in sewers that the sewer men are nearly suffocated.

J. J. HAGAR, fish dealer, Terre Haute, May 19.

From 1st of March to 1st of November, eight months, used to buy from 500 to 1,000 pounds of Wabash River fish a week. Has not now bought a fish from the river for over a year, because of taste of coal oil. When he sold these fish they would be returned, and he would be obliged to refund the money. Thinks the fish 4 or 5 miles above the city are not affected, and has sometimes bought fish which he knew to have come up the river, but can not usually tell certainly whether the fisherman is truthful or not, and consequently buys no river fish. Has bought fish from Hutsonville and elsewhere, 30 or 40 miles down the river, and had the same trouble with them. Trade in Wabash River fish is simply destroyed at Terre Haute.

CHAMPAIGN, ILL., *July 9, 1894.*

DEAR SIR: I send you herewith my report on the oil wastes at Terre Haute, Ind. I was able to dodge the trains that failed to run, and so was fortunately not "tied up."

If the report does not cover all the ground desired, I will make another trip for my expenses only. If plans or sketches are desired they can be furnished. Expense bill will be sent soon.

Yours, respectfully,

ARTHUR N. TALBOT.

Hon. MARSHALL MCDONALD,
U. S. Commissioner Fish and Fisheries, Washington, D. C.

CHAMPAIGN, ILL., *July 9, 1894.*

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your instructions to make an investigation with respect to the amount of waste matter deleterious to fishes which empties into the Wabash River from the oil wells and gas works at Terre Haute, Ind., and to report upon the same with recommendations relative to the proper disposition of said refuse, I have the honor to report that I spent July 5 and 6 in Terre Haute, returning July 7, and that the amount and condition of the wastes at the oil wells, the fuel gas works, and the gaslight works are as follows:

1. Oil wells.—Only three wells produce oil. These are controlled by the Guarantee Oil and Gas Company. The oil is pumped into wooden tanks, where the process of steaming and subsidence separates the oil from the water and its impurities. The water is of limestone origin and its impurities are much the same as those from the artesian wells in the locality. As such of these impurities as may properly be discharged into the sewer, either settle in the river or at once mingle and diffuse with the water within a short distance of the mouth of the sewer, it is probable that their effect upon the fishes is comparatively small and not worth considering. It is the escaping oil and tarry matter which is to be avoided.

The product of two of the wells contains but little water. The third, however, discharges twenty times as much water as oil. At the time of my visit this third well, located near the Phœnix foundry, was undergoing repairs, and the overflowing water and oil were flowing through an open ditch to the sewer, no effort being made to prevent the waste. While the flow of water may have been augmented somewhat by the increased amount of ground water due to the change of casing, the flow was probably less than during the process of pumping. I made weir measurements of the discharge, and calculate that the flow was at the rate of 0.0189 cubic feet per second, equal to about 12,200 gallons per twenty-four hours or, say, 240 barrels in twenty-four hours. Of this I estimate that about 5 per cent is oil, perhaps 12 barrels per twenty-four hours.

Mr. Reynolds, the general manager of the Guarantee Oil and Gas Company, stated that this is the first time that repairs of this kind have been made to this well, and intimated that this is a very infrequent occurrence, adding that considerations of economy prevent the waste of oil.

The other wells were being pumped and the whole product was received in the tanks. There was visible evidence that there had been waste into the sewer, and testimony taken shows that not infrequently there is leakage and waste of a few barrels of oil, which is allowed to flow into the sewer. It was even stated that at times, when it was inconvenient to tank the oil, the whole flow of the wells passed into the sewer.

Of the amount of oil which escapes with the "B. S." at the time of the discharge of that waste I have no means of ascertaining. Judging from the means of separation and the care taken in the operation there is considerably more than is necessary. The amount of this oil reaching the sewer probably would not usually be more than a barrel a day. There must, however, be times when the waste is considerably greater than this.

2. Fuel gas works.—The second source of pollution is the works of the Citizens' Gas and Fuel Company, which uses oil in the manufacture of its gas. The overflow from the tar barrel and the washings from the "scrubber" are caught in a tank, from which, after the tar and oil are

roughly separated by subsidence, the waste flows into the sewer. Owing to inadequate facilities for subsidence and to carelessness in operating, the quality of this waste is inexcusably bad, a large amount of oil and tar escaping with it.

By weir measurements the amount of waste discharged from the subsidence tank and escaping into the sewers was at the rate of 0.173 cubic feet per second, equal to 112,000 gallons per twenty-four hours, or about 2,150 barrels. It was impracticable to determine the amount of oil and tar contained in this, but the samples show that it must be at the rate of several barrels per day.

While these works are not now running during the night it is probable that, except in the summer months, the total discharge for twenty-four hours is greater than indicated above.

3. Illuminating gas works.—The discharge of waste from the works of the Terre Haute Gaslight Company is from a pipe on the bank of the river, near the works. It is of much cleaner quality than the preceding. The discharge was at the rate of 43,000 gallons per twenty-four hours. Of this, the oil did not amount to more than a few gallons a day. From what could be seen, I judge that little pollution comes from this source.

The discharge from the oil wells and the fuel gas works is into the city sewer, known as the canal sewer, which empties into the Wabash River at the foot of Eagle street. Samples taken from the sewer at three different points show a strong indication of oil, and even near the outlet where sewage discharges down an incline with a velocity of 10 feet per second, at the rate of 2,000,000 gallons per day, the oil quickly comes to the top and floats along down the bank. The very marked coating of oil on the walls of the sewer shows that the discharge of oil must have continued for a considerable time and that it has been at different stages of the river.

It may be said that the total amount of oil discharged into the river is not large when compared with the oil received by other streams, and that the waste is not relatively as large as that from some oil wells and refineries. However, the refusal of the oil to diffuse with the water, makes its presence, even when intermittent, very perceptible, and the results are far different than would be the case with diffusing liquids.

It is fortunate that this very principle of nondiffusion makes the separation of this refuse from the ordinary washings very easy, and hence the method of avoiding its discharge into the river is simple and inexpensive. The only process needed is that of separation by subsidence, carrying out more thoroughly and completely the method now used at both the oil wells and the fuel gas works.

The situation is such that no pumping or extra labor is necessary beyond the watching, the proper drawing off of oil and waste and the occasional cleaning of the tanks. Contrary to what might be expected, there will be no necessity for expensive processes, such as are used in sewage purification works.

The recommendations I would make relative to the disposition of the refuse are that the oil and tarry waste be not allowed to reach the sewer or the river, and that this waste be separated from the unobjectionable waste water by the process of subsidence in tanks. The difference in specific gravity is so marked that the separation of the water will not be difficult.

At the oil wells a tank at least 12 feet deep and 16 feet in diameter should be sunk in the ground to such a depth as to catch all overflow from the wells, and all leakage from tanks and pipes, and waste from

A second and smaller tank may be used if it is necessary to
operations when this tank is being cleaned.

At the fuel gas works a separation or subsidence tank in ad
the one now in use, is very desirable. This may be similar t
described for the oil wells. The depth should be 12 feet and th
ter 16 feet. It should be designed so that the inflow will be ev
smoothly distributed, with partitions arranged so as to prev
rents, and with the outlet pipe placed 5 feet above the bot
extending two-thirds the way across the tank and so perfora
permit an even flow. The outlet pipe will discharge near the
the inflow, and all the ordinary water and washings will flo
gravity. The oil waste at the top and the tarry waste at th
may be emptied when necessary.

Some repairs and modifications of the tank now in use are d
and proper attention to its cleaning and operation will be nece

The expense of following out the recommendations made wi
great. Wooden tanks, partitions, and drains are suitable for
pose. The waste products obtained will be of some commerci
and at least will not be difficult to dispose of. The location
that the tanks may receive and discharge the liquid without p

To summarize my report, I may repeat:

(1) That oil waste escapes from the oil wells and from the
works into the Wabash River in noticeable quantities, altho
total amount is not large.

(2) That this waste may readily be separated from the was
by inexpensive subsidence tanks.

I ship by American Express to-day a sample taken from
from the well of the Phœnix Foundry, a sample of sewage f
canal sewer on Ninth street, near Sycamore, which receives th
from the oil wells, a sample of sewage from the mouth of the
the foot of Eagle street, a sample of the waste which passes
sewer from the works of the Citizens' Fuel and Gas Company,
a sample of the waste from the works of the Terre Haute Ga
Company.

I am, very respectfully,

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 197.

[Report No. 1265.]

J. R. WASSON.

JULY 17, 1894.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MCNAGNY, from the Committee on War Claims, reported the following

RESOLUTION:

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States of America, That the claim of J. R. Wasson, embraced in H. R. 7427, together with all papers connected therewith, be referred to the Court of Claims for examination and report to this House, and said court is hereby vested with jurisdiction to make such examination and to fully report all the facts connected with said claim under the provisions of the act of Congress commonly known as and called the "Tucker Act."

O

ICAL SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

JULY 20, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ord
printed.

U. S. COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERI
Washington, D. C., July 1

SIR: In response to the resolution of the House of Repres
of June 9, 1894, "That the United States Fish Commissione
is hereby, directed to report to the House of Representatives
ability of the Government's establishing a fish hatchery in the
of the Zoological Society of Philadelphia, State of Pennsyl
have learned from correspondence with Mr. A. E. Brown, o
officers of the Zoological Society of Philadelphia, that the Z
Garden is situated in a portion of Fairmount Park, the title
vests in the city of Philadelphia, and the conveyance of any p
which to the United States it would be impossible to arrange
learn from the same gentleman that a charge is made to the
public for admission to the grounds. In view, therefore, of
that the U. S. statutes forbid the expenditure of public mo
any land not vested in the United States, and further, that th
ical society in question exacts a fee for admittance into its g
am constrained to report adversely as to the desirability of est
the fish-cultural station contemplated by the resolution.

Very respectfully,

MARSHALL MCDONA
Commi

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker House of Representatives.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 199.

G. W. GRIFFITH.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of G. W. Griffith against the United States.

JULY 20, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 18, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings of the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

ARCHIBALD HOPKINS,
Chief Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 7894. George W. Griffith v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 16th day of July, 1890.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 25th day of January, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 5th day of April, 1894. Chas. and Wm. B. King, esqs., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Samuel A. Putman, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That the following property was taken from him by the U. S. Army and used by the said Army, the date, place, and command being particularly stated below:

In Jackson County, in the State of Missouri, on or about the dates and by the United States forces hereinafter specified, to wit:

November and December, 1863, by Lieut. James M. Signor, Tenth Regiment, Kansas, quartermaster of post and Pleasant Hill, Mo.:	
4,250 bushels of corn, at 75 cents per bushel	$3,187.50
1,000 bushels of oats, at 50 cents per bushel	500.00
55 tons prime timothy and clover hay, at $12	420.00
September and October, 1862, by Col. Burris, Tenth Regiment, Kansas:	
1 black mare	125.00
1 bay horse	140.00
1 sorrel horse	130.00
Total	4,502.50

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 201.

[Report No. 1433.]

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF HELENA, ARK.

AUGUST 13, 1894.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. STONE, of Kentucky, from the Committee on War Claims, reported the following

RESOLUTION:

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the bill (H. R. 4018) for the relief of the First Baptist Church of Helena, Ark., together with all accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims under the provisions of the act of Congress to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States, approved March 3, 1887.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC No. 202

[Report No. 1434.]

JACOB A. WOLFSON, DECEASED.

AUGUST 13, 1894.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. STONE, of Kentucky, from the Committee on War Claims reported the following

RESOLUTION:

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the bill (H. R. 445) for the relief of the estate of Jacob A. Wolfson, deceased, late of Natchitoches Parish, La., together with all accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims under the provisions of the act of Congress to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States, approved March 3, 1887.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 203.

[Report No. 1435.]

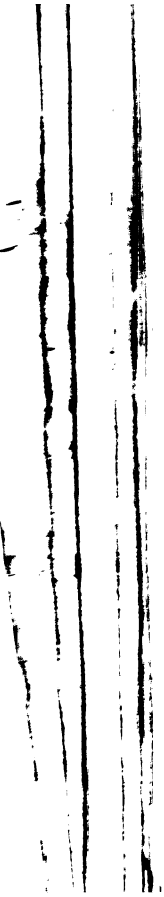
BAPTIST CHURCH OF CORINTH, MISS., AND OTHERS.

AUGUST 13, 1894.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. STONE, of Kentucky, from the Committee on War Claims, reported the following

RESOLUTION:

Resolved, That the following bills (H. R. 427, 3366, 4532, 1013, 424), for the relief of the Baptist Church of Corinth, Miss.; Primitive Baptist Church of Huntsville, Ala.; Baptist Church of Grand Junction, Hardeman County, Tenn.; St. Philips Church of Atlanta, Ga., and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Corinth, Miss., together with all accompanying papers, be, and the same are hereby, referred to the Court of Claims under the provisions of the act of Congress to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States, approved March 3, 1887.



53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 204.

JOSHUA BECK, DECEASED.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Joshua Beck, deceased, against the United States.

AUGUST 15, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 3, 1893.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

J. RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 8103. W. S. Beck, administrator of Joshua Beck, deceased, v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that said Joshua Beck, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 28, 1892.

[In the Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 8013. W. S. Beck, administrator of Joshua Beck, deceased, v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 24th day of January, 1891.

Samuel M. Arnell, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by John C. Chaney, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry, the court, on the 28th day of April, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

At the time and place alleged in said petition the military forces of
States took from said decedent stores and supplies for the use of the A
ing of wood, rails, corn, rye, and wheat, which, at the time of taking, w
ably worth to the defendant the sum of six thousand and one hund
($6,100.00).

BY TH

February 9, 1893.
A true copy.
Test this 3d day of November, A. D. 1893.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RAND
Assistant Clerk Court C

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 206.

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

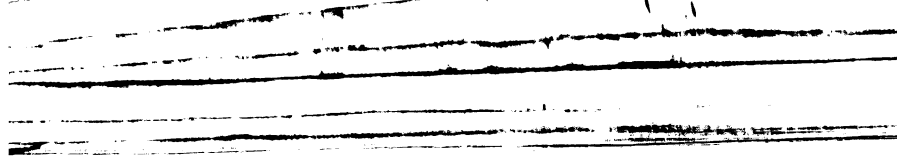
COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

ON

SUNDRY BILLS RELATING TO THE AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE, KNOWN AS THE "MAGUIRE" BILLS.

AUGUST 20, 1894.—Ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1894.



HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *Friday, March 16, 1894.*

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, having under consideration a number of bills relating to the American merchant marine, convened at 11 a. m., Hon. George W. Fithian in the chair.

Hon. JAMES G. MAGUIRE, a Representative in Congress from the State of California, appeared and introduced Charles Hagen, Thomas J. Elderkin, and A. Furuseth, legislative committee of the National Seaman's Union.

Mr. MAGUIRE. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I do not intend, nor have I the time, to go into details in support of these bills. They are intended to raise the standard of treatment of sailors engaged in the American merchant marine in this country to at least the level which has been reached in the merchant marine of European countries. All the reforms which I propose here have been adopted by different countries, and none of them require more of shipowners than is required and enforced in some European countries. They are all intended to improve the condition of American seamen. Mr. Furuseth, of San Francisco, who is secretary of the Seamen's Union and an intelligent man, who has had a great deal of experience in the matters involved in these measures, is present, and is the man in the United States most familiar with the conditions of the merchant marine of this and other countries. I would like to have him make a statement in reference to these bills. This organization has given a great deal of attention to the matter.

STATEMENT OF ANDREW FURUSETH, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Mr. FURUSETH. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, in the bill numbered 5501 the amendment is sought for the purpose of changing the present law simply by giving a majority of all the crew before the mast of a vessel the right to call for a survey of the vessel.

Mr. MAGUIRE. After leaving port?

Mr. FURUSETH. Yes, sir; or before, as the case may be. Sometimes it is found that a vessel, after leaving port, becomes unseaworthy, or leaky, or gets into such a condition that it is next to impossible to take her to the port of destination, and seamen have, in such instances, generally made demands, and enforced it (sometimes by might), by refusing to do any more work unless the vessel was taken into port. All European countries have regulations dealing with the subject, so that when a vessel is found in that condition it will be possible for the vessel to be taken into port and surveyed. The object to be accomplished is that the officers or crew may take her into port.

for she had to go into San Francisco and discharge all her carg
undergo extensive repairs. When the original crew found ou
they entered suit for the recovery of their wages; but they cou
recover, because they were put down as deserters, having no ri
leave the ship, except they were authorized to do so by surve
that could not be had because the officers did not join in a call

Mr. MAGUIRE. The present law requires the first officer to j
the call?

Mr. FURUSETH. Yes, sir. The second amendment to the bil
a penalty for proceeding on a voyage, and for refusing to have a s
and indicates what shall be a proper call for a survey. This is
principle sought to be established in maritime law, so far as the U
States is concerned; but it is not new, so far as other natio
concerned.

Section 4557 is sought to be amended so as to bring all vess
foreign ports as well as in home ports under that same provision, s
by inserting "consul, agent, or persons, etc., in such foreign ports."
custom now makes it almost impossible to get a survey on the v
and, as a result, when men find a vessel unsafe they simply d
Desertion from the vessel means the loss of everything—clot
money earned up to date, and imprisonment if taken back, or it
being arrested before the vessel is ready to go to sea, being
prison and kept there until the vessel is ready to sail, and taken a
the vessel by the police authorities at the place where it happen
is found that this law as it stands now is substantially what the B
law was before the Plimsoll agitation in Great Britain. Throug
Plimsoll agitation in England laws were adopted there covering
matter in such a way that now men can call for a survey and the
ter is enforced, and a leaky or unseaworthy vessel can not proce
sea because it is looked after. This regulation has lowered the
rate by shipwreck from what it was before that time until at pr
it is the lowest in any nation.

Mr. MAGUIRE. You mean the English rate is the lowest?

Mr. FURUSETH. Yes, sir; the English rate is the lowest of any
to-day.

Mr. FURUSETH. In that case, I might deal with the whole matter in general.

Mr. MAGUIRE. I would like to have you refer to the practical effects of the measure, if passed.

Mr. FURUSETH. The main point of the bill numbered 5502 is to substitute the word "must" for the word "may," in section 4816, to make it mandatory instead of discretionary, as at present. It deals with the matter in cases where vessels lose any of their crew by casualty, desertion, or otherwise. The custom at present is if one or two men leave a vessel, the vessel goes on——

Mr. MAGUIRE. Without the full complement of men.

Mr. FURUSETH (continuing). Without the full complement of men. This is a particular hardship upon the men, because the crews at the present time are very short. Vessels carry the smallest number of men that they can possibly get along with, and when one or two men from a crew of six or eight are taken away it becomes very hard for the remaining number to work, and it causes risk of life and property.

Section 4529 strikes out in the old law all the matter in reference to ports of the Atlantic and ports of the Pacific, and *vice versa*, and brings all vessels of the United States under the law. It deals in general with the payment of the wages of seamen, what time payment shall be made, and provides for recovery in case of dispute. There is on the statute book at the present time hardly anything which will force a recovery of wages up to ten days. We are sometimes out of the money from ten to fourteen days, and have in cases of dispute sometimes to wait a year. This amendment brings in coasting vessels going from one port to another in different States, or from one port to another in the same State, and puts them on a par with the law as referring to vessels in the foreign trade, so as to better enable sailors to collect their wages. It further amends by striking out five days and substituting three days as the limitation of time within which men shall be paid. Keeping a man on shore after his discharge from a vessel without the payment of his wages as soon as possible forces him into the boarding houses, where he can get board and lodging on credit. These boarding houses are kept by a class called the "crimping element," a special class of people who are to be found in almost every part of the United States, and nearly everywhere else.

Mr. MAGUIRE. They are known as land sharks.

Mr. FURUSETH. That class is well defined as a class who entice or cheat seamen out of their money.

Mr. MAGUIRE. It is a profession.

Mr. FURUSETH. Yes, sir; it is a profession at the present time, and is a regularly established one in every port of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. Are these seamen obliged to stop at these boarding houses?

Mr. MAGUIRE. They are helpless.

Mr. FURUSETH. We have no other place to go. We have to wait ten days for pay, because we are sent ashore without a cent.

Mr. ROBINS. And can not get credit at any other place?

Mr. FURUSETH. The laws have sought to protect the American sailor from that class of people, and the Dingley act of 1884, particularly, sought to do so in the United States, and did so very largely, and would have done a great deal of good if it had not been amended so as to give the same power back to the crimping element. In 1884 Congress adopted a bill providing that no advance money should be paid, and stipulated that allotments of wages should be paid monthly

usually goes to what is called a shipping agent, or the shippin
goes to the master of the vessel. They make an agreement v
shipping agent that he shall furnish so many men. The shippin
goes and hunts up the men and charges the men for it. No r
ship in that vessel except such as come through that particular
Men going into the ocean carrying trade from the port of Ne
have regularly paid $7 per man for the privilege of going into a
That is what is usually called the blood-money system. You
stand that the captain hires the agent, and the agent hires the
Thus the sailor has got to secure employment through that age
order to get the employment he must accept what terms he is
get, and none others; so that the agent has got an absolute mo

Mr. MAGUIRE. Explain about advance money.

Mr. FURUSETH. Advance money is money given in advance
time the money is earned. The law provides that it shall n
paid; but there is no penalty attached, and it is not lived up t
captain of the vessel hires the shipping agent or master, and h
the advance note to him through the shipping commissioner'
The shipping master goes to the agent of the vessel and collec
the vessel has left the port. This money is usually divided u
going to the boarding houses—that is, to the person with wh
sailor has boarded—some of it going to the captain, and son
going to the shipping master. When men are scarce the ship
to pay. When men are plentiful, the sailors have to pay it.
hires for $40; that is to say, $10 per month going from San Fr
to New York, or from New York to San Francisco, which is con
a four months' trip. According to the law, this money should be
monthly, but it is always paid over to the shipping master after

Mr. MAGUIRE. So that you see the sailor must pay one r
wages in advance, in order to get on a ship at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Do not these men get more than $10 a month

Mr. FURUSETH. The wages out of New York is $13 and $
month at this time. The average wages out of San Francisco
present time in the deep-water trade is $14 per month.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the average wages now paid to sea

Mr. MAGUIRE. I can vouch for Mr. Furuseth as being the best posted man concerning maritime matters that can be found.

Mr. FURUSETH. I have sailed under the flags of Norway, Germany, Holland, England, and the United States, and I have been sailing from San Francisco for fourteen years.

Mr. BERRY. Does not this arrangement between the crimping element and the master work against the master himself in employing men through the shipping agent?

Mr. FURUSETH. It takes away the trouble that he would have in engaging men.

Mr. BERRY. Does the agent guarantee the character of the men furnished?

Mr. FURUSETH. A shipping master does not care, and the master of the vessel does not care either.

Mr. BERRY. Is that the class of men who enter into these compacts and cheat sailors?

Mr. MAGUIRE. I should say that sailing vessels are of that class.

The CHAIRMAN. It has been claimed that the seamen on American vessels get better food and quarters than seamen on European vessels.

Mr. FURUSETH. No, sir; that is not true. On the American vessels there is no regulation for quarters, and I have been in the forecastle when we could not find room to sit down and eat; we had to sit outside on the deck to eat our meals.

The CHAIRMAN. It is claimed by the Cramps that it costs more for American seamen, because they get better food and wages.

Mr. FURUSETH. The scale of provisions in the American vessel is exactly the same as the scale of provisions on the English vessel with this limit, that the English vessel uses lime juice and the American vessel uses lemon juice. There is now before the House of Commons a bill which proposes to give the seamen a scale of provisions which is vastly superior to the one proposed in Mr. Maguire's bill.

Mr. MAGUIRE. I propose in bill 5504 a scale of provisions. We will come to that in a few minutes.

Mr. FURUSETH. In the old law, section 4529 is further sought to be amended by striking out the limitation of ten days. As the law now stands it says if a seaman does not get one-half pay coming to him on coming into port, he shall have two days' pay for one for not to exceed ten days. I have never seen a seaman get 1 cent on leaving a vessel, nor have I ever received any myself, no matter what part of the world I came from. We never get one-fourth of the pay due us on coming ashore.

The bill provides also (and I want to bring your attention to this point particularly) that there shall be a limitation as to two days' pay for one in cases where the wages are not settled up. We ask you to strike out that ten days limitation for the reason that the ten days limitation allows dilatory proceedings in cases in United States courts in dealing with seamen. In a case where the seaman's wages is concerned, he is on the same footing in court with a case for $100,000, and it sometimes takes six months before it is settled. This is in order to prevent litigation; and in order that seamen may not be cheated. This will make it to the interest of the master to pay the seamen at once what is justly due them. It will prevent litigation and prevent seamen losing their pay.

Mr. BERRY. Suppose a vessel touches at San Francisco, and she is liable for wages to the sailors, does not the vessel have to give security for the sailors' wages?

his pay within three days. This gives him three days, and if not get it within that time he gets two days' pay for every waits.

Mr. MAGUIRE. He would get paid for every day of overtime

Mr. FURUSETH. Yes, sir; and there would be no delay then

Mr. MAGUIRE. It would not be kept from him, unless the good reason for it.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Has Denmark, or other nations, proposed suc ties?

Mr. FURUSETH. Yes, sir; England has, and Germany has.

Mr. BERRY (to Mr. Maguire). Can we make a penalty of th

Mr. MAGUIRE. I think so. We could not make a law whic impose such penalties on contracts in existence before the passed; but it could be done as to the future.

Mr. FURUSETH. Bill No. 5503 proposed to amend section inserting "in any foreign port." The section deals with pun for desertion. From time immemorial the seaman understood came into a port in the United States that he was at liberty the ship if he should so desire, and it was only changed b adopted in the Fifty-second Congress, which punishes seame coastwise trade by imprisonment for desertion, or leaving the that is to say, if I were to ship in New York, as the shipping at present, I may be shipped before the shipping commissioner York to go to Philadelphia, and thence to any port or place t master may direct, and back to New York, with wages at month, and the time not to exceed six months, the usual time ping articles. If the master does not want me he tells me so, a is all there is to it.

Mr. MAGUIRE. He can tell you so at Philadelphia?

Mr. FURUSETH. Yes, sir; or in New York, or any other por law provides one month's extra pay for improper discharge present time; but that law is impossible of enforcement. He that whenever a master wants to discharge a man he does s want to leave the vessel in Philadelphia, or any other port

but no worse law has ever been adopted. It is absolutely and utterly one-sided. It takes away from the seamen all the protection that the shipping commissioners' act gives him in the foreign trade. It takes away his right of complaint, and all the protection the seaman has in the United States is taken away. All the disciplinary clauses are made to apply, which makes the condition of the coasting trade worse than that of deep water.

Mr. MAGUIRE. I have presented another act for the correction of the vice in the law of 1890.

Mr. FURUSETH. In passing, I would say that, so far as we have been able to ascertain, we know to a certainty that on the Pacific coast not over 10 per cent of the men sailing are native-born men. They will not go to sea. If you give a San Francisco boy the choice of going to sea or going to prison, he would go to prison first.

Mr. MAGUIRE. I think he is sensible in that.

Mr. FURUSETH. We have had several instances of that. The American boy living in a seaport, and seeing what are the conditions, can not be induced to go to sea; and hence you have about 50 per cent of foreigners in the Navy. Out on the Pacific coast there are about 3,500 to 4,000 seamen sailing there, and fully 50 per cent of them are naturalized.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Prior to the enactment of this law, could a sailing master discharge a man at any time?

Mr. FURUSETH. He could discharge him at any time, but he would have to pay to the seaman the full wages that he should make.

Mr. MAGUIRE. Unless he was discharged for sufficient cause?

Mr. FURUSETH. Unless he was discharged for sufficient cause, but that is a different matter. Prior to 1890 he forfeited all the money he had earned; that is to say, it was taken by the vessel.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Did they get his clothes, too?

Mr. FURUSETH. No; the seamen takes his clothes with him out of the vessel.

Mr. MAGUIRE. The penalty makes it impossible for him to do anything but skip at the first opportunity, if he is abused, or can not get along with the captain or the officers.

Mr. HAGEN. I would say that, as a general rule, the sailor does not see the vessel before shipping. For instance, I am located in New Orleans, and a vessel is lying about 2 miles away, waiting for a New Orleans crew. Naturally, I do not see the vessel; but on going aboard of it I find that the facts have been misrepresented, and I find something I did not know before. There should be some law by which a man would be informed of these things.

Mr. BERRY. Who makes up what is called the survey? Is not the law sufficient to cover that?

Mr. MAGUIRE. That is done by one of the subordinate officers of the ship. I do not care to discuss the general subject now in reference to the officers of sailing vessels; but one of those officers could prevent the whole crew from getting a survey after discovering the ship was unseaworthy, and this first bill proposes to do away with that.

Mr. HAGEN. Of course the captain does not, as a rule, call for the survey until it is necessary, because he does not want to put the owner to the expense, for fear of losing his position, and he rarely takes the risk of taking the lives of the seamen. In that case, he calls for a survey.

Mr. MAGUIRE. He does not do it because he would afterwards rank as a man who would put a vessel to unnecessary expense?

Mr. ELDERKIN. I can mention a case where seamen demanded a survey and the captain refused it. The vessel went into port, and the men left it. The vessel got a new crew, and inside of five days it went down. All hands were drowned.

Mr. MAGUIRE. We are going to refer to a number of cases. I do not suppose that any evidence is necessary, because we can go to data and ascertain the facts from recognized sources.

Mr. FURUSETH. In bill 5504, section 4520, is sought to be amended by inserting "or to any port in British North America or the West Indies." Those do not come under the general coasting law at the present time, and we want it dealt with according to the coasting law. We want that amendment adopted, so that seamen can sue for their wages and have it paid in proper time. Section 4522 is sought to be amended by striking out the imprisonment penalty and substituting forfeiture.

Mr. PENCE. That is at the end of the section. Does the present law make it imprisonment?

Mr. FURUSETH. Yes, sir. It has been abolished by other nations. Section 4526 deals with shipwrecks, etc., and an addition is sought to be inserted by which seamen shall be brought back to the port from whence they shipped. We would like to call attention to an instance of a particularly aggravating description. I was fishing in Nushigak River, Alaska, in 1889, and a vessel called the *Wildwood* was wrecked there. As the law stood there was no way of compelling the owner to send those men back to civilization. To stay there meant death by starvation, because the fall was setting in and fishing was over, and there was some talk at the time of allowing them to make their way back to Sitka the best way they could, that being the nearest port of entry in the United States. The men were about 40 in number, and they said that if they were going to stay and submit to starvation they would see that the superintendent, the captain, and second mate, and all the officers staid also. They said to the officers, "We have been together so far, and we might as well stay the rest of the time." The hint was taken, and a vessel took them back to San Francisco. They took aboard the necessary provisions, and the expenses of taking those men down was almost nothing. At the same time, there was no law to provide that such things shall be done out on the Pacific coast, although we have quite a number of vessels going to Alaska.

Mr. HAGEN. I suppose that the committee understands that vessels leaving ports of the United States, like Alaskan ports, and leaving men there, they would die of starvation, and that if the men wished to be sent back to a port like San Francisco and would have to pay their passage money it would probably amount to more than the wages they earned, and therefore they would go back to the port of shipment without having a cent of money. We want to have a law adopted so that the shipowner shall be liable to send men back to the port of shipment. This should be done, because the territory of the United States is so large, and there are places in Alaska where there is nothing but rocks, and of course it would not be exactly the right thing to leave men there to starve.

Mr. PHILLIPS. How is it in case of wrecks?

Mr. MAGUIRE. Wrecks are provided for. Anything occurring by the act of God, as it is called, destroys the whole purpose of employment, and the subject-matter is destroyed. The laws of the country cover cases of that kind, and rescuers can recover, if owners are able to pay.

While they have a claim against the owners, they will have to charge it to humanity.

Mr. ELDERKIN. I have been left on a rock, and had to tramp 500 miles, notwithstanding the fact that the shipowners got their insurance.

Mr. HAGEN. I have known of cases of men getting left behind in Mexico where they were shipwrecked. The consul paid their way back out of the wages, but after they got to New Orleans their money was all used up in defraying their expenses, and they landed without a cent, after being away probably four or five months, losing their wages, their clothes, and giving their labor for nothing.

Mr. FURUSETH. Section 4530 provides for part payment of money due to seamen in foreign ports. At present there is usually inserted in the articles a stipulation which says no money shall be paid until the end of the voyage, which may mean a year. The master of the vessel does not always enforce that rule, though he puts it in. They have in foreign ports what are called bumboats and tailors. Out in the East Indies there are these traders, or tailors, who have all kinds of things, fruits, etc., that we want to buy and which we can get from the tailor. The captain says to us: "I won't give you any money, but can buy from the tailor." That tailor charges whatever price he chooses; and it is a common saying among those who go to sea, and it is understood by everybody, that a large percentage is paid by that tailor for the privilege.

The CHAIRMAN. Paid to whom?

Mr. FURUSETH. To the captain.

Mr. HAGEN. I have had experience of that kind on board of vessels, and I have seen not less than six or seven tailors come aboard, who would offer to supply the crew with a "rake-off" from the bill as high as 25 per cent. Naturally, the tailor would have to charge that loss to the sailors, and consequently the price the sailor is compelled to pay is greater in order to enable him to deal with the tailor. At the end of the time when the vessel is ready to sail the bill is brought in to the captain, who signs it, and the tailor turns over the percentage to the agent and collects the money. The captain is naturally compelled to see the sailors beat out of their wages, because they like to make all they can.

Mr. FURUSETH. I have signed bills like this [reading from a small piece of paper]: "The aforesaid ——— ——— one pair of pants, $3." I give receipt for the pair of pants and leave the blank space over my name. If I was to desert from that vessel, all that space left in that receipt would be filled up. If I do not desert, it is not filled.

Mr. PENCE. That is done to use up the wages.

Mr. FURUSETH. Yes, sir; so that none of it will be turned in to the court.

Mr. MAGUIRE. The sailor loses his wages anyhow, in case of desertion.

Mr. FURUSETH. The present law provides that enough of the money which the sailor leaves behind in case of desertion to cover the difference in the cost of hiring a substitute, in case the sailor deserts and leaves behind any pay, shall go to the vessel and the rest to the United States court.

Mr. PHILLIPS. What do you call those fruit peddlers?

Mr. FURUSETH. We call them bumboats in the East Indies; but the tailors sell clothes. They are supply peddlers. These bills are used in all ports of the United States. They are used as much on the American

only takes a short time to settle these cases.

Mr. MAGUIRE. It gives the cases preference over other cas

Mr. FURUSETH. Section 4561 is sought to be amended b out the one month's extra pay provided in the Dingley bill a tuting in place of that, "necessary expenses, fare back to t States under the supervision of the consul." That is accord German and the Danish laws, and also according to the law. The custom is a very old one. The English law, as it the present time, provides for two or three extra months' pa ing upon how far distant from Great Britain the discharge ta

The CHAIRMAN. Do the laws of the other countries, as t now, give the foreign seaman much advantage over the seaman?

Mr. FURUSETH. Most decidedly, particularly in Germany. in German vessels are far better cared for than seamen in vessels. The wages in money is slightly lower, because the pay out of Bremen or Hamburg $12 to $15 and up to $18. range about $3 less per month than in English or America but in other directions the German regulations are so muc that there is no comparison. Germany provides for proper l the forecastle, provides for medical attendance, for transports in case of improper discharge, for summary proceedings, etc., is not one thing that is asked for here but what can be foun man, Danish, or English statutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The English law provides for return passa

Mr. FURUSETH. They give three, four, or five months e depending upon what section of the world they are in.

Mr. MAGUIRE. It is regulated according to the distance home port.

Mr. FURUSETH. The sailor must be sent home. They are the consul's hands altogether.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Is that rate fixed by the distance from the it regulated by the cost of getting back home?

Mr. FURUSETH. It is regulated by the distance from th shipment.

Mr. PHILLIPS. There are some ports where vessels would touch more frequently, perhaps, than at others.

Mr. MAGUIRE. Two fellows were left on Clipperton Island and had to live on crabs and sea gulls.

Mr. FURUSETH. Section 4564 is sought to be amended so as to compel vessels to carry sufficient water for the voyage, and provides a fine for noncompliance with the section.

Section 4566 is sought to be amended so that the fines imposed upon seamen for improper complaint about food or water, etc., shall go to a charitable institution for sick or disabled seamen, to the marine hospital, or some institution of that nature.

Mr. MAGUIRE. At present the fines go to the owners of the vessel. This provision makes this fine go to the Marine Hospital Service.

Mr. FURUSETH. Section 4572, page 8, of the same bill, provides for a stove. In the foreign trade at the present time a stove must be kept in the castle in cold weather. In the coasting trade there is no such regulation, and a vessel going to Alaska from San Francisco need not keep a stove.

Mr. ELDERKIN. We want that for the lakes.

Mr. FURUSETH. In reference to provisions, I will say that the two scales, those of the United States and those of England, are somewhat similar; but there is a bill before the House of Commons to improve the present English scale, and it will be superior to the improved scale submitted by this bill.

Mr. BERRY. The scale of food is to be more antiscorbutic?

Mr. FURUSETH. It is to prevent scurvy. There is more scurvy in American vessels than in any other vessels. The ships which came in 1889 had 14 men who were sent to the Marine Hospital with scurvy. The surgeon at that time sent a very elaborate report to the Treasury Department upon that matter.

Mr. MAGUIRE. I intend to submit these sanitary schedules to Dr. Wyman, Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service. Of course he is not bound to look them over; but I am satisfied he will do it, because he has partly promised to look into the matter.

Mr. BERRY. Does not vinegar answer the purpose of an antiscorbutic?

Mr. FURUSETH. Yes, sir; any antiscorbutic will do.

Mr. MAGUIRE. I think anything which is recognized as a standard for the prevention of scurvy ought to be put in.

Mr. FURUSETH. In reference to this matter of food, we have here, and, with permission of the chairman, we will submit to you the German and Danish scale, and the California prison scale, along with the new proposed scale. We will be able to show that the prison scale is more than 50 per cent better than the present scale furnished to seamen.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean to say that the food furnished in prisons is higher in scale than that furnished to seamen?

Mr. FURUSETH. Yes, sir; it is 50 per cent higher. Seamen would be satisfied if they could get the same kind of food allowed in the prisons of this country.

Mr. HAGEN. They would be glad to get what the law allows the prisoners in the penitentiaries.

Mr. FURUSETH. The whole of bill 5505 deals with the matter of paying off seamen in foreign ports, and of transportation back to the United States in case of improper discharge. It proposes to pay expenses and fare back to the United States in place of one month's extra pay. In

or Bombay in the general cargo trade, and a vessel has to wait
times three or four months for a cargo, and it does not want to
the sailors on board nor to give them extra pay, and so they put th
on short rations, make them turn to at five in the morning and
until ten at night. They punish the sailors by beating them wit
belaying pins, or with the hands or feet, or anything to drive a
out of the vessels.

Mr. PENCE. I suppose that does not generally take long?

Mr. FURUSETH. Not in that case. As long as a sailor is in por
those things are done, he usually goes to the consul. Some co
will look into the matter and see that it is rectified, but others wil

Mr. PENCE. This is intended to make the consul inquire int
matter and take it in hand, or to collect the money and defra
sailor's expenses back to the United States?

Mr. FURUSETH. Yes, sir.

Mr. ELDERKIN. It gives the seamen a cause of action?

Mr. FURUSETH. Bill No. 5506 brings in a whole lot of new ma
among which are sanitary conditions and provisions for an ade
forecastle. There is now no regulation on American vessels as to th
of the forecastle. The forecastle under the present regulations m
placed anywhere, and be of any size. It may be too low or too sm
any direction. It may be too far in the eye of the vessel, or it may
any part of the vessel. There is no regulation in reference to it, e
that there shall be no oil kept on the forecastle. Other nations
regulations in reference to forecastles by saying that so much
shall be allotted to each man, in order that there may be so
cubic feet of air to each man. Some of the smaller vessels in the
ber trade on the lakes and the Western coast have forecastles so
that they can not all come in there to eat, or to dress, at the same
We can not have a ship chest in there. We usually carry a chest
if there are 8 men in the vessel it will require space for 4 ches
each side of the forecastle. If 8 chests were put into some of
forecastles that are being built now, and which have been on ve
sailing for fifteen or twenty years past, we would have to walk on t
them, because there is no room at all. The English give 72 cubic

Mr. HAGEN. Sometimes the crew are crowded out by cargo. Sometimes they want to store lumber or cotton in the forecastle, because it is to their benefit to do so.

Mr. PHILLIPS. This fixes the location of the forecastle?

Mr. FURUSETH. Yes, sir.

Mr. MAGUIRE. The interest of the owner will prevent the forecastle being located too far out, and this law prevents it being located too far in?

Mr. J. R. BELL (secretary of the New York branch of the National Seamen's Union). Germany, through its board of officers, provides regulations in reference to the forecastle, and it has regard to the crew in the vessel and enables them to provide for a survey. Neither the English nor the German laws allow the owners to abridge the privileges of the forecastle. American vessels allow nothing for a forecastle. I have in mind the case of a vessel which had a cargo of lumber, and the master of the vessel found that the timbers were rather long, and he ordered part of the forecastle to be removed. That compelled two of the sailors to sleep out on deck where the men were tramping around. We ask that regulations be adopted to prevent this abuse.

Mr. BERRY. Are you an Englishman by birth?

Mr. BELL. I am a Texan by birth, but my mother was English.

Mr. FURUSETH. Section 2 of this bill provides that seamen shall have a right to recover damages from a vessel in case of a loss of limbs or health, either through neglect or brutality.

Mr. MAGUIRE. It should go further. We had a number of cases in California which illustrated the necessity for this rule. Owners of vessels must be compelled in selecting an absolute dictator—because a captain is an absolute dictator—to procure men who are humane, and avoid getting men who are not kind in the exercise of such power, by making owners responsible for injuries inflicted upon men; and this is proposed in order to give a higher tone to the captains of the American merchant marine. It can not impose much restrictions upon the average captain, but it will prevent those awful things which transpired on the *Gatherer* and the *Sunrise*, and other infamous vessels which are a disgrace to American civilization.

Mr. FURUSETH. The other section provides for proper rest for the men. The average working hours on a good vessel is twelve—four hours alternately—and in a good vessel we always get it. In a bad vessel the working hours are sixteen to twenty, as the case may be. The crew is divided up into watches, and we have four hours on and four hours off duty. In what we call good vessels we will get what we call "watch and watch"—that is, we are on deck and below alternately all through a voyage; but in nine cases out of ten American vessels in the deep-water trade take the afternoon's watch below and put them to work on deck, making the hours sixteen, with the prospect of being called out in the meantime to shorten sail, or to do anything that may become necessary for safety. But the matter of safety is a different thing altogether. That is incident to the profession we follow, and we do not expect anything else; but when we have to be up half the night, upon deck from 4 in the evening to 8 in the morning, and then be sent to breakfast for half an hour, and go from breakfast to stay on deck until 8 in the evening again, we complain of that. That is sometimes done in cleaning vessels. Sometimes the whole afternoon is taken, and all the necessary work is done in that way, when it could just as easily be done by each watch.

There is another matter, and that is that there is not proper respect

The CHAIRMAN. What language do you propose for that?

Mr. MAGUIRE. We provide that the watch below shall not l
on deck unless it is necessary, and no seaman shall be compell
unnecessary work on Sunday or on legal holidays of the Unite
while at sea or in port. And necessary work at sea is understo
work for the safety of the ship.

The CHAIRMAN. When sailing at sea, work must be perform

Mr. MAGUIRE. We provide that a watch shall not be call
during his hours off, except in case of necessity. Now a watc
compelled to go below to do the work of scrubbing.

Mr. ELDERKIN. I have been on the *Rhodes*, of Cleveland, g
to Lake Superior when my brother and myself were compelled
on deck for fifty-six hours. We worked all night, loading, and
the vessel proceeded to sea. We only got four hours rest out
hours. On the lakes we do not have watch and watch. We t
just, and that we should have it. They keep men on from
twenty-five hours.

Mr. MAGUIRE. This proposition limits the working day of t
to twelve hours, except that for the purpose of safety the crew
compelled to work until the danger is past.

Mr. BERRY. Suppose a man is on a vessel for four hours w
sailing at sea when he has nothing to do?

Mr. FURUSETH. A sailor is never idle. We have ropes, rigg
sails to be attended to, paint to be attended to, and the vessel
kept clean, and all that kind of work. I never knew a time w
one was idle.

Section 4 of this law provides that all laws regulating the s
and discharge of seamen, and their housing, accommodation o
ship, and with provisions of their rights and duties, shall be
and printed in a small hand-book which shall be sold, at 50 cent
to sailors.

Mr. MAGUIRE. That is to enable every sailor to be in a pos
know his rights.

Mr. FURUSETH. Yes, sir. The bill 5603 asks for the repea
laws relating to the shipping commissioners act, approved Au

Mr. MAGUIRE. It imposes all the penalties upon the sailor in the coastwise trade, but does not extend the privileges to him. The penalties are imposed upon the deep-sea sailor, but this law does not give him the advantage given to the deep-sea sailor under the same act.

Mr. PENCE. Who introduced that bill?

Mr. MAGUIRE. I do not remember. It was probably introduced by request.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not remember that bill being before this committee in the Fifty-second Congress.

Mr. MAGUIRE. I presume it was introduced with the understanding that it was to be an extension of what was considered to be a good law for deep-sea shipping, and it was allowed to go through without question, but in fact the shipping commissioners act is not wanted in the coastwise trade, and if its penalties are imposed its benefits should be allowed.

Mr. FURUSETH. The act was passed in 1872 and is substantially a copy of the British merchant seaman's act, with such alterations as are necessary by different conditions. In 1874 the shipping interest of the United States (and when I say the shipping interest I include the crimping element, because they are very much interested in it and get their living from it) came before Congress for relief, and the law was passed that none of the provisions be applied to the coastwise trade, or to British Columbia, Canada, or the Bahama Islands. That was asked by the owners of vessels and was adopted. In 1890 they asked that it be reenacted, but with the punitive clauses only. To-day we can ship in the commissioner's office, or can be shipped by a clerk from the office who may be sent aboard of a vessel, drunk or sober.

Mr. MAGUIRE. You mean the sailor may be drunk or sober?

Mr. FURUSETH. Yes, sir; we may be "shanghaied," as we call it. In coming back, under the shipping commissioners act of 1872, the sailor is to be paid in the shipping commissioner's office under conditions which prevent seamen being robbed barefacedly, but under the law of 1890; having been shipped by the commissioner and taken into the nearest grogshop and paid off, the commissioner immediately withdrew. The commissioner would then say when we approached him, "I have nothing more to do with it now."

Mr. BERRY. If you got into a foreign port you could go to an American consul, for it is his duty to see that you are protected.

Mr. FURUSETH. Some do, and some do not. It depends upon what kind of a man he is.

Mr. BERRY. That is one of his duties?

Mr. MAGUIRE. Unfortunately, it is one of the duties which does not always get attended to.

Mr. PENCE. Possibly there is more sociability between the consul and the captain than between the consul and the sailor?

Mr. FURUSETH. In that expression you have got the meat of the whole thing.

Mr. HAGAN. For the benefit of one of the gentlemen present, I would like to state some experiences I have had with consuls. I have traveled in all parts of the world, and I must say that the American consuls are the worst paid of any in the world. They must depend on something else to sustain themselves. Most of them are inexperienced, and do not know the first thing about the consul's rights. They are usually political wire-pullers, and have been sent there. The captain of a vessel goes before the consul and states his case, and the consul will say,

Mr. MAGUIRE. There are other gentlemen who are conver
these matters. This series of bills is the outgrowth of some
tion which I had a year ago in San Francisco, and I inform
gentlemen of the Sailors' Union that I would support for the
gress any measure calculated to bring the condition of the
sailors engaged in the merchant marine of this country up to
est standard of care and comfort as to provisions and rights w
been adopted and recognized in any foreign country of the wo
in my judgment, the American merchant marine should not
mitted to fall in its treatment of sailors below the standar
country in the world. There is no reason why it should. Th
of the treatment of sailors in the American merchant marine
grace to American civilization. I would rather see the Ameri
chant marine driven from the seas entirely than have them rec
treatment as is inflicted upon American sailors. They are no
as men, but as dogs. There is no law giving them the treatm
the lowest sailors receive in vessels officered by men of high
humanity and having the spirit of American independence and
among men. There is nothing in the seafaring trade or p
which requires them to be treated like dogs in order to get
service out of them. Indeed, the best service is only obtaine
the highest and best treatment which can be given to sailors
is no need for the exercise of such brutality, amounting to s
which is sometimes practiced upon American sailors. These
enacted, will simply bring the standard of the American m
marine in its treatment of sailors up to the standard that is n
by the voluntary action of the majority of the nations of the
With the explanation of Mr. Furuseth, who will be here for s
and will be at your service and will be glad to give you any s
you desire, and I assure you that upon his statements you c
oughly rely. Instead of being before the mast, Mr. Furuseth
have been practising maritime law for a good many years, an
to see him engaged in some such work as that at an early da
study he has given to this matter during the last four or five
discharging his duties to this organization, and into looking in

and I will be glad to go over the bills with them, because I intend to prepare a brief on the question.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose it would come before the regular subcommittee, that of the American merchant marine, of which Mr. Robbins, of Alabama, is chairman.

Thereupon the committee adjourned.

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES,
Washington, D. C., Friday, March 23, 1894.

The committee met at 11 a. m., Hon. G. A. Robbins in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The hearing to-day is one specially given to the legislative committee on the National Seamen's Union in respect to certain bills introduced by Mr. Maguire referring to amendments to the present law, looking to the protection of seamen. Mr. Hagen, chairman of the legislative committee of this union desires to make a statment.

STATEMENT OF MR. CHARLES HAGEN, OF NEW ORLEANS.

Mr. HAGEN. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I will give you an illustration of existing affairs in regard to the American seamen on the Gulf coast. At the last meeting we had a hearing as to how the American seamen were paid, and how they were treated. The facts brought out at that hearing did not exactly apply to the seamen in the Gulf trade, especially those in the fruit trade, because that trade is different from any other trade. It requires a certain class of men, men who are acclimated and who thoroughly understand the business of the fruit trade. They receive higher pay, better treatment, and food suitable for the climate.

At the present time the class of vessels engaged in this fruit trade are 80 per cent foreign, Norwegian and Swedish vessels, built especially for this trade. They can outrun the American steamers, for certain reasons which I give you. For instance, in hiring a crew on an American steamer they are compelled to hire acclimated men whom they can not get below $25 for seamen, and $40 to $50 a month for firemen; and in order to preserve their health they have to give them a certain scale of provisions which is superior to that of any other vessels afloat. Naturally, the scale of provisions will amount to 30 to 50 cents for each man on an American steamer; whereas these foreign steamers ship a crew in Europe at pay varying from $12 to $15 per month. They ship for two years, and the scale of provisions they receive amounts to 15 cents per man. This will give the foreign ship an advantage in regard to running expenses. In the neighborhood of $1,000 more per month is paid by the American vessels against foreign vessels in the matter of running expenses. That is true of steamers going out of New Orleans at the present time, with the same tonnage, and the same speed, and bringing in the same amount of fruit, ten to fifteen thousand bunches of bananas. American seamen are not called for by these foreign steamers, because they can ship men in Europe at from $12 to $15 per month, and they get men who are totally ignorant of the mode of living, and the kind of work they have to do, and ignorant of the dangers of the climate with which they have to contend.

Naturally, it drives our men out of the trade, and also our steamers, as is shown in the memorial which, perhaps, some of you gentlemen have read. That is a true statement of the state of affairs in the fruit trade.

I came here with the understanding or with the hope that I could probably get something or have you gentlemen do something in this matter to protect our people before they are driven out of the trade entirely. Captains, engineers, mates, firemen, and seamen have grown up in this business, and naturally they have not learned any other trades; have raised families, and are compelled for this reason to look to this business for a livelihood. They are too old to go to work and learn any other trade. The Norwegians are now almost entirely monopolizing the trade.

This memorial deals with this matter in full, and shows how the trade is carried on, what the running expenses are, etc. Of course, it is left to you gentlemen to advise me what can be done in this matter to alter the conditions. I have been trying to find a measure by which we could be benefited, but as I find the treaties with foreign countries prevent discrimination against foreign vessels, I am at a loss to find a remedy for this thing. No doubt some of you gentlemen are better acquainted with the matter than I am, and if you can advise me what to do or can in any way or shape have a bill passed which would relieve us we would be very much pleased.

Mr. COOPER. What is your idea as to what measure would be beneficial without injury to the trade, laying aside the question of law?

Mr. HAGEN. Some of our organizations thought it would be possible to put a duty on fruit brought in by all vessls, and thereby creating a fund out of which to give the American steamers a bounty, so that they could compete successfully with foreign steamers; but the policy of the Government is opposed to bounties; so that it would be hardly worth while to advance such a proposition.

Mr. COOPER. Your idea is that it would be paid out of the revenue derived from these duties?

Mr. HAGEN. Yes, sir. There is a duty on oranges, but there is no duty on bananas, cocoanuts, pineapples, etc. Our idea was to place a small duty on fruit brought in by all vessels, so as not to discriminate in favor of American vessels.

Mr. COOPER. Is there any mention of this in your memorial?

Mr. HAGEN. Yes, sir. The idea is to give American ships a bounty, so that they could successfully compete with foreign vessels. I have found that it would be useless to introduce such a measure, because no attention would be paid to it. I think Congress should adopt some way or means to remedy this evil, because this fruit trade was started by American schooners, small sailing vessels, and American steamers, until about six or seven years ago the foreign vessels entered into the trade and began to drive out American vessels. At Boston, out of about 34 fruit steamers only 4 are American. At Baltimore, out of 20 fruit steamers, only 2 are American. In New York at the present time only about 8 per cent of all the vessels that bring in fruit are American vessels. In New Orleans, out of about 40 fruit vessels only about 14 or 15 are American, and they are only partly engaged at certain seasons of the year in that trade, and if this state of affairs continues another year, I am sure there will be no American ships in the trade.

Mr. PIGOTT. How is it that American shipowners do not take the same interest in this matter that you do, and why do they not come here and advocate it just as do the seamen who are engaged in it?

Mr. HAGEN. The American shipowners came to the conclusion that

in order to reap any benefit out of this fruit trade it would be better for them to charter foreign steamers and sell their own, which they have done to a certain extent. They are selling their ships to different trades, and are chartering foreign steamers, which they can charter at about $1,000 a month less than they can run their own vessels. In the first place, American steamers have to pay a property tax in every port, amounting to a considerable sum, which foreign steamers do not have to pay. Owing to the difference in wages paid, and the difference in the scale of provisions, they find that instead of owning their own ships they can charter foreign vessels, and those vessels naturally ship their own crews in Norway and Sweden for one or two years. This will shut out American sailors, engineers, and mechanics, and a good many other trades connected with this fruit business.

Mr. COOPER. You say you have examined the treaties in force, which I have not done, because I have never had occasion to do so. Do I understand you to say that the present treaties would, for instance, prevent the imposition of an import duty on foreign fruits, and that where fruit is imported in American vessels there may be a discount? Is that prevented by present treaties?

Mr. HAGEN. It would make no difference in regard to treaties as long as the duties are put on all fruits brought in by all vessels.

Mr. COOPER. Do you consider that if a duty were imposed on all fruits imported that the treaties would prevent a rebate being allowed on fruits imported in American bottoms?

Mr. HAGEN. The treaty would not interfere with that at all; but at present the policy of the Government is opposed to bounties and duties. I think I can show you, however, that if you were to put a duty on bananas it would not interfere with the price of bananas in the retail trade. Anybody who knows how the fruit business is conducted knows that when it is brought, say, to New Orleans from South American countries, the fruit is landed in lots amounting to 36 bunches each. It is auctioned off when it arrives. To-day that fruit may sell as low as $6 for 36 bunches. In two days afterward that same fruit may sell for from $36 to $40. The price is governed by the market. If bananas are brought in in such quantities that they can not be kept, and are liable to spoil in a short time, then they would be sold in that way, so that naturally the price of fruit is governed by those circumstances. For instance, if 5 or 6 steamers land to day, it tends to lower the price of bananas, and the duty in that case would not have any effect whatever on the price of the retailer, because he sells bananas for the same price when he pays $36 and when he pays $6. It would not, therefore, hurt to have a duty put on bananas. There could be created out of this a fund which would give a bounty to American vessels. That would tend to give us American ships in the course of one or two years, instead of giving this trade up entirely to foreign vessels.

Mr. COOPER. As I understand you, you favor the clause which provides that importers from such a country, say as Haiti, shall be treated as favorably as any other country. That does not prevent the U. S. Government discriminating against all foreign vessels, charging them the duty or tonnage rate. What would be the effect of a duty upon the fruit brought in in foreign vessels when our own vessels could bring in fruit without a duty?

Mr. HAGEN. It would have a good effect, if it could be accomplished. It would settle this matter.

Mr. COOPER. I do not understand that that clause prevents our ves-

pete successfully, and it would give us this trade.

Mr. COOPER. You think such a duty would not increase the the American consumer?

Mr. HAGEN. It might in a slight way; but it would not amo anything, which you could readily understand if you could se bananas are sold. The trade is governed solely by the way st bring in the fruit.

Mr. PHILLIPS. If that be true with regard to fruit, would it true in regard to tea, coffee, or sugar? I would ask you whethe is any reason why we should discriminate in carrying fruit as a other merchandise?

Mr. HAGEN. That is my idea; and that is why I do not think the slightest chance of passing. If the American fruit-owners get such a law, others interested would come in and they woul to have the same advantage which would be given to the fruit and that is why I do not have any hope in that direction.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I think it would build up our merchant marine r if we could pass such a law.

Mr. HAGEN. There might be a way of arranging this matte those foreign countries, because the treaties we have with those tries do not benefit the United States much. If you take a trip d those Nicaraguan towns—for instance, go into one of their store look around—you will find that 80 per cent of their importations European manufacture. Those people do not buy anything fro United States unless it be such articles as they can not buy cl elsewhere. Flour can be bought cheaper in the United State almost everything else they buy from Europe. I have sailed in of the steamers touching at Nicaraguan ports, and I find that the are prevented from burning American coal oil. They use tallo dles, because they can be imported from England. There is s heavy duty put on American coal oil that they are prevented importing it, which is naturally a cheap article. It is the same almost every other article. Those countries are almost solely depe on the United States to sell their fruit, and fruit is their chief a

fact shows that the United States has no great advantage in having such treaties as we now have and keeping them the way they are.

Mr. APSLEY. They can buy goods cheaper in Europe?

Mr. HAGEN. They buy goods cheaper, and I suppose they get longer credit. Some of these foreign planters buy goods of Europe on a year's credit, whereas in the United States merchants as a rule do not care to give such long credits. At the same time, these Europeans own large interests in those countries. I think that those countries, which rely solely on the United States for their exports, should also buy some of their imports from the United States.

Mr. PIGOTT. Name those countries.

Mr. HAGEN. Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Balize, and all those Central American countries. There are a good many different laws, but they all have the same principle.

Mr. PIGOTT. Does that include many islands?

Mr. HAGEN. Yes, sir; it includes some English, and in fact islands belonging to other nations, but still they are all dependent on the United States to sell their fruit; and if the United States would put a duty on bananas to such an extent as to prohibit the importation of bananas some of the banana-producing countries would be ruined.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Do they ship any bananas to Europe?

Mr. HAGEN. No, sir; because the trips would be too long and the fruit would not keep. It must be delivered within five or six days, and could not stand a passage of more than five or six days. In this country the fruit is shipped over the railroads.

Mr. PIGOTT. Have those vessels any refrigerating process?

Mr. HAGEN. They are well ventilated, and some of them have fans. They store the fruit in such a way that there are only two layers between the deck, three layers in the ship's hold, and they also use the deck for storing bananas.

Mr. PIGOTT. Do they put boards across to enable them to get air?

Mr. HAGEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. PIGOTT. Do they get a ship load at one port, or do they have to go from port to port to get a load?

Mr. HAGEN. Some ports have railroad facilities to bring in fruit to a central port, where the mail steamers pick it up. At other places vessels have to go along the coast and pick the fruit up. At one place they may get 500 bunches, at another place 1,000, and farther on 500 more, until they get a load or until they find they can not stay any longer, because the first fruit put in probably would spoil if they delayed, and they hurry off to get to market.

Mr. ROBBINS. Is this trade all done by steamers?

Mr. HAGEN. Yes, sir. Formerly it was done by schooners and small steamers especially built for the purpose.

Mr. ROBBINS. Built of what material?

Mr. HAGEN. The hulls are built of steel or iron. These vessels are built mostly in Norway and Sweden.

Mr. ROBBINS. You referred to the superiority of those vessels for that trade. What superiority have those vessels over American-built vessels?

Mr. HAGEN. They are built especially for this trade, and they consume less coal. They are built with the most improved machinery and are of the special size required for the fruit trade. In fact, they can be run much cheaper in every way.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Do I understand you to say that our vessels pay wholly in cash, or nearly so, for the fruit they purchase in these countries,

and that the people of those countries use that money to purchase from other nations and do not patronize us? Have you any plan by which reciprocity could be established between those countries so as to compel them to buy from us in exchange for the fruit which we buy from them? What suggestions have you to make as to that?

Mr. HAGEN. That could be done by saying to them: "Here, we are going to put such and such a duty on bananas." Or, "that the United States will discontinue buying bananas from you unless you establish such laws as will compel your merchants to buy their goods from the United States." Bananas are an article of luxury, and of course that would give a boom to our own fruit-growers in this country, and at the same time it would bring those people to their senses and give the United States a chance to sell her products as well as give those countries a chance to sell theirs.

Mr. PIGOTT. Speaking of a bunch of bananas, does a bunch always consist of the same number of bananas?

Mr. HAGEN. The bunches are composed of hands or so many rings. Sometimes they count two bunches for one.

Mr. PIGOTT. There is a standard number to make a bunch?

Mr. HAGEN. Yes; it is governed by the number of hands. Seven hands, I believe, constitute a bunch; but it depends largely on the size and condition of the fruit.

Mr. COOPER. When they cut a bunch off the stem is there any regulation in the trade by which it must have a certain number of bananas?

Mr. HAGEN. Yes, sir; but I have seen as many as five counted for one. In that way sometimes these natives are beaten out of their fruit, because when they are without protection some captains will go in there and look over the fruit, and will probably find that they can not sell the fruit, so that they will compel them to count out 4 or 5 bunches and call it 1. When the fruit is once cut it must be sold.

Mr. PIGOTT. If such a duty as you suggest could be laid, what would you consider to be a fair duty upon bananas in order to protect the American seamen in this trade?

Mr. HAGEN. This 20 per cent ad valorem which has been put on the Wilson bill in the Senate would be sufficient.

Mr. PIGOTT. You have stated that sometimes bananas will sell in American ports at $6, and that two days later possibly they might bring as much as $10, so that 20 per cent on $6 would be $1.20 one day, whereas a few days later it might amount to $6 or $8.

Mr. HAGEN. If you figure up the sales for a month, of course it would be equalized.

Mr. COOPER. What do bananas cost at the port of shipment?

Mr. HAGEN. In the neighborhood of 20 to 25 cents per bunch.

Mr. PERKINS. The duty would be paid on the import price and not at the selling price?

Mr. PIGOTT. It would be the ad valorem price at the port of entry.

Mr. PHILLIPS. You speak of 25 cents per bunch being paid in the islands where they are purchased, and you say they sell at so much in New Orleans or New York?

Mr. HAGEN. It depends upon the market. Sometimes a lot will consist of 36 bunches.

Mr. COOPER. They sell in this country at from 75 cents to $1.25 per bunch?

Mr. HAGEN. They sell inland as high as from $1 to $1.50 per bunch. Almost every merchant has his regular customers and they make contracts to deliver fruit the year round at a certain figure, no matter

what the market price may be. Of course in that case the price is governed by the contract.

Mr. PHILLIPS. If they were sold at the lowest price you have mentioned there would be a loss?

Mr. HAGEN. There would be a loss. If there is a loss you could not expect them to pay any duty.

Mr. PHILLIPS. You name 25 cents per bunch, and then speak of their being sold as low as $6, but that does not give us the difference.

Mr. HAGEN. When they are sold at $6, of course a 20 per cent ad valorem duty would not amount to anything, and you could not expect them to pay a duty in that case; but at the same time the duty could be regulated by an ad valorem above a certain amount—say where they sell at $20 a lot. There should not be any duty collected unless they sell at a certain figure.

Mr. PERKINS. They would have to pay the duty whether they were sold at a profit or at a loss.

Mr. COOPER. Suppose we were to fix a specific duty of so much per bunch?

Mr. HAGEN. I do not know how that would work. I think it ought to be regulated according to the market price.

Mr. COOPER. We do not levy duties on the market price, but the duty is levied on the price at the place of shipment.

Mr. HAGEN. In certain South American ports they levy a duty of 2 cents a bunch in their own country. That is for the purpose of creating a fund to pay inspectors, etc.

Mr. PIGOTT. When vessels go along shore and pick up lots of fruit where there are no consuls to certify to the price that is paid for a cargo, our custom-house officers would have nothing to guide them as to the foreign price.

Mr. ROBBINS. They have bills of lading.

Mr. PIGOTT. They might make any sort of a bill of lading. I presume that our custom-house officers are guided by those certificates in levying duties?

Mr. HAGEN. We have consular agents in all the different ports of any consequence. Vessels are bound to call in one of the larger ports and give the amount of fruit they have bought before they can be cleared for an American port.

In regard to the wages of American seamen in this class of vessels it might seem to you for the moment that they are large; but when you take into consideration that the men only work eight months in the year, it comes down to very small wages, because American crews are compelled to lay off from time to time. A crew is laid off in port and told to come again, say in a week. Of course they are paid off and sent ashore, and a man working for $20 a month gets paid only for the number of days he has worked.

Mr. ROBBINS. Do you think these Norwegian sailors or seamen stand the climatic exposure and diseases due to those tropical countries better than our seamen?

Mr. HAGEN. No, sir. There are laws in Louisiana that all vessels shall employ acclimated crews, but in enforcing these laws we would enforce a hardship on the Louisiana fruit importers and drive them away to other States.

Mr. ROBBINS. Then those laws are not now enforced?

Mr. HAGEN. They are not enforced as the laws contemplate, because if they were it would put those States at a disadvantage. A foreign steamer does not care where it stops as long as it can get railroad facili-

ties through which to ship the fruit inward. Of course if they ar restricted in a certain way in Mobile, New Orleans, or New York, i being compelled to comply with those laws, they will go to some othe place where the laws do not exist or are not enforced. Acclimate crews are admitted to be beneficial in preventing the importation o epidemics into this country.

Mr. ROBBINS. Where does the advantage come to the other countries

Mr. HAGEN. The advantage would be that if those laws were enforced for instance, in New Orleans, it would tend to drive the Norwegian an Swedish steamers away from New Orleans and would result in loss o the fruit trade to that city.

Mr. ROBBINS. Those vessels are the ones which now practicall monopolize the trade?

Mr. HAGEN. They practically monopolize the trade. If they coul not trade in New Orleans they would go to Mobile, or Galveston, o New York.

Mr. COOPER. If I get your idea, it is that they enlist these crews i Europe on Norwegian or other foreign vessels, and they use them i this fruit trade regardless of their health, or whether they are accli matized, whereas American sailors are not willing to go into tha trade. There is a disadvantage in that respect?

Mr. ROBBINS. That law to which he refers applies only to Louisian It is a State law.

Mr. HAGEN. Yes, sir. That is the reason they do not care to enforc that law. I will show you where it is a disadvantage. In Europe th crews are shipped mostly from the inland places in the countries, an they get men of no experience and who know nothing of the foreig climate to which they are going, or the value of the wages they are t receive. They are misled in that respect. They sign for a certai amount of money and have to give bond, and they mostly take men wh are married or have other ties, so that they will not desert. When the get over to this country, being brought at a lot of $12 per month, an being put ashore in this country they find prices very high, and the find they will have to pay 5 cents for a glass of beer, whereas in thei own country they could get four glasses for 5 cents. They can ge acclimatized men in Europe as well as here, but they do not want tha class, because they can not get them as cheap. Acclimatized men ar men who have traveled, and they do not care to sell themselves to trave in those tropical climates at $12 a month. The men who do contrac to travel that way are brought from inland ports, and they are used t heavy food, such as pork and beans, pea soup, etc., which is very suit able to their health in their own climate, but is not suitable to the warm climates, because it tends to make men billious and make them more liable to contract diseases. Naturally it is a benefit to have an accli mated crew if it could be made so that all vessels would be compelled to carry them.

Mr. PHILLIPS. How long a time does it require for a crew to become acclimated?

Mr. HAGEN. About two years.

Mr. ROBBINS. You have spoken about fruit vessels. What other vessels carry merchandise, and under what flags do they sail?

Mr. HAGEN. Merchandise is brought largely by mail steamers coming from Europe, which steamers get subsidies from different nations, and therefore they can carry goods very cheap. In fact they bring all those imports from Europe in liners. That merchandise comes from Germany in the Hamburg-American Packet Company's steamers, and

which are loaded down with this sort of goods every time they leave Europe. They call at American ports and load with lumber, cotton, etc.

Mr. ROBBINS. We export flour. What vessels carry that?

Mr. HAGEN. These foreign vessels as well as the American fruiters.

Mr. ROBBINS. I thought you said we exported flour in these fruiters?

Mr. HAGEN. Yes, sir; but most of them go back empty, because they do not buy enough flour to fill up one-tenth of the capacity of the vessel.

Mr. ROBBINS. What else do we export from New Orleans?

Mr. HAGEN. We export lumber in small quantities.

Mr. ROBBINS. What vessels are engaged in that trade?

Mr. HAGEN. Once in a while you see steamers leaving with half a cargo, and out of every 10 vessels about one is American.

Mr. ROBBINS. Is lumber carried by the fruit vessels?

Mr. HAGEN. Yes, sir; but only to a small amount.

Mr. ROBBINS. We are exporting coal somewhat, are we not?

Mr. HAGEN. Not from the United States.

Mr. ROBBINS. Do we not export some from the Gulf ports?

Mr. HAGEN. We export some to Mexico, but that is not a fruit-producing country. We are sending some to Tampico.

Mr. ROBBINS. Practically all the vessels engaged in that fruit trade are the steamers to which you have referred, and a few others?

Mr. HAGEN. There are altogether about 180 steamers employed in this trade.

Mr. ROBBINS. In the fruit trade exclusively?

Mr. HAGEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROBBINS. How many are otherwise employed—I mean all other vessels engaged in this carrying trade between the United States and South America?

Mr. HAGEN. There are several lines which run continually. I could not give you the number of fruit vessels, but it could be ascertained by overhauling the statistics.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Is there not more lumbor imported than exported?

Mr. HAGEN. I think there is more imported.

Mr. ROBBINS. Do you think that is true as to the gulf ports?

Mr. HAGEN. Yes, sir. The only lumber which we export to those countries is manufactured lumber, with which they build houses. It is taken abroad in pieces all ready to be put into houses. All they have to do is to put it together.

Mr. PIGOTT. What is your duty on shipboard?

Mr. HAGEN. I have been before the mast, and have been second officer, but at present I am located in New Orleans, engaged in supplying American ships with crews. I am interested in this line of business, and what I know I have learned simply by personal experience.

Thereupon the committee, at 12 o'clock and 5 minutes, adjourned.

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES,
Friday, April 13, 1894.

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries this day met, Hon. George W. Fithian in the chair.

Mr. ROBBINS. Mr. Chairman, during your absence Mr. Charles Hagen, president of the National Seamen's Union, has handed me a bill especially applicable to fruit-carrying vessels between the United States and Mexico, and Central and South America. He has handed me a

draft of a bill which he recommends, together with statements favoring the bill, and attached thereto a number of letters from prominent sanitarians throughout the country, favoring such a measure as he proposes. He has been here sometime and wanted to have a further hearing before the committee about it.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we have the bill read.

Mr. ROBBINS. That would be a good idea.

The bill was read as follows:

A BILL to provide that fruit vessels trading between ports of the United States of America and ports of Mexico, West India Islands, Central and South America shall be manned by acclimated seamen, in order to prevent the importation of contagious and infectious diseases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passage of this bill, it shall be unlawful for any fruit vessel to trade between ports of the United States and ports of Mexico, West India Islands, Central and South America unless they are manned by acclimated seamen. (The word seamen shall apply to all persons on board such fruit vessels for a livelihood.) Any vessel found violating this act shall pay a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars to the quarantine maintenance fund of the United States.

SEC. 2. That in order the law in regard to fruit vessels being manned by acclimated seamen be strictly enforced, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to instruct the collectors of customs of the respective ports to enforce the aforesaid law in all domestic and foreign vessels engaged in the fruit trade.

SEC. 3. That the evidence which may be accepted by the Marine Hospital surgeons shall be as follows: First. Proof of previous attack of yellow fever. (Hospital discharges stating that applicant has been treated for an attack of yellow fever or sworn affidavits to that effect naming place and time of such treatment may be considered as satisfactory evidence.) Second. Proof of continued residence in an endemic focus of yellow fever for one year or more. (Sworn affidavits naming time and place of such residence may be considered as satisfactory evidence.) Third. Proof of having sailed within the torrid zone for two years or more immediately, or not later than two months, before being employed in the above-specified trade. (Seamen's discharges from vessels having sailed within the torrid zone or sworn affidavits to that effect may be accepted as evidence.)

SEC. 4. That certificates of acclimation shall be furnished free of charge by the Marine Hospital surgeon to any seaman who can furnish satisfactory proof of having one or more of the above qualifications specified in section three of this act. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to instruct the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service to issue certificates of acclimation, through the Marine Hospital surgeons of the respective ports. In order to prevent fraud, certificates shall give a thorough description of holder, including age, height, nationality, signature, etc.

SEC. 5. That any person obtaining or assisting any other person to obtain such certificate by fraud shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment of not less than one month nor more than six months, or both, the fine to be paid into the quarantine maintenance fund of the United States.

Mr. ROBBINS. Then after the bill comes a statement of facts and an argument in favor of the bill.

Mr. COOPER. Has this bill been introduced?

Mr. ROBBINS. No, sir. I will say Mr. Hagen handed me this bill some three days ago and requested me to introduce it. I glanced at it casually at the time he handed it to me and said off-hand that the bill, in my judgment, was crude in its wording, and that while perhaps I could favor the general purposes of the bill I did not think I could then father it by introducing it in its present verbiage.

Mr. BERRY. Can you limit the right of a man to be employed where he chooses, if he wants to take the chance of contracting a disease, and if you pass such a bill as this how long would it be before the crop of seamen would be exhausted? How is a fellow to go into the tropics unless he has a right to go to the tropics on a vessel? If he chooses to take the risk there is no reason why he should not have the privilege,

and have you any right to prohibit him, and would such a law stand the test of the courts?

Mr. PENCE. Now, there may be the best reasons on earth for this bill, and yet——

Mr. BERRY. Suppose a seaman at the port of Boston wants to go to the tropics, why should he not have the privilege of enlisting?

The CHAIRMAN. And put it *vice versa*. Suppose a ship at a South American port can not find any seamen there acclimated, it would be powerless.

Mr. HAGEN. Will you be kind enough to have that statement read, because it embodies a good many reasons and explains the bill better than I can.

Mr. PENCE. You have put in that statement what you want to say in behalf of this legislation?

Mr. HAGEN. Yes.

Mr. ROBBINS. Is there anything in addition to this statement you would like to say? This paper here consists of three or four closely typewritten pages.

Mr. HAGEN. It is only three typewritten pages and the balance are statements from various boards of health physicians.

Mr. COOPER. Probably what he has written will give it to us in a more condensed form.

Mr. PENCE. Can not you do this—leave the papers for the consideration of the committee?

Mr. HAGEN. It is very important that this statement be read, because this is testified to by leading physicians of the country who advise Congress to adopt this law.

Mr. COOPER. I noticed when you testified before us before it was stated you represented the legislative committee of some seamens' or mariners' association. Is that an association for the United States or for Louisiana?

Mr. HAGEN. I am president of the national organization, but this is an act especially for the fruit trade.

Mr. COOPER. The object I had in view in asking that question was as to whether this association which you represent represents the seamen along the whole United States coast or only for Louisiana.

Mr. HAGEN. No, the whole United States coast; but in regard to getting these men I can show you by statistics and by reading this article that they can be gotten. I have a statement here from shipowners who have been in the fruit business since the fruit business has been established, and there are the sworn affidavits from several of them stating that they can at any time secure this class of men.

Mr. COOPER. The thing Mr. Hagen was getting at—I will say to those who were not present before—what he was trying to urge, whether it is in a practical way or in a way we can recommend ultimately, is this: He says the entire fruit trade of the United States, Central America, West Indies, and South American countries is monopolized now by foreign vessels and crews principally composed of Scandinavians because they hire those men at such a low rate of wages and put them on a fare that an American seaman will not stand and can not live under, and they die, a great many of them, from diseases contracted in these tropical countries, and they keep bringing in raw ones, who do not know what they are going to meet, from Scandinavian countries, and by that means they have almost wholly driven out American seamen. I understand that is the basis he is trying to get at, whether he reaches it or not.

Mr. BERRY. Would not that exclude not only Scandinavians, but a portion of our people not subject to those diseases?

Mr. HAGEN. It would not exclude any people of the United States it would simply prevent them from sending men from Norway and Sweden to——

Mr. BERRY. As that bill reads now, a man at New York could not go on a ship unless he had a certificate that he had been in a tropical country for a certain time, or else had yellow fever once and was not subject to it?

Mr. HAGEN. This fruit-trade business only employs about 200 steamers, and we have at least enough men in the United States to man at least 1,000 steamers with acclimated crews.

The CHAIRMAN. I would suggest that you have your member of Congress introduce that bill and then let the Speaker refer it to the proper committee.

Mr. ROBBINS. Mr. Chairman, I think this is the proper committee as you will see by referring to the bill it refers to a great many matters in connection with seamen.

Mr. COOPER. It would be well to have the bill introduced and printed so we can send it out home and see what our people think about it.

Mr. HAGEN. It will not put any hardship upon vessels in regard to securing those crews, for if you will be kind enough to read the statement of two prominent vessel owners, the last two I think to that effect you will see what they say about it.

I have also interviewed the leading physicians of the country and have written to them, and they are all a unit in stating they think it is a very good measure, and I can show that vessels can get these acclimated crews whenever they want them. It would be necessary, because fruit steamers are not in a condition to be quarantined like other vessels carrying a different kind of cargo; for, as a general rule, if a fruit vessel should be quarantined it would spoil the cargo of the vessel entirely; and as a general rule vessels—for instance, belonging to the Morgan line running to Havana, loaded with sugar or any other cargo—can be fumigated or quarantined, but as to the fruit steamers, if they should be quarantined three or four days, it would ruin the cargo entirely and it could not be done. Now this is in order to give them a chance to carry a crew with less danger of contracting disease, and that is why we wish to compel them to carry acclimated seamen, and it can be done very readily. It has been done in the South all along except lately foreign steamers which have been engaged and chartered from Norway and Sweden. They bring out crews from a cold climate, and as Supervising Surgeon-General Wyman, who promised me to come before the committee whenever he would be called upon——

Mr. PENCE. He is Surgeon-General of the United States?

Mr. HAGEN. He promised me he would come here whenever he was called upon.

The CHAIRMAN. He is Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service?

Mr. HAGEN. Yes. His office is right up here.

Mr. COOPER. Now, there are two or three little matters on which I would like to get your statement, because there are some things about this bill which strikes me favorably, but of course we can not pass upon it until we get the thing all under consideration. Now you provide here that no seaman shall be taken on these fruit vessels unless they have had yellow fever or been two years resident, according to the pro-

vision of the bill, in a yellow-fever district. Now, it is stated at present there are seamen enough who have these qualifications to man all of the vessels, but of course if we pass a law it is a permanent operation. How would you keep up the supply of American seamen? Suppose there are men enough now to man the vessels who come under these requirements, but if none are permitted to sail in that trade except those possessing those qualifications, how would American seamen continue in the trade hereafter?

Mr. HAGEN. Outside of the fruit trade there are thousands and thousands of sailors in this country in different trades possessing the qualifications. A vessel, for instance, goes to Rio or Santos or Havana, in the coffee trade or in the sugar trade, and there are thousands and thousands of seamen who can furnish these qualifications asked for in this bill who have been sailing within the torrid zone. In the torrid zone includes the whole of South America and Central America, and includes the West Indies, and they can readily have discharges, and ——

The CHAIRMAN. What provisions, though, have you made for apprentices?

Mr. HAGEN. They can be very readily drawn from these other trades.

The CHAIRMAN. You would not have men enough to man the ships unless you had more men coming in the profession?

Mr. COOPER. But he says those who sail in other trades, such as the coffee and sugar trade and all that sort of things, have become acclimated or have sailed within the torrid zone for a sufficient time in vessels which can stand a quarantine, but fruit vessels can not be quarantined, because they have to deliver their cargoes at once. He says his idea is, men acclimated can be drawn from the vessels engaged in these other trades.

Mr. BERRY. Why apply it to fruit vessels?

Mr. ROBBINS. There is no occasion of its being applied to other kinds of vessels, because the quarantine protects them.

Mr. BERRY. Do not they stop the fruit vessels?

Mr. HAGEN. They can not on account of the cargo, as it would spoil.

Mr. PENCE. That is the only reason I gather this is needed. The quarantine law, as it is, makes them secure on all other kinds of vessels

Mr. HAGEN. There will be at least enough men to man 1,000 steamers with acclimated seamen, because it says in this act that any seaman who can show that he has one or more of these qualifications shall be furnished with a certificate stating that he is acclimated. Naturally a sailor trading between New York and Havana, I will say in the sugar trade, is entitled to one of those certificates. Naturally he is an acclimated man, and can ship at any time in one of the fruit vessels, as, for instance, a man running to Rio. It need not be a fruit steamer in order to make them acclimated. He may be, for instance, on one of the Pacific Mail boats running from San Francisco to Panama, and he would be acclimated, and, in fact, there would be enough men to man 1,000 steamers instead of 200.

Mr. COOPER. What is the intention of your bill where it speaks of a residence for a certain time within the focus of yellow fever endemic? That is a rather indefinite expression. Does that mean a residence in countries where yellow fever remains all the time—say a residence in Louisiana or Florida or elsewhere—gives that qualification?

Mr. HAGEN. Yes; that is the qualification.

Mr. COOPER. It ought to be made, it seems to me, a little clearer as to what that means.

Mr. HAGEN. Not only are there men here but there are thousands and thousands of men in Norway and Sweden who are also acclimated.

Mr. COOPER. But what I am trying to get is, what is that residence clause intended to cover—whether it is intended to cover the southern coast of the United States or the gulf coast, or simply cover Central and South America, or what?

Mr. HAGEN. It covers Florida, Louisiana, Alabama, and all the Southern States, but in fact there is no doubt about getting acclimated seamen because they can man steamers which are sent from Norway and Sweden. At present they can secure enough men in Norway and Sweden to man vessels with acclimated seamen, but they do not do it. They draw their men from the inland country because they can secure them cheap. A man who has sailed for a number of years in this trade does not sign himself away for two years for $10 a month, and naturally they do not want the acclimated men, because an acclimated man knows what he is to expect when he goes down there, and he knows he can not afford to work for $10 a month, and that is the reason they do not wish to employ them. They get their men from the inland country and tell them that they are going to a nice warm country to carry fruit, and they try to get men to sign themselves down for two years, and give a guarantee of 1,000 crowns in order to prevent them from deserting, and they can most always get fools enough to go, and they do not want sailors who know all about it and know the quantity of work to be done.

Mr. BERRY. Is the object of the bill to confine the work of these vessels to American seamen, or is it the object to protect human life?

Mr. HAGEN. It is both; it is to protect the citizens of the United States.

Mr. BERRY. The primary object ought to be to protect human life, but if it is made to exclude a certain class from service in these vessels it would be, in my judgment, vicious legislation.

Mr. HAGEN. It is not made for that purpose, because they can secure those men in Norway and Sweden if they wish to carry them, but they do not carry them, and they are liable to bring this disease in this country.

Mr. BERRY. You want it more in the nature of a quarantine regulation?

Mr. HAGEN. Yes; in fact, if you wish to see the Supervising Surgeon-General he will be pleased to come before you and explain the benefit of this bill, because he has told me to tell the committee if they wish to see him he will be glad to come before you.

Mr. PENCE. Is it a fact yellow fever has been spread through these fruit vessels heretofore?

Mr. HAGEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. PENCE. And carried into the ports by that means?

Mr. HAGEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. COOPER. That is the way the last epidemic was supposed to have been brought into Florida.

Mr. HAGEN. It can be brought in here by fruit vessels better than any other vessels. I will give you an idea of how it is brought in. A vessel has a cargo, say, of 25,000 bunches of bananas on the way, and hence the owner does not wish it to be delayed, because one day might mean $1,000 loss. He instructs his captain to be very careful in encountering the quarantine physician, not to have any sign of sickness aboard which would prevent the captain from entering the river or port. In order to prevent that, the captain, before he enters the port

or river, goes to the forecastle and overhauls it. Say he finds a fellow is sick, and he says, "Now, my boy, you know we will be quarantined and I will not be allowed to enter, and you must go upon deck and show yourself around lively and make out you are not sick."

In order that the seaman might not be discharged in getting in port and be blackballed from getting in a vessel again, he does most anything to oblige the captain and the captain does most anything to oblige the owner; so he goes to the stokehole and blackens himself up and appears before the doctor a healthy man, at the same time he is not, and of course the doctor coming on board does not wish to detain the steamer a long while, and he looks over them and finds them all at work and apparently healthy, so he gives the captain a bill of health, and he says that they are all right, and as soon as the doctor leaves the vessel the man turns in again. Now, that man probably might have yellow fever or some other fever, and in this way they manage to pass the board of health officer.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a very poor doctor who can not diagnose a yellow-fever case.

Mr. COOPER. There is nothing in the world they fight over more than whether the thing is yellow fever or not. You take Jacksonville and Tampa, where they once in a while have a sporadic case; they fight over it and contend about it——

Mr. PENCE. Until the black vomit comes?

Mr. COOPER. Yes, and after the black vomit comes.

Mr. ROBBINS. We had it in our State, and after raging for two months the doctors were on both sides, one swearing that it was yellow fever and the other side that it was not.

Mr. PENCE. And everybody, of course, wanted them to say it was not.

Mr. ROBBINS. If those who have had experience on the line you mention, can show it will be a benefit to the public health, why, I think it is an important question.

The CHAIRMAN. We had better adjourn until next Tuesday and then have the Surgeon-General before the committee.

Thereupon the committee adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *Friday, May 18, 1894.*

The committee met at 10:30 a. m., Hon. George W. Fithian in the chair.

The following gentlemen appeared before the committee: Hon. James G. Maguire, a Representative from the State of California; Hon. William J. Coombs, a Representative from the State of New York; Mr. Furuseth, representing the Seamen's Union; and Messrs. Vernon C. Brown and Capt. Wilfred B. Nichols, of New York.

STATEMENT OF MR. VERNON C. BROWN.

Mr. PENCE. I think that the gentleman had better commence his statement by stating what bodies he represents.

Mr. BROWN. Capt. Nichols and myself represent the New York Maritime Association. I regret very much that these bills were only placed in our hands about forty-eight hours ago and that we have not had time to secure letters from the New York underwriters, but which we will

undertake to furnish. I can not undertake to speak officially for the New York underwriters, but we have talked with the representatives of the leading companies and they all feel as our association feels with regard to these bills. Our association is the Maritime Exchange of the Port of New York.

Mr. PENCE. Did not we have a protest from this association some time ago?

Mr. BROWN. Yes sir; they had not expected at that time that we would be delegated to come on, but the day before yesterday the president requested us to come on. For lack of time we did not familiarize ourselves with the bills as we ought to have done. The only thing we can say is to call the attention of the committee to the omissions, incongruities, and alterations in these bills, as compared with the present law, in the hope that your own sense of what is right will prevent the passage of the bills. It is a question of the wisdom of restrictive legislation in regard to shipping, especially in the foreign trade, but also in domestic commerce.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you use that term in a general sense when you speak of restrictive legislation?

Mr. BROWN. Restrictive legislation is bad in general, but it is particularly bad in the foreign trade, because in domestic commerce all ships operate upon a common plane, whereas in the foreign commerce we are compelled to compete with foreign ships, and therefore the flag which is least restricted has the best opportunity of securing the business of the world.

Now, I will proceed and take up bill No. 5501, which is the first of these bills. This bill proposes radical changes in the law in regard to returning vessels when they are unseaworthy or are insufficiently equipped. Under the provisions of this bill the master would be compelled, under a penalty of $500, to put into port for survey upon the requirement of the majority of the crew or any officer. The law now very wisely requires the concurrence of the mate or chief officer and of the majority of the crew.

Section 4566 of this bill reads that, "if the mate or officer under the master or the majority of the crew." The present law reads, "if the mate or first officer under the master and a majority of the crew." In other words, this bill places the master of the ship entirely in the hands of his crew or in the hands of any little petty officer who may be disgruntled. That disgruntled officer may say to the captain, "You must go back to port, for I do not think this ship is seaworthy;" thereupon the captain has to put into some foreign port or into the first port. The fact is that he has got to return to port. Everybody knows what the "sea lawyer" is, for he is in every forecastle. The "sea lawyer" is the most unreasonable being on the face of the earth. He is filled with prejudice and is generally a disgruntled growler. It is the simplest thing in the world for him to get a majority of the crew to protest and have the ship sent back to port. Of course, discipline under these circumstances would be nil. Then the proposed law, while it provides for a board of survey on the principle of arbitration between the master and the officer for the crew, ignores the principle that the majority must decide. The present law, like all arbitrations, provides that a majority of the board of survey rules, but this bill requires a unanimous decision.

Mr. COOMBS. If the vessel is in good order?

Mr. BROWN. Or in bad order. It calls for a survey by arbitration,

but instead of having the majority rule it requires a unanimous decision.

Mr. PERKINS. At the concluding portion, on page 2, commencing in line 20, it says, "Any master refusing," etc. In the present law there is no such penalty.

Mr. BROWN. In the present law, lines 20 to 23, the provisions are not in the old law. That is new.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not think that there ought to be some penalty?

Mr. PERKINS. Why is the penalty omitted from the present law?

Mr. BROWN. I do not know about that. I do not know but there is a penalty.

Mr. ROBBINS. No. The point is, if a survey of a vessel is ordered under the rules prescribed in the statute, and the master of a vessel proceeds with the survey, there is no penalty or punishment attached for such failure or neglect.

Mr. BROWN. Well, the penalty clause I do not know about, but it would be well enough to have it in if the committee thinks it ought to go in; but it ought to be according to the present law. Capt. Nichols, who for twenty-five years or more has been going to sea and who has for ten years been commanding the finest American clipper ships, can answer any questions as to the practical operation of the law according to the proposed bills. If the present law says, as it does, that a ship shall return upon the request of the officer and a majority of the crew, if he declines to return and the ship is unseaworthy there should be some penalty. I do not think that any right-minded man would object to it.

Capt. NICHOLS. If the captain proceeds on the voyage and arrives safely, would not that be evidence that the ship was seaworthy?

Mr. MAGUIRE. It might be a matter of luck in carrying an unseaworthy ship through.

Mr. BROWN. I do not think the body we represent would have much to say against the penalty in connection with the present law. The point we make upon that section is that the master is set at naught, and that any disgruntled officer or crew can compel the ship to return to port willy nilly.

Mr. MAGUIRE. If this bill is subject to your construction of it it ought to be modified. It should be made to read "first officer."

Mr. BROWN. The way the present bill reads is, "if the mate or officer under the master," and then, "or a majority of the crew."

Mr. MAGUIRE. The language intended was, "or a majority of the crew."

Mr. BROWN. We contend that that language is subversive. The present law reads, "and a majority of the crew," and that is the way it should stand.

Section 4557 is largely different from the present law. It says the "judge or justice, or consul or consular agent or person," etc. It is to be directed to the most skillful person in the neighborhood. In this bill it requires one to be selected by the judge or justice, one by the master and one by the crew, and therefore the one selected by the crew would be the aforesaid "sea-lawyer," or some such lawyer. That man will block all decisions except his own, because this bill requires the decisions to be unanimous. It reads, line 16, page 3, "as the case may be, whether in any or in what respect a vessel is unseaworthy." The present law reads, "under their hands or the hands of two or them." I will now pass on to line 7, page 4, section 4558.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any objection to the word "consul or consular agent or person," etc., where it occurs in section 4557?

Mr. BROWN. I do not see any objection because it applies to the foreign trade.

Mr. MAGUIRE. That simply means a person acting as the consul?

Mr. BROWN. Yes, sir; the person representing the United States.

Mr. COOMBS. Might not the judge or justice be a foreigner?

Mr. BROWN. I think that most Americans would be quite willing to leave it to their own judge.

Mr. PENCE. Referring to the point we were discussing a while ago as to the application (in case of an unseaworthy ship) being made by a majority of the crew, I have a copy of the document saying that this is the law in England, Germany, and Italy. It says: "As will be seen by looking over the correspondence." Is that true?

Mr. MAGUIRE. That is Mr. Furuseth's note on the protest. This question is whether or not the law proposed in this bill now exists in Germany and Italy.

Mr. BROWN. I can not state from my positive knowledge what the laws of those countries are, but so far as England is concerned I can say that we have been largely identified with English ships—not because we are Englishmen, but English ships have got to be consigned to somebody—and we are the agents for the Cunard steamships. I can not for an instant conceive of the English law allowing a majority of the crew—for instance of the *Campania*—to demand that she should go into port and be surveyed.

Mr. MAGUIRE. Germany gets along very well under her law.

Mr. BROWN. Germany has very few ships except those she has bought.

Mr. MAGUIRE. This German law requires that the officer of a ship or less than three of the crew may complain to the board of navigation that a vessel is unseaworthy or her provisions are insufficient, and the board of navigation is obliged to order an investigation, the result of which must be entered in the log book.

Mr. BROWN. Do you consider that the board of navigation is the same thing as a captain on the high seas? Your board of navigation is in port, and that is proper. Under the present law an officer or crew (not three, but one) may act in port.

Mr. MAGUIRE. You are mislead as to our proposition. Our proposition is, if the mate or officer under the master or the majority of the crew, after a voyage is begun and before the vessel has left the land, shall discover that a vessel is leaky and otherwise unfit to go to sea she may be ordered back.

Mr. BROWN. After the voyage has begun, when she goes to sea?

Mr. MAGUIRE. I do not make any particular point on that.

The CHAIRMAN. It says before the vessel left land. What does that mean?

Mr. BROWN. That means that the vessel has not left land. She may be within 15 to 20 miles of the land.

Mr. PERKINS. On page 2 there is a provision that on request the vessel shall forthwith stop at the nearest or most convenient point.

Mr. BROWN. That shows what "near the land" means.

The CHAIRMAN. It says, "before the vessel shall have left land."

Mr. BROWN. That might mean twenty-four hours out, depending altogether upon whether you are talking about a steamer or a sailing vessel. A sailing vessel might be out a week and not be off land.

The CHAIRMAN. I would understand that to mean before she leaves or gets beyond the land after leaving the port.

Mr. BROWN. That is right.

Mr. ROBBINS. That wording is technical. The language over which you are quibbling is the language of the present statute with the word "first" in front of the word "officer," and the word "and" substituted for the word "or." The rest of the section is the same down to line 14.

Mr. BROWN. We do not object to it if you put in the "first" officer. What we are contending for is the "first" officer instead of "officer," and we also want the first officer "and a" majority of the crew instead of "or" a majority of the crew. That is the whole difference.

Mr. ROBBINS. The conflict is on the word "and" and the word "or?"

Mr. BROWN. Yes, sir; you can refer to the language on lines 6 and 14. Under the present law we do better than that when the ship is in port, because a vessel can not leave when complaint is made by one seaman, but that is not the case after she has gone to sea.

In section 4558, "if after judgment such vessel is fit to proceed, etc., the seamen, or either of them, shall refuse to proceed on the voyage it shall be unlawful to declare such wages forfeited." That is the language of this bill. The present law reads the same as this down to the word "court" on line 7, page 4, and then it goes on to say that "it shall be lawful for the justice of the peace to commit to the common jail of the county every such seaman who refuses, there to remain without bail until he has paid the penalty, together with reasonable costs," and it also provides "nor shall such seaman be discharged," etc., until such sum is paid by his sureties. That is stricken out of the present law.

The CHAIRMAN. You think it ought to be retained?

Mr. BROWN. Unquestionably.

The CHAIRMAN. If it is the judgment of the seamen that a ship is unseaworthy and he refuses to go on that vessel on that account do you think he ought to be imprisoned and that the writ of habeas corpus should be suspended?

Mr. BROWN. If after judgment such vessel is proven to be unfit. The common seaman is a pretty low order of society. He knows what is told him and that is about all.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the case with them all?

Mr. BROWN. That is the case with 95 per cent of them, and 95 per cent of them are foreigners.

Mr. MAGUIRE. Why are 95 per cent of them foreigners?

Mr. BROWN. It is because American citizens can do better.

Mr. MAGUIRE. Is it not because the laws of our country are so unfavorable as to prevent Americans entering that vocation?

Mr. BROWN. Certainly not. It is a matter of dollars and cents. You would not be sitting here as a member of Congress if you could get better and more congenial employment elsewhere.

Mr. MAGUIRE. I would not go to sea under any circumstances with existing conditions.

Mr. BROWN. And I would not perhaps be a Congressman for double the salary. My gifts do not run that way.

Mr. PENCE. That would not bar you. [Laughter.]

Mr. BROWN (continuing). "The court shall declare forfeiture, etc." Before the ship sails these seamen obtain advances of one to two months' wages——

Mr. MAGUIRE. Is that lawful?

Mr. BROWN. Certainly, under the way it is done. I will strike that in another bill, when I will address myself to it. I supposed that ques-

tion would be asked. What are the wages due a seaman when he arrives, after causing a vessel to come back? When the judgment is against him and a ship is pronounced seaworthy his claim is thrown out of court. For damages the court may forfeit such portions of his wages as will cover expenses. But he has no wages. He has contracted debts ashore for which he has given notes. The cost of the ship coming back to shore may be a thousand dollars. A thousand dollars in that case is nothing as an estimate of the cost of returning. The seaman's wages are $16 a month, and how long has that man got to serve on board that ship to make up $1,000 in order to pay by forfeited wages the cost of the ship's return?

The CHAIRMAN. That would be imprisoning him for debt.

Mr. BROWN. No, no. Here is the point: There is some punishment which the sailor dreads. He will not come up and give a false statement to cause a ship's return unless he has got a case.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose he is put in prison and can not furnish bail; if you suspended the writ of habeas corpus he is bound to stay there forever, because he has no way of getting out.

Mr. BROWN. No; not at all.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be the effect of that provision of the law, as I understand it.

Mr. BROWN. Unfortunately, I did not receive a legal education and I can not construe the law; but that is the law now in operation, and it is working satisfactorily.

Mr. ROBBINS. After your vessel is ordered into port under the present law, the survey is had, and the court determines that she is seaworthy, and the seaman still refuses to go on board and continue the voyage, then, under this section, the court orders him to the common jail of the county and the writ of habeas corpus is suspended. We want to know whether you have had any practical experience under that?

Capt. NICHOLS. No case of that kind has ever come under my knowledge. I have known of a ship coming back into a foreign port for the reason of a complaint or mutiny, but as rule when a ship gets into a foreign port the sailor will desert. The boarding-house master is the man who gets the benefit. The sailor disappears in the night.

Mr. BROWN. That is the practical working of it. The boarding-house master is the man who receives their advances. He will say to them, "Hurrah, boys, come back again with the ship, desert," etc., and the same game is played over and over again. All these bills, while they are ostensibly introduced to benefit the poor sailor, are apparently drawn in the interest of the boarding-house master. Certainly the shipowners and the underwriters are ignored and their interests set aside. The sailor and the boarding-house master reap all the glory under these bills.

Mr. MAGUIRE. The boarding-house master does not escape any imprisonment under these bills?

Mr. BROWN. Unfortunately he can keep his skin whole. He is not mixed up in it.

Mr. MAGUIRE. He is not relieved of any thing under the present law?

Mr. BROWN. He has not the opportunity under the present law to fleece the sailor, but under this he has a beautiful opportunity.

Mr. ROBBINS. The next is section 4559.

Mr. BROWN. I have the same objection to that which I had to section 4556, on line 4, page 4, "first or third officer" or a majority of the crew. The present law is "and" a majority of the crew.

Mr. PENCE. That is the only point you have to make against that?

Mr. BROWN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROBBINS. That is substantially a copy of the present law down to line 12.

Mr. BROWN. The same objections come in here that I called attention to in reference to the appointment of the board of arbitrators in the previous section, page 12—the three persons described in section 4. The present law provides for two men acquainted with maritime affairs.

Mr. PIGOTT. Is there any provision that the law shall be kept posted on vessels?

Mr. MAGUIRE. It has to be posted in the forecastle.

Mr. BROWN. From the end of line 12 to the end of that section I object on the same grounds that I object to these arbitrators, etc.

I will now go to bill 5502 as the most pernicious of the lot. That bill is very bad. It is not so much in what it provides as in what it repeals. This bill repeals in their entirety sections 4532, 4533 and 4534 of the present law. Those sections read as if they were for the benefit of the boarding-house masters. Those sections in the present law guard the seamen and his family from neighbors, landmen and crimps. That provision is blotted out and leaves it where it was some years ago, and I think it would take half a generation to get it back into the present form. It leaves out section 4522, which says "no advance of wages shall be given to a seaman except to his wife or mother, and no advance of wages shall be given to any seaman except in the presence of the commissioner." If any wages are given to a seaman so as to constitute a breech of any proceedings, the wages shall be recoverable by him, the same as if such advance payment had been made, and no person shall be sued thereon.

Sections 4532, 4533 and 4534 refer to advance of securities and makes a provision for a seaman signing or setting his mark. That is all right, because few can sign their own names.

Mr. MAGUIRE. Is it true that illiteracy is so general among them?

Mr. BROWN. Half of them can not do more than understand the orders given them. They could not carry on a conversation in English. While that is financially immaterial to the shipowner to whom he pays it, yet these laws are obviously designed to protect the sailor's family, if he has any, and he generally has one in every port. This bill would secure greater freedom for the landman and give the landman a chance to prey upon the sailor.

Mr. MAGUIRE. Is there anything in that bill objectionable to the shipowners?

Mr. BROWN. I have not finished it yet.

The stipulation which makes it obligatory upon the master to fill the vacancy in the original crew is a hardship. It does not make any difference how it became necessary to replace the seamen who left, or what the sacrifice is. "In case of desertion or a casualty resulting in the loss of one or more seamen, the master must ship, if obtainable, a number equal to the number of those of whose services he has been deprived by desertion or casualty," etc. The present law reads that the master may ship. There are lots of seamen whom the master, after they get to sea, would prefer to have ashore rather than aboard his ship; but he can not tell often until after he gets to sea and finds out what the men know or do not know.

Mr. COOMBS. The present law indicates how a vessel shall be manned?

Mr. BROWN. Yes sir.

Mr. COOMBS. Then I suppose it provides that no vessel shall go sea until the number is increased in case of vacancy.

Capt. NICHOLS. The vacancies must be filled.

Mr. BROWN. It specifies "able seamen." There are two kinds, abl bodied men and ordinaries. The able seamen might desert, mig become fatally injured, or for any cause be compelled to leave, or becom unavailable to the captain. This law makes it mandatory upon hi to take somebody in that man's place. He must go and get somebod if obtainable. The present law does not say "if obtainable." A capta can get someone in a foreign port, but can not always get seame Who is going to decide whether he is obtainable?

Mr. MAGUIRE. The captain can try to get a sailor.

Mr. BROWN. Yes; but there are many times when he can not.

Mr. COOMBS. Is there not at present a penalty to prevent a ves going to sea without being sufficiently manned?

Mr. BROWN. They have got to be well provisioned, tackled, a appareled.

In this bill, 5502, section 4529 commences: "The master or owner every vessel making coasting voyages shall pay to every seaman h wages within two days after the termination of the agreement," etc.

Mr. ROBBINS. The proposition is to substitute after the word "vo ages," "from any port on the Atlantic to any port on the Pacific?"

Mr. BROWN. Yes, sir. It is as long a voyage to go from New Yo to San Francisco as to go to China, Japan, or India. The time a length of passage is as great, unless sometimes when a passage lengthened from thirty to forty days by reason of not having the tra winds to Japan. The present bill puts the voyage from the Atlant to the Pacific on a footing with a trip of a schooner from Washingt to Baltimore. This bill leaves all that out, and makes it an ordina coast voyage from New York to San Francisco. The finest Americ clipper ships in the world run between New York and San Francis and it is the only thing we have left which we can be proud of.

Mr. COOMBS. Does it often happen that a captain keeps a sailor long time out of his wages?

Capt. NICHOLS. The law, as it stands now, says he must be pa within five days. This bill makes it within two days.

Mr. BROWN. It does not make the slightest difference.

Mr. MAGUIRE. The proposed bill provides that whenever there any dispute about wages the sailor must resort to the shipping comm sioners.

Mr. BROWN. Have you ever paid off a crew?

Mr. MAGUIRE. No, sir; I have not.

Mr. BROWN. Then you ought to get that experience. The shippi commissioners have control of the funds of the ship?

Mr. MAGUIRE. Usually, one-fortieth of the vessels are not paid befo the shipping commissioners, and there is nothing in the law to comp owners to submit to that.

Mr. BROWN. What voyages are not paid off before the shippi commissioners?

Mr. MAGUIRE. The shipping commissioners' report for 1893 sho that of the forty thousand and odd sailors shipped before the shippi commissioners, only six thousand were paid off before the shippi commissioners. That is the coastwise trade.

Mr. BROWN. That applies to the Great Lakes.

Mr. MAGUIRE. There are no shipping commissioners on the Gre Lakes.

Mr. BROWN. I do not know anything about the statistics of the Commissioner of Navigation. I will state our objections, and I do not admit the correctness of Mr. Maguire's assertion. We will now proceed to consider bill 5503.

Mr. COOMBS. This relates to offenses committed by sailors.

Mr. BROWN. There are a great many changes in this thing; but, as Capt. Nichols has said, there is nothing which we think worth while to dwell upon until we come to line 3, page 2.

Mr. ROBBINS. It will make a change in line 8.

Mr. BROWN. The present bill reduced the penalty for desertion in any foreign port. The penalty in the present law for desertion is punishable by imprisonment. This law allows a man in a domestic port to desert with impunity by forfeiting his wages, which is precious little.

Mr. MAGUIRE. All along the line we propose to make the employment in domestic ports with regard to the relations between masters and sailors conformable to the general law with respect to the contract-labor law. In foreign ports we must allow a little more drastic provisions; such penalties as are not allowed in this country, and such as are not imposed upon laborers in any of our industries. We attempt to wipe that out, so far as domestic ports are concerned.

Mr. BROWN. You must make your laws adaptable to the maritime trade. It is different from anything else and requires a different class of labor. There are lots of laws which apply to sailors which would be a hardship if applied to laborers on land. The next change is in line 17, page 3.

Mr. ROBBINS. That is not the next change.

Mr. BROWN. Do you want me to consider all the changes? There are a great many, and it would take time to go through them all. The present bill with reference to absent sailors without leave omits two or three lines, and then it says "within twenty-four hours." The present law says: "Either at the commencement or during the progress of the voyage at any time without leave." This bill is not as exact and particular as the old law.

Mr. MAGUIRE. It is drawn on the lines which I have suggested, leaving it as a matter of civil contract.

Mr. BROWN. It is too absurd to compel a master to do that after he has got his vessel victualed. He charters a ship to go to China, or any other place he pleases, and has secured a valuable cargo and has his crew engaged; under the provisions of this bill, any of these sailors, if they give twenty-four hours' notice that they can not go into the vessel, or conclude they will not go, need not do so; and then a substitute is to be hired. A man has got to get somebody else to go in his place. The truth is, that if a man does not go a vessel must get another man.

Mr. MAGUIRE. That is what Judge Jenkins said about the manning of railroad trains.

Mr. BROWN. Let such cases go to court. On line 17 those words are not in the present law. The provision is in reference to desertion in which it is provided that a sailor forfeits his wages, not more than two days' pay for each twenty-four hours absence, or expenses which may have been incurred in hiring a substitute. The present law provides that "every master or owner who neglects or refuses to make payment in the manner hereinbefore mentioned, without sufficient cause, shall pay to the seaman a sum not exceeding the amount of two days' pay for each of the days not exceeding two days during which payment is delayed beyond the respective period." In lines 26 and 30 they leave out some words which are in the present law which says: "Also at the

Mr. BROWN. It does not make it mandatory any more tha
makes it mandatory. The court is to have some discretion.
there is a penalty for assaulting the master, by imprisonmer
more than one year, and the present penalty is two years. Wh
become of the discipline under these bills? Who would be
the ship, and what would become of it?

Mr. MAGUIRE. The vessel captain would be the master.

Mr. BROWN. No; it would be anarchy. It would be almos
nistic.

Mr. MAGUIRE. That is the old argument which has alw
offered in favor of tyranny.

Mr. BROWN. It is a pretty good argument.

The CHAIRMAN. I hope the gentlemen will not get into
over these bills.

Mr. BROWN. There are other changes in section 4597, whi
pass until I get to line 18, page 4.

Mr. ROBBINS. That goes to section 4597.

Mr. BROWN. Yes. There are some changes in the present
instance, on line 8, the words "before her next arrival at a
That is entirely left out in this bill, and the word "either" i
and the word "or" is scratched out and the word "and" is pu

Mr. COOMBS. What is your objection to line 15?

Mr. BROWN. The present bill reads: "In any subsequent l
ceedings the entries hereinbefore required shall, if practicable
duced and proved." The present law reads the same way,
says, "shall be produced or proved, and in default of such pr
and proof the court hearing the case may, at its discretion,
receive evidence of offence."

It provides that all entries prescribed by law are to be enter
log book. This law would require a master to keep a ship w
port until those proceedings could be taken, and then to pro
log book to prove that what it said was true. The present la
them to produce the log book and allows them to certify to ex
copies left with the court. It does not compel the detention of

owners, declaring the voyage and term of time for which such seaman shall be shipped." The same objections apply to that as I made to the previous bill in reference to voyages, placing the Atlantic and Pacific ports on a par with two neighboring ports.

In the same section, 4520, in line 12, the word "and" is placed in the bill after "voyage" in place of the word "or".

In section 4522, line 7, there is simply a verbal change.

On line 11 the words "without giving twenty-four hours' notice, if possible" are put in. They do not exist in the present law, and the objections to them are obvious. I have already spoken of that.

On line 16, referring to the seaman who does not render himself after the appointed time, this bill goes on to say: "Every such seaman shall forfeit the expenses incurred in hiring a substitute." That does not amount to anything, and the man who is hired the second time is not a substitute, and should not be so considered. If the first man hired does not come, then he is gone, and you might as well look for a needle in four haystacks as to try to find a seaman after the boarding-house master gets him.

Line 16, after the word "forfeited," goes on to say: "Every such seaman shall forfeit to the vessel the expenses incurred in the hiring of a substitute during his absence at the usual rate of wages. If any such seaman shall have wholly rendered himself on board, and shall afterwards escape, so that the vessel proceeds without him, he shall be liable to pay a sum equal to that paid the substitute." That goes back to the question of advance. That is what the bill seems to be gunning for—the advance money.

Mr. MAGUIRE. We are absolutely opposed to advances.

Mr. BROWN. I am glad to hear you say so.

Mr. MAGUIRE. The Dingley act of 1884 is absolutely prohibitory on that subject.

Mr. BROWN. I do not know what you call it.

Mr. MAGUIRE. It wipes out the superfluous provisions.

Mr. BROWN. It does not seem so to me. There are quite a lot in the present bill which are left out. In section 4526, commencing after the word "termination," in line 7, everything that follows down to section 4 is not in the present law at all. It is a whole lot of verbiage and things.

At this point the committee adjourned to meet on Tuesday, May 29, 1894, at 10 a. m.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *Tuesday, May 29, 1894.*

The committee met at 10 a. m., Hon. George W. Fithian in the chair.

Mr. Andrew Furuseth and Hon. James G. Maguire, Representative in Congress from the State of California, were present.

STATEMENT OF MR. ANDREW FURUSETH.

Mr. FURUSETH. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, the objection made to the bill 5501 was that it would be a hardship upon vessels to allow the crew to call for a survey of the vessel with the view of demanding its return, and at the same time that it would place the merchant marine of the United States in a disadvantageous position in comparison with other nations, because Germany, Italy, and other

but he assumes that he knows both the duties of his surround
the law, and he goes ahead and acts upon the assumption an
get other people to do the same thing. We call that man a se

Mr. MAGUIRE. He is regarded with contempt by sailors, a

Mr. FURUSETH. Some call him a sea lawyer and some c
wind bag. Nobody ever takes any notice of what he says. H
times disagreeable, but he is never dangerous.

Mr. Brown spoke about the ridiculousness of turning a Cunar
back to port, or one of the big steamships like the *Campan*
New York. Such a thing as that would be impossible, becaus
will see by looking over the marine law, some 16 pages deal
with the survey of steamships, both in the carrying and the p
trade. They are especially under the supervision of inspector
vessels can not by any possible means be stopped. They are
at regular intervals, and get a certificate of their seaworthi
the regularly appointed official.

Mr. MAGUIRE. They must be surveyed?

Mr. FURUSETH. They can not leave port unless they are.
be out of the question for a steamship to be bothered by thi
surveys. With sailing vessels it is another matter. Sailin
may now go to sea no matter what their condition is. There is
to prevent it. A sailing vessel might leak 6 inches an hour, o
day, and it would make no difference. They could put pump
get from port to port any way they could. It depends upon t
ment of the master entirely.

Mr. MAGUIRE. The law now requires a steamship to be s
before it goes to sea?

Mr. FURUSETH. Yes, sir; at regular intervals.

Mr. MAGUIRE. This law is intended to require sailing vesse
surveyed when demand therefor is made by a majority of the

Mr. FURUSETH. Yes, sir.

Mr. MAGUIRE. It is simply to bring them so much near
present requirements concerning steamships?

Mr. FURUSETH. Yes. Now, Mr. Brown spoke also of th

were compelled to go through the British Channel; and if the crew said to the master, "We do not want to do any more work," "You must go in with the vessel," the captain would say, "I can not go if you say so." He may have wanted to go in, but if he went in without the crew demanding it, he himself would be subject to discharge. He always put down in the vessel's log book: "Crew refused to do duty, and I had to go in." The men who conducted that investigation to which I have referred were called the "shop-keeping magistrates." They sometimes decided that a vessel was seaworthy, and at other times decided that a vessel was not. Some of the results of that were that a vessel, after the crew had been put ashore, would get another crew and go on; and sometimes neither the second crew nor the vessel was ever heard of again. Sometimes it happened that the men were yet imprisoned while the news came that the vessel had foundered.

That law was abolished in England, and it was decided that whenever a sailor did not want to go in a vessel for any reason, and gave notice to that effect, he was not compelled to go. He could give twenty-four hours' notice; or any notice at all was sufficient. England is just like the United States. She allows no advancement to sailors. The United States allows no allotment money under the Dingley act. That was one of the best laws ever enacted, because it to a very great extent freed sailors from the control of the crimping element. In 1886 there was a pressure brought to bear upon Congress to place the words, "or any original creditor" in the law, thus bringing back again the old blood-money system. It was not the intention of Congress that that should be done, but it was done, and now men are forced to take such allotment money as the crimping element wants him to. A certain amount of the allotment goes to the shipping master, and from him goes to the captain.

Men are shipped in San Francisco to-day with an allotment of $40 to go to Great Britain, or to the east coast of the United States. They sign articles for $40 allotment, and they settle with the boarding-house master at $30, knowing that the $10 difference is paid to the boarding-house master and divided between the shipmaster and the captain. By reading this book here, entitled "Seaman's Advancement of Wages," you will find Judge Morris's decision.

The law of 1890 which forced us to go to jail in order to get out of a vessel did not apply to the lakes, and by looking over the report of the Commissioner of Navigation you will find that nearly three-eighths of the commerce of the United States is on the Great Lakes. That commerce has never been under that law. We are not subject to imprisonment there, and there has never been any difficulty in getting men.

Now, on the second bill which refers to the payment of money to the amount of one-fourth of the wages due a man on coming into port before or at discharge and the rest within two days, I would say that that is placed in the bills distinctly to protect us from the crimping element. When the sailor comes ashore from a passage he has no money in his pocket. The law says that it is discretionary whether the sailor shall get any money in a foreign port or not. We are always compelled to contract away that right. It is placed in the articles that no money shall be paid except at the discretion of the master. No vessel ever goes out without making the men sign such a contract; at least I have never heard of one. As the result of that, a man can not get any money and must go back to the United States without a cent.

Another result of that is that sailors are never married. Mr. Brown said that we had families in every port; but I will let that go for what

it is worth. The fact is that not 10 per cent of us have wives. W can not afford to keep them. We have too much sense to contract suc lives under those conditions. We have got to go into the boardin houses. The only persons who will trust us as strangers are tho persons who make a business of it and those whose interest it is trust us. If we do not get our money, we must go to the boardin house, and they, having once got us in their clutches, the bill runs and up, and by the time we get a few dollars we are in debt to t boarding-house keeper, and can not get out, except by paying advan money.

The British board of trade understood that in 1876, and made regulation by which it placed a board of trade officer on the Thames board every vessel coming in, no matter from whence it came. The have them elsewhere now; but the first one was established on t Thames. The officer would board a vessel and ask the sailors: "We what kind of a voyage did you have?" There would usually be answer to that. The next question he would ask would be: "Is the any complaint at all?" and the next question would be: "Do any you people want to go to any other port in Great Britain outside London?" Nine-tenths of the crew usually do. He would say to the "If you want to go home right away, I will have your wages accou made up, and as soon as the vessel is docked you will be discharged, a will receive a ticket." This, of course, would be subtracted from t wages, and after the man got home he could go to the ship office a receive his wages. That system was established in 1876, and in o month it broke forty boarding houses. They had to go out of the busine

One-fourth of the money due men should certainly not be very ha for a vessel to pay. Nobody can see any reason why money kept fr three to six months by a vessel could not be settled up in two day The captain has got the accounts straight, and all he has to do is have men go into the office of the shipping commissioner or shipowne if the vessel is paid before the shipping commissioner, or to go befo the owners, or wherever the vessel is paid. That would prevent t boarding house having control. There is but one other way to do i and that is by absolutely abolishing allotment money. The crimpin element feeds upon that allotment and advancement money. It nev feeds upon anything else; and the one necessity there is for it, if the is any at all, is to procure men for vessels who otherwise might wait.

Mr. PIGOTT. What is the difference between allotments and advan money?

Mr. FURUSETH. There is practically none, because allotment mone under section 10 of the Dingley act is not to be paid before the mone is earned. It is to be paid at the rate of $10 for each month whe the month is up; but it is never actually paid in that way, but is pai three days after the vessel has left port.

I have two letters here from the secretary of the Shipowners Associa tion to one of its agents in Puget Sound, which I will read.

The letters were read as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, *October 23, 189*

JOHN F. HAWKINS,
P. O. Box 1129, Seattle, Wash.:

DEAR SIR: Capt. George A. Perkins, of the bark *Elsinore*, owned by George W Hume & Co., bound for the sound and from thence to Valparaiso, Chili, bears a le ter from me to our agents at the sound ports telling them that in case any of th crew of the *Elsinore* desert, without fault on the part of the captain, that they sha furnish the vessel with a new crew without cost, and charge their fees to this office

I now revoke the order in that letter. Should Capt. Perkins present it to you, you will inform him that it has been revoked, and for what cause.

George W. Hume & Co. decline to pay the dues on the *Elsinore* for the month of October, and decline to pay the bills incurred at this office for watchmen and for shipping his crews. They also decline to conform with the custom of paying advance notes twenty-four hours after the sailing of the vessel. On this account they are not in good standing with the association, and agents will render no assistance whatever to any of their vessels until further notice from this office.

Respectfully,

GEO. W. WALTHEW, *Secretary.*

SAN FRANCISCO, *November 1, 1893.*

DEAR SIR: We beg to announce that the U. S. shipping commissioner has established a branch office, with Deputy J. P. Redington in charge, Deputy John W. Danks assistant, in the shipping office of the Shipowners' Association of the Pacific Coast, and that from this date all business may be transacted in this office that is at any time transacted in the main office of the U. S. shipping commissioner. The following business will, in future, be done in this office:

Signing of crews: The crews of all coasting vessels, of all vessels running to the islands, to Asia and Australia, and of all vessels running to New York or Europe will be signed here.

Paying off crews: The crews of all coasting vessels, of all vessels from the islands, Asia, or Australia will be paid off before the deputy shipping commissioner in this office.

Regular lines of steamers may have a special deputy detailed to sign and pay off crews on board the steamers.

No fees or charges whatever, either for the work of the shipping commissioner or for the preparing of accounts, pay rolls, blanks, or portage accounts, will be made to members of this association.

Respectfully,

GEO. W. WALTHEW,
Secretary.

Mr. FURUSETH (continuing). Of course that thing is done all the time; but there is always difficulty in bringing proper proof of those things.

Mr. MAGUIRE. The meaning of that letter is, perhaps, not as clear to the committee as it might be. In order to force the seamen shipping on the Pacific coast in the coastwise trade, they are subjected to the penalties of the law of 1872, which imposed penalties as part of the contract in the coastwise service. Under the act of 1890, penalties were imposed without giving the benefits arising under the act of 1872 for coastwise shipping. In order to prevent any shipowners from shipping sailors otherwise than under the act of 1890, which left it apparently optional with sailors and shipowners, they absolutely boycotted any shipowner who refused to contribute to the Shipowners Association, and to observe its rules with respect to shipments.

Mr. COOPER. Does the Shipowners Association include both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, or only the Pacific coast?

Mr. MAGUIRE. This includes only the Pacific coast; but there is an effort being made to organize on the Atlantic coast.

Mr. FURUSETH. They have got a Lake Carriers' Association on the lakes. I do not know what it is called in Philadelphia, but it is there called either the Maritime Marine Association or the Shipping Association. I know, however, that it exists there, and it has been taken advantage of by the Eastern as well as the Western employers. It shows itself in the fact that 40,591 men were shipped in the different shipping offices of the United States through the shipping commissioners all over the country, and only 6,531 were paid off by the shipping commissioners. Here is the list of names of the ports (reading from a paper): Astoria, Boston, Charleston, Mobile, Newport News, Pensacola, Pascagoula,

Port Townsend, Providence, etc., running the entire list of towns in which there are shipping commissioners.

Mr. Brown said he thought that these bills were drawn for the benefit of the boarding masters, to some extent, seeing that they repealed some sections. Those sections are covered by the Dingley act of 1884. They were practically repealed by the act of 1884 anyway; but since Mr. Brown has said that he thought that all of the employers, captains and owners, would be pleased to see some law passed that would effectually stop the crimping element from feeding upon sailors, we hoped that he would assist in striking out those words, "or any original creditor." If he will do that, he will do more than has ever been done before.

Mr. MAGUIRE. Except by the act of 1884?

Mr. FURUSETH. Yes. That act contained two good things; one was to permit men being paid off by mutual consent in any port.

There is a letter on file with your committee, from the Fifth Auditor, which shows that men are now paid off in every port of the world, no matter whether they are in New Castle, New South Wales, or in Liverpool, England. In the quarter ending March 31 they discharged, by mutual consent, in New Castle, New South Wales, 53 men. They had shipped 78 men, and 7 deserted. Those who deserted were probably men whom the captain did not want to leave; but, any way, they deserted. Seventy-eight men were shipped, and only 53 men were paid off. That shows that they did not take as many men away from that port as they took to the port; and the reason why they did not do that is because there is no law which states how many men an American vessel shall carry. That depends upon the discretion of the master. If in New Castle, New South Wales, where men may be scarce and perhaps a little dear, four leave, he will ship three in their places.

It was hinted at by Mr. Coombs that there ought to be, if there is not, some regulation as to how many men a vessel should carry. There is no regulation on that subject now. In any other nation the captain of a vessel must be a navigator. He must have a Government certificate to that effect, and he must have spent a certain time at sea in order to be admitted to an examination. There is nothing on our statute books that would prevent Mr. Pence ——

Mr. MAGUIRE. Mr. Pence is absent—say Mr. Robbins.

Mr. FURUSETH. Well, that would prevent Mr. Robbins taking charge of a 3,000-ton vessel to-morrow. I mentioned Mr. Pence because he was from the mountains of Colorado. As a result of that, I might mention a case that happened on the Pacific coast some time ago. A man was engaged to cook on a schooner. He came down from the country. He afterwards bought the schooner and took command of her, and in endeavoring to take in the jib lost two men off the jib boom, because he did not have sense enough to run the schooner away while the jib was furled in.

Mr. PIGOTT. You have not said anything about the liabillity of a vessel for the lives of men. The liability of owners for life or injury is restricted to the value of the vessel, and they sometimes avoid that by selling the vessel at auction in port, and some friend bids it in.

Mr. MAGUIRE. That law has a much wider scope. That is the limitation upon the rights of passengers and upon all others who are brought into actual association with the vessel. At sea the captain and the officers under him have absolute control. They exercise, perhaps, a necessarily absolute despotism at sea. They have been in the habit too generally of inflicting wanton injuries upon sailors, and there is no means by which a sailor can recover damages, either for himself

or by his family. The bill Mr. Furuseth speaks of here makes the owner liable for injury by an officer at sea.

Mr. COOPER. Is that under the same limitation—to the extent of the value of the vessel?

Mr. MAGUIRE. The general law imposes such a limitation. I apprehend there would be no objection to the general law. A vessel comes into port, and if sailors could hold them responsible for damages, or for willfully or negligently inflicting injuries, it would prevent such cases as have often made the history of our merchant marine very discreditable.

Mr. COOPER. Have you made any brief on these bills?

Mr. MAGUIRE. Yes, sir; one was sent to you yesterday.

Mr. FURUSETH. There are two of them. There are some instances there which show how those things are done. In one of them you will see a table, on page 23, which runs through three years in time; the words "brutality," "cruelty," "scurvy," etc., are continually used. It got so bad that the supervising surgeon of the Marine Hospital at San Francisco made a report upon this matter. He investigated the subject to see how many people had come to the hospital with scurvy, and from what nations. On page 127 you will find the whole matter. The report does not show it, but the secret of it is here, because it says that the food or lime-juice regulation evidently was not strictly observed.

The shipping commissioner in San Francisco says in his letter that the supervising surgeon of the hospital had no complaint on file with him of any bad food or bad treatment. Why, certainly not! It would only be a man who has made his first trip in a vessel who would go and make complaint. Sailors would know that it would be useless.

Mr. PIGOTT. Why is it useless? Have you not got the proper officers, or have they not the proper authority?

Mr. FURUSETH. It is probably for want of authority; but it is the spirit of the men more than anything else that animates it. The shipping commissioner in a port is blamed by the employers if he carries out the law. The shipping commissioner at New York, Mr. Reed, was in trouble from the time he got into that office until he left it, because he insisted upon carrying out the law. The shipping authorities usually think that the shipping commissioner is there for their sake, and the sailors used to think that he was there for their sake.

Mr. PIGOTT. What is the remedy for this state of affairs? What is the use of having any more law?

Mr. MAGUIRE. Take away the legal power that shipowners have over sailors now in shipment, and impose a liability upon owners, and upon masters for misconduct at sea, and you will do away with nine-tenths of the trouble in our merchant marine—you will do away with it to an infinitely greater extent than you can by the interference of shipping commissioners for the benefit of sailors. The office of the shipping commissioner at San Francisco has been turned over to the Shipowners' Association; and a man nominally in the employ of the U. S. Government at 25 cents a day is doing the whole business in the shipping commissioner's office, while receiving a salary from the Shipowners' Association. The commissioner occupies a public office that is never visited by either the shipowners, sailors, or masters, but is presided over by a clerk at 25 cents a day, who simply supervises the work. The clerk is the agent of the Shipowners' Association, as was shown by Mr. Guinn's report, and also by a letter from the Commissioner of Navigation to me. You have got to do away (except on the high

paid by the vessel when men are scarce, because they ship through the shipping master. Presumably the sailor gets a bonus for going to sea; but the shipping master gets it and divides it with the captain. There is testimony showing that in this book. When men are plentiful, the sailor is forced to pay from $10 to $15 out of his allotment.

From the information I have got, the gentleman from New York who was here the other day bears a very good record among seamen. His record is moderately fair. He is a very representative man. Mr. Brown is agent for a great many ships; but even he, who evidently wants the boarding master abolished, is forced to trade with them, and is forced to treat with some very disreputable men, too. Even men who want to do right want to see the boarding-house master abolished, but they can not get out of the conditions which now exist. Those men are in every port of the United States. At least 200 men live exclusively out of sailors' wages in San Francisco, and never give any return for it. In New York the number is much larger.

Mr. PHILLIPS. What do they do?

Mr. FURUSETH. They keep boarding houses and shipping offices. They procure seamen. They furnish men to vessels, and they make sailors practically pay them, and they make contracts with the captain to take men from them; and then they say to the sailors: "You have got to pay me so much, if you want to go on that vessel."

Mr. PHILLIPS. They act in a double capacity—of boarding men and procuring seamen for vessels?

Mr. FURUSETH. In some cases they board them, and in some cases they do not.

Mr. MAGUIRE. There are hangers-on, or runners, who procure sailors?

Mr. ROBBINS. Without expressing any opinion of my own, I want to mention the position taken by shipowners and masters. They claim that crews from other countries, especially Norway and Sweden, can be obtained to go on vessels where men subject themselves to this contract and hardship, which American sailors are not willing to accept, and on account of these contracts and hardships which they undergo the crews obtained in America can not come in competition; that vessels manned with American crews can not come in competition with these foreign crews. Have you considered that?

Mr. FURUSETH. Yes.

Mr. ROBBINS. What do you think about it?

Mr. FURUSETH. Well, it is usually held that a foreigner improves his condition by coming to America; that he becomes better and more intelligent, and is improved by coming here. As a matter of fact, 85 per cent of the men sailing before the mast in American vessels are foreigners, because the American boys do not go to sea now. The condition has become such that he will not do it. There are more Americans sailing in vessels going from London to Australia than there are sailing out of New York.

Mr. ROBBINS. You mean to say by that that American sailors are willing to sail in British ships in preference to American ships?

Mr. FURUSETH. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROBBINS. Tell us the particulars why that is so, wages are no better?

Mr. FURUSETH. Wages are exactly the same. There is absolutely no difference in wages in any nation. Every nation pays the same wages, no matter where they are. The Greek vessels and the American vessels, the Spanish and the Norwegian vessels—and that takes in pretty much all civilization—are about on a level, so far as wages go,

cut any figure what the national flag is.

The CHAIRMAN. They all pay the same?

Mr. FURUSETH. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROBBINS. If I understand it correctly, there is some diff in wages according to the points for which they sail?

Mr. FURUSETH. Certainly. In Liverpool wages to go acro western ocean in the Cunard line is £4 10*s.*; that is, $22.50. American line, the steamers *Paris* and *New York*, it is £4, which But vessels going around any of the two capes will pay £3 5*s.*, b that is the longer passage and less laborious going in a sailing from London to Calcutta. I have made that passage twice. first passage I made it was a remarkably smooth passage; but quite different the next time. There is more hardship in crossi Atlantic one trip than in going from Calcutta to England and b

Mr. PIGOTT. Is there any difference in the rate of wages b New York and Liverpool, or London and New York?

Mr. FURUSETH. It is just the same. Wages to Liverpool is or £3 10*s.* in a sailing vessel. There is no difference.

At this point the committee adjourned to meet Tuesday mo June 5, 1894, at 10 a. m.

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES.

Tuesday, June 5, 1

The committee met at 10:30 o'clock.

CONTINUATION OF STATEMENT OF MR. VERNON C. BROW

Mr. BROWN. I believe at the last hearing I had gotten through the bill 5503.

The CHAIRMAN. I believe so.

Mr. MAGUIRE. I call your attention to a bill which I intro the day after your New York Times interview, meeting your obje

familiar with it. The sections which I called attention to as having been repealed were 4532, 4533, and 4534.

Mr. MAGUIRE. They have become obsolete by operation of section 10 of the Dingley act.

Mr. BROWN. I should like to look that over before making any remarks upon it.

Mr. MAGUIRE. The Dingley act of 1884 prohibited the payment of advancement money, except to the father or mother or the wife and children, practically, of the sailor.

Mr. BROWN. Suppose the sailor has no relatives?

Mr. MAGUIRE. Then no advancement money may be paid under that section of the act of 1886, as amended, except to bona fide creditors. Of course the boarding-house masters and shipping masters got all the allotment money, and I simply propose to do away with the payment of allotment money to the members of the family of a sailor except as provided in section 10 of the Dingley act before it was amended.

Mr. BROWN. Then I will take that up later.

Mr. MAGUIRE. Very well.

Mr. BROWN. Now we come to the bill 5504.

Section 4520 of the Revised Statutes, as proposed to be amended in this bill, is not of much importance beyond the fact that it eliminates the difference which has always existed, between a long voyage from an Atlantic port to a Pacific port, and an ordinary coasting voyage between two Atlantic ports or two Pacific ports. The vessels which trade between New York, or Baltimore, or Philadelphia on the Atlantic side, and San Francisco, or Portland, Oregon, on the Pacific side, are the class of vessels known as long voyage vessels. They are engaged in deep water trade, and they have always been amenable to the laws governing that class of tonnage. I do not think there is any special objection to eliminating that difference. The vessels would not be sailed any differently. But it does not seem right, when a voyage which lasts from 110 days—and 110 days is a very quick passage; it takes, say from 120 to 150 days—and when a coasting voyage occupies only——.

Mr. MAGUIRE. Take the whole thing; is there any reason why such a written agreement should be made in either case?

Mr. BROWN. I think not. I believe there is an agreement made in writing at the present time. I do not know what your point is exactly. Now I will pass from section 4520 to section 4522. This bill changes words here and there, and eliminates, as you will see, commencing with the second line on page 10 of this little pamphlet I hold in my hand, down to the second line from the bottom of that section. As a matter of fact, if a seaman absents himself, or, as the language of this law says, shall "omit to render himself on board," there should be some penalty, and the present law prescribes that penalty. As a matter of fact, the present law is a good deal of a dead letter, because I do not suppose 1 per cent of the American vessels sail with the crews originally shipped. The crew is never on hand in this long voyage business, and the shipping master is always on hand with substitutes, and these substitutes are assigned by the deputy commissioner on board the ship, and no owner that I have ever heard of has ever sought to collect any penalty in the way of wages from the offending seamen. The fact is that the seaman has no money to collect from. This bill says that he shall pay "a sum equal to that paid him by advance at the time of signing the contract." My point is that that section is all right as it stands a law at present. The new section does not amount to anything.

Mr. MAGUIRE. You say that 99 per cent of the vessels sail wi
different crews from the crews first shipped?

Mr. BROWN. Not entirely different.

Mr. MAGUIRE. But different in part?

Mr. BROWN. Yes. I do not know that I want to commit myself
99 per cent.

Mr. MAGUIRE. Well, say 95 per cent.

Mr. BROWN. Yes; a very large proportion.

Mr. MAGUIRE. Is it not a fact that the first shipments are oft
nominal, consisting of dummies, and that they afterwards make
crews through arrangements with boarding-house masters?

Mr. BROWN. I never heard of any such arrangements. The bo
fide men are produced and sign the articles, and they are all select
and chosen by the master beforehand.

SECTION 4526. In cases where the service of any seaman terminates before t
period contemplated in the agreement, by reason of the loss or wreck of the ves
such seaman shall be entitled to wages for the time of service prior to such ter
nation——

The remainder of that section of the bill is entirely new matte
The present law simply ends with the words "but not for any furth
period." The Maguire bill says that the seaman

Shall be entitled to wages for the time of service prior to such termination, a
also to passage money to his port of shipment and necessary expenses previous
his departure therefor. In case the master of the vessel so lost or wrecked shou
with the seaman's assent, procure him adequate employment on another vessel.
should such seaman obtain employment for himself, he shall not then be entitled
such passage money, but shall be entitled to his necessary expenses only up to t
time of the commencement of such new employment.

I want to ask if the ship is to be held accountable for an act of Go

Mr. MAGUIRE. As a rule, the ship is insured.

The CHAIRMAN. The law would relieve against accountability for th
act of God, would it not, Mr. Brown? The owner would not be hel
responsible under the law.

Mr. BROWN. Yes, he would be held responsible, under this bill, as
is written. Under the present law, if a ship is wrecked, the sailor
given one month's extra pay besides the pay that he is entitled to u
to the time he reaches a home port. He is paid off before a consul.

Mr. MAGUIRE. Let me say right here that every leading maritim
nation makes provision for the return of the sailor, in case of ship
wreck, except ours.

Mr. BROWN. Let me state that that is not as you would infer.

Mr. MAGUIRE. You have a copy of the Answers of the Consuls, hav
you?

Mr. BROWN. I have, sir. I wish to say that the sentiment of this is
not objected to at all, but it is the application which we object to. We
do not object to having a sailor's expenses paid to his home. That is
all right. But we do say that the American shipowner should not
be made a philanthropist against his will. Section 4526 is the one we
have under discussion. The proposed change in regard to seamen
wrecked is in accordance with the British law, but the expenses of
sending a seaman home are borne by the Board of Trade. The Board
of Trade is part of the British Government, one of the departments
of the British Government. Seamen discharged abroad before the
completion of their contract have no claim against the ship, but the
consul must see that the seamen are provided with suitable employ-
ment, and are not, therefore, likely to become distressed. British sea-

men have to be provided for by the Board of Trade. That is the British law, and that is what the gentleman tried to infer.

Mr. MAGUIRE. I took Mr. Booker's statement, which does not say who pays it, but says all those things are provided for.

Mr. BROWN. They are all provided, but in a very different way from what you provide.

Mr. MAGUIRE. You say that the Government shall do it through its agencies?

Mr. BROWN. The president of the British Board of Trade is a cabinet officer.

Mr. MAGUIRE. Mr. Booker says, in reply to a question, that a seaman discharged before the expiration of his term must be employed on a vessel going home, and that in case of illness or inability to go to sea, not arising from his own bad conduct, he must be provided with passage home.

Mr. BROWN. That is all right. We do not object to that. But why should the shipowner be called upon to do it. Let the Government do it. You have a great deal to say in your appeal about paternal relations, and all that.

Mr. MAGUIRE. I do not know of anything said about paternal relations there.

Mr. BROWN. I had a pamphlet handed me the other day entitled An Appeal for Seamen, which bears your indorsement.

Mr. MAGUIRE. It bears my request that it be read, but it is not my document.

Mr. BROWN. Should such seamen—that is, the seaman who is paid off abroad—

declare before a consular officer or other representative of the United States (while being paid off) that he had been coerced into applying for his discharge, he will nevertheless be discharged should he still desire it, and then a statement he may have previously made will be held as of no value.

If a seaman is coerced into leaving a ship, the shipowner could be held responsible for it, and should be made to pay the bill. The present law holds him responsible. The present law states that if a seaman is coerced into leaving, he is to receive three months' extra pay besides the pay he is entitled to.

Mr. MAGUIRE. One month's additional pay, isn't it now?

Mr. BROWN. No, not for ill treatment.

And though he may sign clear, he will still have a claim against such vessel and master for damages, expenses, and transportation to the most convenient port of entry in the United States.

Where does personal liberty come in there? No matter what he may sign before a U. S. consul, when he gets to a home port, and when he gets into the hands of any of the agents of his dear friends at home—and by his dear friends I mean the Sailors' Union, and all that—they say, "Look here, Jack, no matter what you signed before a consul, you were coerced, and you have got a claim." Jack says, "Well, come to think of it, I guess I have; I guess I was coerced;" and he makes his claim accordingly. This bill provides that, no matter what he may have signed before a consul, that claim holds. The shipowner would never know when he was clear of a crew.

Mr. MAGUIRE. That declaration must be made, under the bill, before a consul when he is being paid off, must it not?

Mr. BROWN. This is the language:

And though he may sign clear, he will still have a claim against such vessel and master for damages, expenses, and transportation to the most convenient port of entry in the United States.

That section 4530 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be ame
to read as follows:

"SECTION 4530. Every seaman on a vessel of the United States shall b
to receive from the master of such vessel one-third part of the wages due
man at every port where such vessel shall unlade and deliver her cargo
voyage is ended; all stipulation to the contrary will be held as void. And
voyage is ended every such seaman shall be entitled to the remainder of
which shall then be due him, as provided in section 4529 of the Revised

Section 4529 I have previously objected to, and made our po
reference to it. I believe that came up in the previous hear
shall not go over that again. I will simply say now that the f
of this section is mainly a play upon words until you get dow
words, "All stipulation to the contrary will be held as void."

There is another proof of the degree of intelligence which th
tlemen consider poor Jack has. They have told us here a gr
about the learning and ability of the common seaman, and
absolutely prevent his making a contract such as is ordinari
between man and man when they feel like it. The present l
"unless the contrary be expressly stipulated in the contract."
says, "all stipulation to the contrary will be held as void." Wh
this bill undertake to tell the sailor that he shall not be al
make a contract with anybody he pleases? As a matter of fa
a very immaterial point to the shipowner, it makes very little di
to the shipowner; but that sort of thing is entirely wrong. W
should legislate a man out of his natural rights. How woul
you gentlemen like to have a law providing that you should
allowed to make a contract, and that if you do, it would not b

Mr. MAGUIRE. Contracts against public policy in all lines
merce and trade are held invalid.

Mr. BROWN. That is all right, but this is not against public
What has a contract between a sailor and a captain got to
public policy? The only thing that is against public policy is th
series of these bills. They are dangerous and bad.

Now we come to section 4547, as proposed to be amended un
tion 5 of this bill:

SECTION 4547. If the master against whom such summons is issued ne
appear, or, appearing, does not show that the wages are paid, or otherwise
or forfeited, and if the matter in dispute is not forthwith settled, the

That is particularly clear, and I do not see how there could be any objection to it. But the bill provides that:

In all cases where the matter in demand does not exceed $100, the return of the monition or citation shall be the first day of a stated or special session of court next succeeding the third day after the service of the monition or citation, and on the return of process in open court, duly served, either party may proceed therein to proofs and hearing without other notice.

I should think the man who drew that must have been a country lawyer who seized this opportunity to show his legal learning. Nothing can be simpler than the present law, which says that "final judgment shall be given according to the usual course of admiralty courts in such cases."

Mr. MAGUIRE. The gentleman who drew that is an eminent admiralty lawyer in San Francisco.

Mr. BROWN. I do not know who he is, and it is immaterial who he is, but if he is responsible for all these bills——

Mr. MAGUIRE. I do not say that he is responsible for all the bills, but he is responsible for this legal provision in this bill.

Mr. BROWN. The bill then continues:

In such suit all the seamen having cause of complaint of the like kind against the same vessel may be joined as complainants.

The present law says "shall be joined as complainants." In other words, it makes one suit of it for the whole thing instead of dragging it out one suit after another. But this is a small thing—hardly worth argument. The remainder of that section is simply a play upon words as to the changes involved. That is all.

Now we come to section 4561.

Mr. PENCE. "The return day of the monition or citation shall be the first day of a stated or special session." There must be some purpose in asking us to legislate in regard to that. Is that to facilitate the hearing?

Mr. MAGUIRE. The purpose of that is not to have the case drag along until the witnesses have gone to sea or have departed otherwise.

Mr. BROWN. The argument is involved in one part of the bills that the sailor must be put under the same common law as all other laborers or citizens of the United States, and yet here is a provision made specially for the sailor. The gentlemen ride both sides.

SECTION 4561. The inspectors in their report shall state whether in their opinion the vessel was sent to sea unsuitably provided in any important or essential particular, by neglect or design, or through mistake, and in case it was by neglect or design, or through mistake, and the consular officer approves of such findings, he shall discharge such crew as request it.

This law leaves out a word—the word "accident." The present law says "by neglect or design or through mistake." Why should the word "accident" be left out?

Mr. MAGUIRE. That is to your advantage, is it not?

Mr. BROWN. No, we do not want any advantage. What we want is a fair and square bill.

Mr. MAGUIRE. That is what we have.

Mr. BROWN. We do not want any interference.

The bill inserts the words "consul or other commercial agent," instead of the words "consular officer." It does not make any difference, as a matter of fact, whether that is in or not. The present law is "consular officer," just what is required.

Each of whom shall be entitled to three months' pay in addition to his wages to the time of discharge.

he ought not to make them.

Mr. BROWN. If you go through life and never make a mist are a model man.

Mr. MAGUIRE. That is different. I pay for my mistakes.

Mr. BROWN. Yes, everything is different with you. Perh think other people do not pay for their mistakes. The point make here is that under the present law these men shall each tled to three months' pay in addition to the wages due up to of discharge, in case the ship is found in default. The Ma says that a sufficient sum shall be paid by the master "to d expenses of each" sailor "from the time of such discharge to of his embarkation." That would be perfect nuts for all the b house masters the world over. But they eliminate all this p they say that the shipowner shall be held responsible, if, in the of the inspectors, the defects and deficiencies found to exist c have been foreseen at the time; and they take from the cap the owner all opportunity of remedying or removing these whatever they may be; they do not allow him any recourse at

Mr. MAGUIRE. There ought to be some penalty for failure to fill or provide a vessel with stores.

Mr. BROWN. There is. There is an extra three months' pay

Now we come to section 4564, which is all new:

Should any master or owner of any private vessel of the United States provide a sufficient quantity of stores to last for the intended voyage, and quence of such neglect the crew are compelled to accept a reduced scale, su or owner shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding $500 nor less than $200

The present section is as follows:

SECTION 4564. Every vessel belonging to a citizen of the United States, a voyage across the Atlantic Ocean, shall, at the time of leaving the last whence she sails, have on board, well secured under deck, at least 60 gallons 100 pounds of salted flesh meat, and 100 pounds of wholesome ship bread, person on board such vessel, besides such other provisions, stores, and liv shall by the master or passengers be put on board, and in like proportion f or longer voyages.

Mr. MAGUIRE. No penalty is prescribed there.

Mr. BROWN. Yes, but my contention is that the scale should be shown in the present section. The present section states specifically what the groundwork of the store list of the ship shall be. What is the matter with it? That is all right. If you want to attach a penalty to the present section, attach it, but otherwise leave it alone.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your opinion about the present section providing a sufficient quantity?

Mr. MAGUIRE. I think this scale should be changed altogether.

Mr. BROWN. On what basis of reasoning?

Mr. MAGUIRE. My objection to it is not based upon personal experience, but upon a claim in behalf of the sailors that seems to be very unjust.

Mr. BROWN. I do not understand what the sailors' argument is.

Mr. MAGUIRE. The sailors' argument is that the scale of provisions on merchant vessels for sailors ought to be at least as good as it is in State penitentiaries for prisoners.

Mr. BROWN. Indeed! Now, we will come to that by and by. I have noticed that same suggestion heretofore. There is no use in further discussion of that section. You understand our position about it.

SEC. 4566. If the officer to whom any such complaint in regard to the provisions or the water is made certifies in such statement that there was no reasonable ground for such complaint, each of the parties so complaining shall be liable to forfeit to the fund for the relief of sick and disabled and destitute seamen a sum not exceeding one week's wages.

There is your California philanthropy—the fund for the relief of sick and disabled and destitute seamen, which, I doubt not, is largely controlled by the Sailors' Union. I do not know what the fund is. I never heard of it.

Mr. FURUSETH. The fund controlled by the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Mr. BROWN. Why do you not say so?

Mr. FURUSETH. That is the legal name of the fund.

Mr. BROWN. Then, why do you not give it that name, instead of "The fund for the relief of sick and disabled and destitute seamen?" But that is neither here nor there.

Mr. MAGUIRE. Would New York justice enable a master to make an assessment for his private pocket? You speak of the contribution for the relief of the sick and destitute by these fines as California justice. The old law provides that when the officer imposes such penalty the fine may go into his own pocket.

Mr. BROWN. But here is the point. Here is a seaman who goes before his consul and says: "The water on that ship is bad; the provisions on that ship are bad; the beef and pork are rotten." An inquiry is held. Two or three days time is used up in this inquiry. Jack has got to go ashore and make his complaint. The next day after the complaint is made a board of survey holds a survey on the articles complained of. The next day they give their decision to the consul. Their decision is that Jack's complaint is unfounded. The detention of that ship varies according to the size of the ship—the actual demurrage; wages and everything go on just the same. After this appeal the owner is expected to pocket the loss; to look happy, and to congratulate himself that Jack has made this complaint! There is no penalty, however, against Jack.

Mr. MAGUIRE. Oh, yes; a week's wages.

Mr. BROWN. Yes, but when he makes an unjust complaint he commits a grievous fault, causing loss of time, and loss of time is loss of

in winter or summer, woolen clothing, for instance, in the India, or Java trade! You would think that vessels engag North Atlantic trade ought to carry woolen clothing, and There is nothing new in that. They simply make it manda this article of woolen clothing shall be carried, whether it is i mer or winter.

In regard to the provision for stove and fuel, that is all r They have all that. This makes it mandatory that the fire kept going, whether the vessel is in the north or the south. here "a safe and suitable room in which a fire shall be ke weather for the use of seamen." Any man who has had experience on board a ship will bear me out in the statement Tar does not need or want any fire in the forecastle, and t only room in which it could be kept, in anything but Arctic He always prefers to go into the galley, and there dry his cl get warm, and then go out. If the sailor is locked up in the and then has to go out on deck in the cold, the cold will strik he will not like it. But there is nothing in that section to specially object, anyhow. The section is useless, and not pr ought not to pass. But there it is.

SEC. 10. That section 4612 of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended out the scale of provisions and substitute in table A in place thereof, an the following:

Scale of provisions to be allotted and served out to the crew during th

The present law says "scale of provisions to be allowed a out." I do not know that there is any difference between " and "allotted," except possibly that it would cause an actual tion whether the provisions are wanted or not. I believe ther provision here for substitution, for substitutions are always be by Jack, just like anybody else. Jack may have a good appeti and a poor one to-morrow; and he may like this article to-day, a thing else to-morrow. If he is to follow the strict letter of t can not make those exchanges. In regard to these provisions a matter of fact the sailor is very much better fed to-day than t of provisions would admit of if it were put in operation.

Mr. MAGUIRE. You mean the legal scale now?

Mr. BROWN. No; I mean the scale there now. I do not

don't like the food the captain gives you, you have got a right to be fed according to the scale provided by law." If the scale is then adopted, in about 24 or 48 hours all hands are brought to the capstan again, and they say: "Captain, won't you feed us?" Here are some of the articles named in the scale: "Biscuit, beef (salt), pork (salt), canned meat, fish." There are different kinds of fish. When you have fish fresh, that is all right; but fish are not always fresh. What does that mean?

Mr. MAGUIRE. It must be such as can be kept on shipboard.

Mr. BROWN. But there is a great difference. There are salted herrings, tongues, sounds, and salt codfish, which are all carried on board ship. Nothing is said here about the kind of fish.

Mr. FURUSETH. The fish mentioned by you are carried now, but only for use in the cabin?

Mr. BROWN. No; I am talking about the crew.

Mr. MAGUIRE. You say the standard food supplied to the sailors, that is, the standard scale not fixed by law, is better than this scale that is proposed?

Mr. BROWN. Yes. Now, go on with your argument.

Mr. MAGUIRE. What objection can be made to it?

Mr. BROWN. Because it is absolutely impossible to carry these things at sea. I will explain it if you will allow. If you will only let me exhort, we will get along.

Mr. MAGUIRE. I certainly do not wish to interrupt unless it will facilitate the progress of the hearing and lead to a better understanding on the part of the committee.

Mr. BROWN. Nor do I wish to be interrupted unless it will facilitate the committee's understanding.

Mr. MAGUIRE. I shall not interrupt if you object to it.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Brown is entitled to the floor.

Mr. BROWN. I do not object, but perhaps if you will wait before asking some of these questions you will find them answered, don't you know, as I proceed. We appear here under a certain disadvantage. Each time we have been here we have had the pleasure of your society, and our statements have been criticised and pulled to pieces. We do not object to that in the slightest, but we should like to have the same privilege. The hearings heretofore had before this committee occurred before we knew anything about them. Many of the questions which have been asked me during the time I have been here, and some statements which I saw under your indorsement in the Sailors' Appeal, make me feel and believe that there were a great many assertions made by the advocates of the bill which could be riddled by criticism.

Mr. MAGUIRE. They are all written out, and I think the committee will place them at your disposal.

Mr. BROWN. I should be glad to go through them; but if I had been here and been able to call you to account for your statements, I should have liked it better.

To go on with this scale: "Fresh potatoes" can be carried only a certain length of time; then they commence to sprout and grow; everybody knows that. Everybody around this table knows enough about potatoes to know how long fresh potatoes can be carried. I do not know how long. Can they be carried thirty days?

Mr. NICHOLS. Two months or two and a half, depending on the climate.

Mr. PENCE. They had better buy the Colorado potato.

Mr. BROWN. Many of the best class of American ships are engaged

in the long-voyage business. A long voyage means anywhere fro four to five months from the time of leaving one port until they con to another. About the shortest long voyage I know of is, perhap from New York to Australia, and next from New York to San Fra cisco. But to go from New York to China or Japan it will take fro four to six months, and sometimes as long as two hundred and twent five days. Now, you know it is impossible to carry fresh potatoes any such voyage as that.

"Green or canned cabbage." We can take a limited amount greened or canned cabbage, and do take a limited amount for use t the crew after the ship first sails. But as soon as we strike out New York into the warm latitudes of the equator the head of the ca bursts. It cannot be made to keep; at least no packing up to th present time has been able to make it keep.

"Canned corn" is fresh, and freshly canned tomatoes the same.

Then come flour, pease, beans, rice, green coffee, tea, and suga Then comes butter. Butter is simply a matter of taste and educatio There is no objection to carrying butter if we can get decent butt and keep it decent. But as soon as the cold climate of New York New England is left behind, and the ship goes into that climate nea the equator, the butter becomes rancid almost immediately and nobod can eat it.

Mr. COOPER. How about oleomargarine? Would not that keep?

Mr. BROWN. I do not know about that. I have never had an experience. Perhaps we can try.

A MEMBER. Butter will keep.

Mr. BROWN. I think practical experience will show that it will not

A MEMBER. My experience is practical.

Mr. BROWN. Let us omit the remainder of this scale until we com down to curry. What American citizen in the rank of life that th seaman occupies knows anything about curry? They would not know any more about how to cook curry or to eat it than they would know how to prepare terrapin. Curry is an article of food in the East Indies, and it is very commonly supplied on board British ships because India is partly British dominions. A staple article, like curry, introduced in the East Indies, is commonly used there, the same as rice or any other East Indian product. But an American ship cannot get curry. It is not sold in the United States commonly, unless possibly in San Francisco; I do not know about that. But it is not a common article on sale in any of the Eastern cities. Of course you can go to fancy groceries, where they deal in delicatessen, if you please, and you can get such things. But the members of the lower classes of society do not know anything about it, and I venture to say that the majority of them would not like it. It is hot.

Mr. PENCE. I doubt whether this committee knows anything about it

Mr. MAGUIRE. Does it not grow in Colorado?

Mr. BROWN. I can tell you this, that you will not find in the whole United States a dozen men or women who know how to cook it properly.

Mr. PENCE. It is not good raw, is it?

Mr. BROWN. You might try it, but you would never take a second taste.

A MEMBER. What about the amount?

Mr. BROWN. That is what I have been criticising.

A MEMBER. I mean the quantities.

Mr. BROWN. I do not say anything about the quantities. They vary from the present scale, but I assure you I do not know what class of

tonnage the gentlemen who advocate this bill are in the habit of running with.

Mr. MAGUIRE. Here is the class.

Mr. BROWN. Hold on. (A pause.) You do not seem to have the class right at your fingers' end after all, and so I will proceed.

Mr. MAGUIRE. This is the class. Twenty per cent food and 80 per cent scurvy.

Mr. BROWN. I don't wonder it took you a long time to find that out. What is the use of you consulting a book like that? That is all bosh.

Mr. MAGUIRE. Then I suppose the report of the Supervising Surgeon-General is bosh.

Mr. BROWN. Yes, it is, as far as that statement is concerned; and if I knew the gentleman that told him so, I would tell him it was bosh. He probably got his information from some of your friends out there.

Mr. MAGUIRE. He generally gets his information from your side.

Mr. BROWN. So far as the quantity is concerned, it is about the same as the present law, and perhaps even a little more than the present law. But we do not object to it, because there is not 1 per cent of the well-managed ships and best class of American shipowners that confine themselves to the present law. In this Sailors' Appeal here there are two or three things which are ridiculous by the side of that. The point is that Jack gets for his dinner all the bread he can eat, irrespective of any allowance. He talks about hard bread all the time. Hard bread is pilot biscuit. It is not bad eating at all, except that if you were kept on that diet all the time it would become rough eating. There is a barrel of that kind of bread all the time kept standing in the corner, and Jack can go and help himself and nibble at it whenever he pleases, and he need not do so if he does not want to. There is plenty of soft bread for him to eat.

Mr. MAGUIRE. Is that by agreement or by the kindness of the officer, and not by requirement of law?

Mr. BROWN. The point I make is that the quantities here in this bill are immaterial because they are not lived up to anyhow. The scale of the bill is entirely a different thing.

Mr. MAGUIRE. I want you to understand that I do not think the majority of the sailors require this, but the minority do.

Mr. BROWN. Why do you think the minority do?

Mr. MAGUIRE. The majority do better now, and are better fed, and will be hereafter.

Mr. BROWN. The objection to this is not strenuous on our part. The only thing that we object to in that scale is the necessity of carrying things on board that we know we can not keep except for a limited time.

Now let us go to the bill 5505. I have very little to say about that bill, gentlemen. The whole thing seems to me to be a sort of strike. The idea is that they want to get hold of Jack's money a little sooner than they can do it now, and possibly so arrange as to get a little more of it; and in the usual course of events it will filter on down through the usual channels, and will finally rest in the hands of the boarding-house master. That is about the size of it.

SECTION 4581. If any consular officer, when discharging any seaman, shall neglect to require a deposit sufficient for the necessary expenses and maintenance and transportation of such seaman, he shall be accountable to the United States—

The present law says:

If any consular officer when discharging any seaman shall neglect to require the payment of and collect the arrears of wages and extra wages required to be paid in the case of the discharge of any seaman, he shall be accountable to the United States.

What is the use of asking for a deposit of money except to cover t point of necessary expenses and maintenance? It all comes back the same old argument—necessary expenses and maintenance. W is to decide about necessary expenses and maintenance?

Mr. MAGUIRE. The consul is.

Mr. BROWN. It means that Jack has got to be boarded by his c friends for an indefinite period, and that Mr. Ship has got to pay for

Mr. MAGUIRE. That is to be determined by the consul.

Mr. BROWN. The present law provides ample money for the sailor go where he pleases and do what he pleases and take care of himse without using the indefinite language "necessary expenses and mai tenance."

SECTION 4582. Whenever a vessel of the United States is sold in a foreign count it shall be the duty of the master to produce to the consular officer the certified l of the ship's company, and also the shipping articles, and to pay the said consul officer for every seaman over and above the amount of wages then due to such s men an amount of money sufficient to defray the necessary expenses of each seam from the date of sale to date of embarkation for the United States.

There is the same old thing about necessary expenses and maintenanc and all that jamboree.

But in case the master of the vessel so sold shall, with the assent of said seame provide him with adequate employment on board some other vessel, no expense, passage money, or wages, shall be paid from the date of entering such employmen

The present law provides that when she is sold abroad, and upo being discharged, each seaman so discharged gets a month's extra pa As a matter of fact, these seamen have just as good an opportunity and, in fact, a better opportunity, of securing employment abroad tha they have here. I wish I had the documents to convince you of th fact that these American seamen only bear about the relation of 5 pe cent to the total of all seamen manning American ships.

Mr. MAGUIRE. I stated that at the beginning. I do not questio that.

Mr. BROWN. There is no question about the American shipowne being mulcted in all kinds of claims for maintenance and expense and all sorts of charges which can be trumped up for a lot of aliens.

SECTION 4583. Whenever on the discharge of a seaman in a foreign country—

If you would say American citizen every time we should have noth ing to say.

Mr. FURUSETH. They are just as much American citizens as many others that are permitted to come among us.

Mr. BROWN. What is that? I do not wonder you do not want to repeat it.

SEC. 4583. Whenever on the discharge of a seaman in a foreign country on his complaint that the voyage is continued contrary to agreement, and the consular officer is satisfied that such voyage is prolonged in violation of the articles of ship ment, or whenever a seaman is discharged by a consular officer in consequence of any hurt or any injury received in the service of the vessel, or by reason of sickness or disease not contracted through immoral conduct, the consular officer shall require the payment by the master—

The English law says by reason of sickness or disease contracted not on account of accident, or something of that kind, on board ship. Here the language is "immoral conduct."

The consular officer shall require the payment by the master of sufficient money to defray the expenses of such seaman—

Here is the same old question of expenses, maintenance, and all that. The present law says:

The consular officer is satisfied that the voyage has been designedly and unnecessarily prolonged in violation of the articles of shipment.

Why strike that out? If it is pretended that these bills are just to both sides, and fair and equitable, why strike that out?

Then, instead of "one month's wages for such seamen over and above the wages due at the time of discharge," here comes this same thing about seamen getting a sufficient amount to defray expenses home. You know our claims and contentions in regard to that, and they hold good here.

SECTION 4600. It shall be the duty of all consular officers to reclaim deserters and discountenance insubordination by every means in their power, and where the local authorities can be usefully employed for that purpose to lend their aid and use their exertions to that end in the most effectual manner. In all cases where seamen are apprehended the consular officer shall inquire into the facts; and if he is satisfied that the desertion was caused by unusual or cruel treatment he shall discharge such seaman and collect from the master, in addition to his wages at the time of his discharge, a sum of money sufficient to defray the necessary expenses of such seaman, etc.

Well, deserters are deserters. If the consular officer is satisfied that the desertion was caused by unusual or cruel treatment he shall discharge the seaman and, according to the present law, shall collect from the master of the vessel from which such seaman is discharged one month's wages.

Mr. PENCE. The present law is that the consular officer shall collect from the master of the vessel one month's wages, and the proposed bill is that he shall require the master to pay one month's wages.

Mr. BROWN. I do not know that it makes much difference.

Mr. PENCE. The main objection to that is the same as your other objection.

Mr. BROWN. Yes, as to the expense, maintenance, and all that sort of thing. I would rather have you fine the ship $1,000, instead of a week's or month's wages, and keep it out of the hands of the boarding masters.

Mr. MAGUIRE. Consuls.

Mr. BROWN. That is another interruption.

Mr. ROBBINS. Mr. Chairman, I want to suggest that this committee ought at least to look after its dignity. We are only after information, and these gentlemen are here for the purpose of informing the committee, and that can be done in the regular way without any replies and without any cutting at each other, such as has been going on.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Brown is entitled to the floor until he yields.

Mr. MAGUIRE. I recognize that.

Mr. PENCE. It will be necessary for us to make progress with our information, for it is now only fifteen minutes until the House meets.

Mr. PIGOTT. Inasmuch as this interruption has occurred I should like to make this suggestion—I do not know that it has occurred to you, Mr. Brown—that you take all these bills now pending before the committee and draft one as a substitute for all, showing what you would be willing to concede as a fair allowance from your standpoint. We have already asked Mr. Maguire to do that on the other side.

Mr. BROWN. I think the present law is all right; that is to say, three are some little things about the present law that shipowners do not like, but I do not think you can get any one set of bills which will appear equitable to both sides. I think the present law, as it stands,

is as near equitable as you can get it. For instance, the other da when we were considering the bill 5501, in regard to section 4558 the Revised Statutes, requiring justices of the peace to "commit h warrant any seaman who refuses to proceed on the voyage to the com mon jail, there to remain without bail or mainprise until he shall hav paid double the sum advanced to him at the time of subscribing th contract for the voyage; nor shall any such seaman be discharged upo any writ of habeas corpus or otherwise for want of any form of com mitment or other previous proceedings until such sum is paid by hi or his surety, if sufficient matter be made to appear on the return o such habeas corpus and an examination then had to detain him for th causes hereinbefore assigned"—if that seems harsh, it would be pe fectly satisfactory to us to have you abate the harshness. We do no care. The law as it stands is a dead letter, anyhow. But wipe out a that provision if you see fit, and make it three months' imprisonment

Mr. PIGOTT. My suggestion looks to that. If there are such thing let them be corrected.

Mr. BROWN. I say let those be corrected in the present law, if yo gentlemen, in the interests of American seamen, think they ought to b changed. But as to the other provisions, I see no reasons for changing

Mr. ROBBINS. In other words, you would be willing for the law t be amended so as to prescribe a punishment, fair and just, as against the seaman for violating any duties he owes to the shipowner or mas ter, and you would also be willing, on the other hand, for the admissio of some provision fixing the punishment of the master or owner of th ship, where there is no penalty provided by law, for violating thos things which you now declare to be unlawful?

Mr. BROWN. We do not want anything more than we are willing t give. We do not want passed such a collection of literature as thes bills.

Mr. PENCE. What is your point about the bill 5506?

Mr. BROWN. That whole bill is new. The first provision is:

That every place in a ship over the burden of 50 tons occupied by seamen or ap prentices and appropriated to their use as a forecastle or seamen's house, shall hav for every such seaman or apprentice not less than 120 cubic feet of air space, and no less than 18 square feet, measured on the floor or deck of such place, and no paint locker, or oil stores shall be allowed—

I will stop there for the moment. That is all new. I have read fiv lines, down to "no paint, locker, or oil stores shall be allowed." The gist of all that is that the seaman shall be allowed not less than 12 cubic feet of air space, and not less than 18 square feet measured on the floor. The British law gives each member of the crew 72 feet o air space and 12 superficial feet on the deck. That is the provision o the merchants' shipping act. The promoters of this bill demand 50 per cent more, or 120 feet of air space and 18 feet of floor space. This is more than the United States laws provide for passengers. Section 425 of the Revised Statutes provides for passengers an average of 103 cubic feet of space and 16 feet of superficial floor space. A comparison with these figures shows that 12½ per cent more head room is provided than the law grants to passengers.

To proceed:

No paint, locker, or oil stores shall be allowed inside space so allotted to seamen or apprentices, nor in close proximity, unless partitioned off by a permanent bulk head, air and water tight.

There is no such thing in any American vessel I have ever been aboard. The paint locker, oil stores, water-closets, cable lockers—I mean what they call cable-spring lockers——

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not think the comma should be struck out between the word "paint" and the word "locker?"

Mr. BROWN. Well, it does not make any difference. "No paint, paint locker," I suppose is what is meant.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it one word or two words?

Mr. BROWN. I am discussing it, and will give him the benefit of both meanings. It is immaterial whether it means paint or paint lockers, or whether he means both paint and paint lockers. There is no such thing in an American ship, and there never has been that I ever heard of. All these things are included under the topgallant forecastle. Let me explain, if I can, about the topgallant forecastle. Let these books represent the deck and forecastle. Under this side and underneath the deck are all the paint lockers, all the water closets, for the officers and crew, the boatswain's locker, block lockers, and everything of that kind; those are all in here under this topgallant forecastle. The deck extends to here. This is all forward of the foremast. From here, say 20 feet aft, is an open space on deck; then comes the foremast, and then abaft the foremast is the forecastle. There is the forecastle, and back here are the open lockers. That is the invariable way of building ships.

Mr. NICHOLS. American ships?

Mr. BROWN. I mean American ships. All my arguments are based on American ships. Those forecastles are the best ventilated forecastles of any ships afloat. They are built entirely above deck; they are not under deck. They have windows in the forward part, and they have windows and doors on each side so that the wind passes through, so that they are capitally ventilated, far better than this committee room.

No forecastle shall, after the passage of this act, be built under deck forward of the foremast in a sailing vessel, or less than 12 feet from the stem in a steam vessel. For any violation of this section the owner of said vessel shall be liable to a fine of not exceeding $500.

I do not know what might have been done with some old played out ship which might have been taken for a special purpose, but I am speaking here of first-class American vessels. I never knew but one ship to have a forecastle forward of the foremast, and that was an American ship called the *R. R. Thomas*. She is the only American ship that has a forecastle anywhere except where they want it. That section is entirely unnecessary, except that provision with regard to so many cubic feet of air space and so many square feet of floor space, which they demand, and I have given you the actual figures from the United States and British laws, showing how absurd that provision is.

Section 2. That any master or mate or any other officer of a vessel of the United States who directs or superintends the labor of seamen who shall unnecessarily place or order any seamen into a position of danger to life or limb, or commit an assault or battery upon a seaman, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than $100, nor more than $500, or be imprisoned for not less than three months nor more than one year; any punishment which may be inflicted on the master, mate, or other officer of such vessel, will not exempt such vessel from liability for damages for injuries sustained by any such seamen, and all vessels are liable in damages for an assault or battery committed by any officer upon a seaman.

The interest of the shipowner lies in the last three lines: "Will not exempt such vessels from liability for damages for injuries sustained by such seamen, and all vessels are liable in damages for an assault or battery committed by any officer upon a seaman." I do not contend that American shipowners, any more than American members

of Congress, are all angels. It is possible that there are some ship owners who are cruel.

Mr. PENCE. There may be some.

Mr. BROWN. I say there may be some, but as a class it is not true and nobody would frown down upon cruelty, and nobody has frowned upon it, as has the American ship owner. But we object decidedly to having a ship made a party to a crime or assault, and held for the penalty. That is our chief objection to that clause.

Now a word in behalf of the master, as regards ordering a seaman unnecessarily into a place of danger.

Mr. PENCE. There is no such statutes now, is there?

Mr. BROWN. No.

Mr. PENCE. Has not that matter been decided by the courts?

Mr. MAGUIRE. The owner in this country is not liable, whereas he is liable in nearly every leading country in the world.

Mr. PENCE. Is that by reason of statutory provisions?

Mr. MAGUIRE. Yes. Under the common law, of course, the owner is not liable for the torts of his employés, but he is liable for negligence.

Mr. PENCE. It is the usual rule?

Mr. MAGUIRE. Yes.

Mr. BROWN. With all due respect to the gentleman from California I can not say that I am willing to accept, without protest, statements from him in regard to the provisions of foreign laws. We have found from investigations of previous statements of his, that the gentleman was mistaken, and I am not prepared to accept his statements.

Mr. MAGUIRE. I offer to the committee the statements of the consuls.

Mr. BROWN. I have previously shown that the statements of the consuls provided by him do not seem to be what the committee should require in order to get at the facts. This bill should be submitted to every consul, and he should be asked if there is anything in the maritime laws of the nation where he is stationed which covers those points in that way.

Mr. PENCE. Excuse me for interrupting you.

Mr. BROWN. I am very glad to have you do it. I am only here for the pleasure of the committee.

In regard to ordering seamen unnecessarily into places of danger, of course everybody has to admit at the beginning that the life of the seaman is one of constant danger. It is nothing else, and no man who is not a brute would unnecessarily order a seaman into a place of danger. But if you are in command of a ship and see a hurricane coming, you know you have got to take in your sails or down will come your sticks. The sailor had to go aloft and get the sails in shape. There is no question but that his position is one of danger. But suppose the storm passes off to the leeward, then Mr. Jack says he was unnecessarily ordered into that place of danger. But with the wind howling who is to be the judge, if the captain is not? To read this bill you would suppose the American shipmaster was the most vicious brute in creation.

The other day Mr. Furuseth stated a proposition here something about a ship going along at 10 knots an hour, a royal breeze, with a man out hanging over the side on staging. That sounds vicious, that any man should order such a thing. It sounds wicked. If the ship were sailing along in the North Atlantic at 8 knots an hour any man would deserve to be sent down for five or ten years if he hung a man over the side on staging. But if the ship is going along in the trade wind, with a sea like the Potomac, at the rate of 8 miles an hour, steady as a

clock, and the ship is keeled over to the leeward, naturally it is not only the common thing, but the proper one, to form a staging over the side of the vessel to the windward, and to put a man or two men on that side, with ropes under their arms, fastened with a bowline knot, the end of that rope tied above so that if they fall off they could not any more than wet their feet.

The side of the ship is covered with grass and barnacles. Everybody knows that sea grass breeds barnacles, and that the animalculæ eat into the plank and the plank become worm-eaten, and it is not safe to proceed and jeopardize not only the cargo but the lives of all on board. I do not say that the animalculæ will honeycomb a plank within a few days, but that grass has got to be taken off when opportunity offers, and it can not always be done in port. An iron ship, of course, is not subject to that. It eats the steel, but even then it is a small thing compared to the worming of a wooden ship, and there is no more danger about it than there is in sitting around this table. It is the same operation which, performed in one condition of the sea, is dangerous, and in another condition is not.

The CHAIRMAN. It is now 12 o'clock, and the members of the committee will have to go up into the House.

Mr. BROWN. I want to say that, so far as Capt. Nichols and myself are concerned, we have felt very much gratified at the courtesy and patience shown to us by the committee. You have given us the advantage of one extension, and we do not want to ask you for another. We are prepared to go on this afternoon, or wait and go on to-morrow morning, entirely at the pleasure of the committee.

Thereupon, the committee adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, June 6, 1894.

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES,
Wednesday, June 6, 1894.

The committee met at 10 o'clock a. m., pursuant to adjournment.

CONTINUATION OF STATEMENT OF MR. VERNON C. BROWN.

Mr. BROWN. At the adjournment yesterday I was considering the last bill, 5506.

Mr. ROBBINS. The new bill?

Mr. BROWN. The new bill. I think I had gotten through with the first section, which deals with the amount of space to be allotted to each member of the crew. The whole bill is new, so all that is necessary will be to follow the text of it. There are no changes.

Mr. ROBBINS. You had gotten through with the first section?

Mr. BROWN. Yes. I had also partly gotten through with the second section, and I believe had called your attention to the fact that sending a man over the side on staging might be considered cruelty in one part of the world and not cruelty in another part of the world, where the circumstances were entirely different, and that sometimes it was absolutely necessary to send a man over the side on staging.

Now let me call your special attention to the last three lines of section 2:

Will not exempt such vessel from liability for damages for injuries sustained by such seaman, and all vessels are liable in damages for an assault or battery committed by any officer upon a seaman.

We object most seriously to that provision. It is by no means fa Suppose one of you gentlemen is a manufacturer employing 100 m divided into gangs of 10 or 15; you have a foreman for each gang. the same principle as embodied in this section applied to you, you wou be held liable to damages for injuries sustained by one of those labo ers, in addition to the foreman being subject to punishment for negl or wrongdoing. That is the situation here, and no such provision applicable to any other sort of labor that I know of.

SEC. 3. That in all vessels of the United States the seamen on leaving port sh be divided into two watches, each of which will be kept on deck four hours alt nately while such vessel is at sea.

In that section the promoters of the bill have overreached themselv and exposed their own ignorance, because, as the matter stands no the crew are divided into two watches, each watch of four hours. B they have what they call a dogwatch, that is, two hours; that is to sa the watch comes on at, say 8 bells, which is 4 o'clock p. m.——

Mr. NICHOLS. Possibly I could explain that better.

Mr. BROWN. I think you can explain it better than I can.

Mr. NICHOLS. The watches at sea are divided into watches of fo hours each, running through the twenty-four hours, and commencin at 12 o'clock in the daytime; the first watch running until 4 o'clo p. m. (8 bells), and then the first dogwatch commences, lasting unt 6 o'clock. This division of the 4-hour watch is made so that on night one watch has eight hours below (that is, from 8 o'clock unt midnight, then coming on deck at midnight and staying until 4 o'clo and then going below again and staying until 8). By splitting th watch that would otherwise be from 4 to 8 p. m. and making it from to 6 p. m., it changes the watches around, giving one watch eigh hours below one night and the other watch eight hours below the nex night. If it were not for this splitting of the watch it would necessi tate a change either weekly or monthly in some way, because no watc could stand eight hours on deck each night for a whole voyage. It i essential that the men should sleep some in the night, and it is natural Do you catch my meaning?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, I understand it.

Mr. BROWN. There is only one watch that is divided, and that is th first watch from 4 to 8, that is divided into watches of two hours each. The others are all four hours each.

The CHAIRMAN. And the two hours is what you call the dogwatch?

Mr. BROWN. That is the dogwatch.

Mr. NICHOLS. From 4 to 5 o'clock is the time that the decks are cleared up and everything got ready for the night, and then the watches go for supper. After supper it is the playtime for the crew, that is, discipline from 6 to 8 is relaxed, and the members of the crew have an opportunity to come together and do whatever they see fit around the decks; that is, the men are not held so strictly to discipline as they are for the remainder of the twenty-four hours.

Mr. BROWN. That is the time for the relaxation of the crew. This provision really operates against the interests of the seamen, so far as that is concerned. It makes no difference otherwise than that it causes this trouble and operates against the happiness of the sailor. That is all.

Section 4 calls for the codification into a handbook of all laws of the United States dealing with the shipment and discharge of seamen, and this handbook is to be issued by the United States shipping commissioner of any port in the United States, or by the collector of customs,

to each sailor. This handbook clause is the second clause of section 4, and is as follows:

Such handbook shall only be issued to such seamen as can show a certificate of discharge from the last vessel in which they were employed and are citizens of the United States or have declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States.

That is all very well. We would like to see all these men citizens of the United States, but they are not, and they have not the faintest idea of becoming citizens of the United States. By the most liberal allowance, there is not 25 per cent of the crews of American vessels that are American citizens. If those books are only issued to American citizens, and if it follows that no one not having one of these handbooks can enlist on an American ship, then 75 per cent of American tonnage will remain in port permanently awaiting crews. There is no way to get crews, because they can only take those men who have handbooks, and those handbooks will only be issued to citizens of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. Or persons who have declared their intention of becoming citizens.

Mr. BROWN. Yes; but it would be a dead letter and not amount to anything, even if they chose to declare their intention. If we had enough American citizens going to sea to man ships, it might be a good idea, and I should have nothing to say against it. But we have not.

Such handbook shall contain, in addition to the laws hereinbefore mentioned—

This coming right after what we have just considered is extraordinary.

Such handbook shall contain, in addition to the laws hereinbefore mentioned, a form of description of identification so ruled and worded as to give nationality, etc.

The very first thing, this book is to give the nationality of a man, and the man has to be an American citizen. Then it goes on to prescribe—

Age, height, color of eyes, color of hair, and any marks or peculiarities necessary for identification.

I do not see any use of anything of that kind. The pedigree of a horse in a horse race is not in it with this thing. The remainder of that section might furnish food for reflection for some of the inmates of homes for the mentally distressed, but I can not see anything in it to occupy to advantage your time or mine. It does not amount to anything at all.

On and after the 1st of January, 1895, no seaman who is not in possession of such handbook will be permitted to ship on an American vessel in a domestic port.

We do not want any such ruling at all. The sailor is already posted in regard to his rights under the present law, as to his victualing and everything that it is essential for him to know. He can look at the book in the forecastle at any time, and it seems to me that that covers the point. But whether you give him the information or not, we do not want it put into a contract so that we shall be unable to get a crew.

Section 5 simply says, in effect, that a spade must be called a spade. That is about all there is in that.

Section 6 says:

And this act shall take effect and be in force on and after the 1st day of January, 1895.

engaged in the shipping business?

Mr. BROWN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROBBINS. Your company owns ships?

Mr. BROWN. We own interests in ships. It is a very unusua
for one man to own ships.

Mr. ROBBINS. I understand. When I say you, I mean your
tion.

Mr. BROWN. Oh, yes.

Mr. ROBBINS. You own ships. Where were they built?

Mr. BROWN. All that we own were built in the United State
is to say, all that we have a clear title to were built in the
States.

Mr. ROBBINS. You have no foreign-built ships, then?

Mr. BROWN. Yes, we have; but they do not sail under the A
flag.

Mr. ROBBINS. That is just exactly what I want to get at.
what flag do they sail?

Mr. BROWN. Some sail under the British flag and some un
Hawaiian.

Mr. ROBBINS. What amount of capital is invested in that
ships?

Mr. BROWN. I could not answer that question. It would nec
calculation. I really could not give you an idea. We are int
in three ships.

Mr. ROBBINS. Where do they sail?

Mr. BROWN. They are general freighters.

Mr. ROBBINS. Tramps?

Mr. BROWN. They are sailing vessels; they are not steamers.
go all over the world where they can make the most money. W
two under the Hawaiian flag and one under the British flag. Th
all steel ships of the best construction.

Mr. ROBBINS. Why do you put them under the Hawaiian flag

Mr. BROWN. Because the two ships that are under the Ha
flag are engaged to some extent in the Hawaiian trade; that is
we load them every once in a while from here to the Sandwich I

Mr. BROWN. That opens rather a broad question. I am hardly prepared to criticise the present laws governing the maritime trade.

Mr. ROBBINS. Generally speaking.

Mr. BROWN. I think, generally speaking, the present maritime code of the United States is the best code of laws we have ever had.

Mr. ROBBINS. Which ones, generally speaking, do you think are obstructions to our shipping interests?

Mr. BROWN. It is difficult for me to answer that question offhand. I have not considered it. I should be very glad, indeed, to consider it and reply hereafter.

Mr. ROBBINS. I am only seeking information.

Mr. BROWN. I shall be glad to give you all the information in my power, but I can not answer the question right off. No special thing comes to my mind at the moment.

Mr. ROBBINS. It is only from a desire that I have to do something to restore our merchant marine, if possible, that I ask the question.

Mr. BROWN. The objections to the present laws, whatever they may be, in my opinion are not of sufficient importance to be changed, at the risk or the certainty of disturbing the knowledge that all of our foreign consuls and all our maritime judges and all our shipmasters and officers have of the law at the present time. If you change the present laws all that vast body of men will have to be educated with reference to the new laws, and in my opinion there is no change of the present code of laws of sufficient importance to justify that risk.

Mr. ROBBINS. You have told the committee about three of your sailing vessels. Where were those three built?

Mr. BROWN. In England. I say England; I believe they were built in Scotland, to be absolutely correct. They were built on the Clyde.

Mr. ROBBINS. What other vessels have you under foreign flags?

Mr. BROWN. None.

Mr. ROBBINS. Only these three?

Mr. BROWN. That is all.

Mr. ROBBINS. How many have you under the American flag?

Mr. BROWN. We are interested in perhaps a dozen.

Mr. ROBBINS. Were they all built in America?

Mr. BROWN. In America.

Mr. ROBBINS. Are any of them engaged in the coastwise trade?

Mr. BROWN. None of our vessels are engaged in the coastwise trade.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your opinion about admitting foreign-built vessels to American registry? We were discussing that question informally yesterday morning before the committee met.

Mr. BROWN. Of course, in my individual capacity, I can answer that question, but as a representative of the Maritime Association of New York I can not.

The CHAIRMAN. Individually, what is your opinion?

Mr. BROWN. Individually, I am in favor of free ships.

Mr. ROBBINS. But your association as a body is not.

Mr. BROWN. I do not speak for my association at all.

Mr. ROBBINS. I understand that. But they have adopted no resolutions in favor of free ships.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not believe that the Maritime Association of New York has passed any resolutions of that kind.

Mr. BROWN. I can not say. They may have, but I do not know.

Mr. ROBBINS. I want to get back to the subject we were considering a moment ago.

Mr. PERKINS. Since Mr. Brown has made that remark, I would li to have him state the grounds on which he bases his opinion?

Mr. ROBBINS. His ground for favoring free ships?

Mr. BROWN. On the broad ground that we can get better ships less money. It is a matter of dollars and cents, that is all. I was ju telling these gentlemen that we are interested in some vessels, b there is not a cent's worth of them owned outside of the United Stat Two of them are owned between New York and Boston, principally Boston, and the third one is owned between New York and Mai principally in Maine. There are other ships owned by other people the same position, I believe; I am not in a position to state that ab lutely, but I believe that to be the fact. These vessels, of course, can not own; under the laws of the United States we can not o them. Take, for instance, one of the ships that is called the *Purita* a steel ship. She is one of the largest ships of her class, and one the finest ships afloat. That ship was built by an Englishman, reside in New York, who has been in New York for forty years. His name Sir Roderick Cameron, and he built that ship, and after he had own her a year we bought her from him. But still, on the registry and England, he is the owner of that ship. He conveyed to us a mortga and bill of sale drawn up with all the powers to use the ship as thou she were our own. That is the way we hold that ship.

Mr. PERKINS. You make your assertions and arguments merely fro the point of view of an interested shipowner, and not as a matter public policy?

Mr. BROWN. I have been very careful to state that I am speakin in answer to Mr. Robbins's questions, as an individual. These answe have nothing to do with my being here as a representative of a mar time exchange or anybody else. That is the view that I hold, and it the view that my firm holds.

Mr. PERKINS. As a matter of business interest?

Mr. BROWN. Entirely as a matter of business, sir. It has nothin to do with patriotism or any thing of the kind. I think patriotism all right, and I hope I am a good patriot. But, at the same time, speak from the business point of view.

Mr. ROBBINS. Can patriotism come in conflict with the business in terests of citizens of the United States?

Mr. BROWN. Well, it never has, so far as I know, come in betwee the duties of a citizen and his interests. I think they are one and th same.

Mr. ROBBINS. I do not see how true American patriotism can com in conflict with the interests of American citizens.

Mr. BROWN. I do not see how they can.

Mr. ROBBINS. I want to come back to that point we were consider ing a while ago. The committee has decided, so far as it is concerned as to free ships, and I do not suppose you will be able to convince u one way or the other. The members of the committee differ about it By whom are these vessels manned that you say are sailing—of wha nationality are the crews?

Mr. BROWN. Just the same as the crew of any other ship.

Mr. BOBBINS. That does not answer the question. I want to kno of what nationality are the crews.

Mr. BROWN. I can answer you by stating to you that all the sailin vessels we are speaking of now are manned principally by Germans Norwegians, Swedes, Danes, and Finns.

Mr. ROBBINS. What percentage of the crews of these sailing vessels would you say are American citizens?

Mr. BROWN. The other day, before I came down here, one of our vessels, an American vessel, was going to sea. The crews of American vessels are generally furnished by shipping masters, differing from the shipping masters who furnish crews to English ships. The shipping master who furnished this crew for the American vessel happened to be in the office when I came in, and I said to him: "What kind of a crew have you got for the bark?" He said: "A very good crew; I think the captain is very well pleased with it." I said: "Are they Americans?" He said: "No Americans." I said: "Have you shipped any Americans lately?" He said: "Well, in the past two or three months I have shipped a hundred men, and there has not been an American among them."

Mr. MAGUIRE. Who is that shipping master?

Mr. BROWN. I can give you the name, but I do not know that it would be proper to inform your friend there at the end of the table (Mr. Furuseth). However, I will state that it is not your friend Mr. Havaron.

Mr. ROBBINS. You remarked that these shipping masters furnish crews for American vessels under a different system or plan.

Mr. BROWN. No; I beg your pardon. You misunderstood me. I simply said that the shipping master who furnished the crews generally for our American vessels was a different shipping master.

Mr. ROBBINS. A different shipping master?

Mr. BROWN. Yes; simply a different man, that is all. The laws are no different under which they ship.

Mr. ROBBINS. What I want to know practically is whether there is any difference in the restrictions placed upon——

Mr. BROWN. Placed upon the shipping of crews?

Mr. ROBBINS. Yes.

Mr. BROWN. It is all the same thing; it is all done according to the rules, regulations, and laws. It is all done in the same way in shipping. I do not know of any difference. Do you, Capt. Nichols?

Mr. NICHOLS. Except that one signs before a consul and the other before a commissioner.

Mr. ROBBINS. What I want to know is with reference to the advantages of contracting, to the ship owner or master in obtaining crews for American vessels, over the English or foreign vessels?

Mr. BROWN. There is no difference at all in the contract in New York. There is just this difference—that the crews for English ships sign before the British consul.

Mr. ROBBINS. It does not matter before whom they sign; the terms of the contract are the same?

Mr. NICHOLS. There is very little difference between the articles.

Mr. BROWN. What is the difference?

Mr. NICHOLS. I do not know of any. I could not tell without comparing the articles. They are shipped for the voyage, supposed to be for the entire length of time agreed upon between the sailor and the master. They are shipped for the voyage generally, twenty-four calendar months, and thence wheresoever the master may direct.

Mr. ROBBINS. Then this whole question may be disposed of by you gentlemen saying that there is nothing to place you as shipowners at a disadvantage in obtaining these crews, is there?

Mr. BROWN. If we are to be bound to American citizens, and could

only take sailors who were in possession of this handbook that t bill calls for, we should be at a disadvantage.

Mr. ROBBINS. But I am speaking of the existing law.

Mr. BROWN. No.

Mr. ROBBINS. As the law stands now, there are no disadvanta to American shipowners?

Mr. BROWN. Not at all.

Mr. ROBBINS. Will you tell the committee how you account for t fact that such a large percentage of the seamen are of foreign nati alities?

Mr. BROWN. Yes; I can account for it in this way: That the N wegians, Danes, and Swedes, people from the Baltic and the sou of Europe, are all more or less watermen, a maritime race; that th are in the habit of going to sea as fishermen from boyhood up, and s is perfectly natural for them to take to maritime life. Now, the po lations of those countries, as you know as well as I do, are very mu more dense than the populations of the United States, and the mea of livelihood there are very much more contracted than they are he An American citizen here of average ability can find employment shore, which is just as remunerative as going to sea, and which has t advantage of leaving him at home with his family, and not separati him for a year or two at a time from his relations and friends. Tha the whole matter. Our American citizens can find more congenial a quite as remunerative employment by staying at home as they can going to sea. That is all. Seamen's wages in England to-day are 10s. per month, say about $12 a month. Wages in New York to-d are, for long voyages, $16 a month, and for short voyages, $18 to $2 month.

Mr. ROBBINS. What is your opinion about the restrictions and t hardships of seamen under other flags as compared with those w sail under the American flag? Is there any difference?

Mr. BROWN. Well, I do not know that I am sufficiently familiar wi the various foreign laws to go into that. I do not know that there a any special hardships and restrictions, one way or the other.

Mr. NICHOLS. I think the gentleman means as to treatment, foo etc., aboard the ship.

Mr. ROBBINS. Yes, and the laws affecting that treatment.

Mr. BROWN. So far as that is concerned, I gave you yesterday th British law and the American law on the question of accommodati and on the question of space. Now, I will say, as I stated yesterda that there is only one American ship I have ever heard of, and th ship is called the *R. R. Thomas*, and she has become a marked ship fro the fact that she has her crew's quarters below deck. She has a ve nice forecastle, and there is nothing objectionable about the shi except that it happens to be the only ship I ever knew to be built wi a forecastle situated below deck. The custom is on all American shi to have the forecastle built on deck. It is a house on deck, wi windows on either side and windows in front, at the forward en securing an absolutely perfect ventilation, and the hygiene could n be better. If they want ventilation, all they have to do is to open th windows, the same as you do in your own room. The custom of En lish ships is almost the contrary, if I am not mistaken.

Mr. NICHOLS. You are right.

Mr. BROWN. English ships build their forecastles below, under th topgallant forecastle. As I explained yesterday, the topgallant for castle is right up in the bow of the ship, where they carry the pai

and water-closets, and where they carry all the combustibles, such as gasoline, oils, etc., such as ships necessarily use. That is on the main deck, and then the topgallant forcastle is covered with a turtle-back deck. Under the main deck is where the English ships put their crews. There is only one American ship that puts its forecastle below.

Mr. ROBBINS. Are any of your ships engaged in the Central and South American trade out of New York?

The CHAIRMAN. The fruit trade?

Mr. BROWN. No, sir; the fruit trade is practically carried on by small steamers, mostly under the Norwegian or German flag.

Mr. ROBBINS. Why is that trade all in the hands of the Norwegians and Germans?

Mr. BROWN. The trade is not all in the hands of the Norwegians and Germans, but it is carried on by steamers sailing under the Norwegian flag.

Mr. ROBBINS. Why?

Mr. BROWN. Because there is no class of steamers under the American flag that is adaptable to that trade, and these steamers were especially built for that trade.

Mr. ROBBINS. For the fruit trade principally?

Mr. BROWN. Yes. You are speaking of the Bluefields and banana trade?

Mr. ROBBINS. Yes.

Mr. BROWN. These steamers were built especially for that trade, and there is unquestionably at least 50 per cent of their value owned in and around New York and other cities on the coast, and the trade is in the hands of Americans.

Mr. ROBBINS. But these steamers that carry the freight are under the Norwegian flag?

Mr. BROWN. Principally under the Norwegian flag.

Mr. ROBBINS. But owned by Americans?

Mr. BROWN. A large proportion of them are owned by Americans; I do not say that Americans own them all.

Mr. ROBBINS. By whom are these steamers manned?

Mr. BROWN. They are manned just the same as other vessels.

Mr. ROBBINS. Where?

Mr. BROWN. Wherever they happen to want crews—at New York, principally; that is, provided they are running between New York and Curaçao in the West India Islands, or if they happen to run between the West India Islands and Boston or Philadelphia they would probably ship new crews at those particular ports. If they wanted them abroad, they would get them wherever they happened to be.

Mr. ROBBINS. They get them at the points where they sail from, without any reference to any advantages of getting crews in other countries?

Mr. BROWN. No; because it naturally follows——

Mr. NICHOLS. Excuse me——

Mr. ROBBINS. One at a time. I am leading up to what I want.

Mr. BROWN. There would be no object in the steamers going to England or any other European country to get their crews because they can get them 33⅓ per cent cheaper, for they would have to come back here and enter on their charter again.

Mr. PERKINS. They do not bring those crews over under contract?

Mr. BROWN. When they come?

Mr. PERKINS. Yes.

Mr. BROWN. Very likely they do, but they come over for three or

four years at a time. If you will tell me frankly just what you wan will answer the best I can.

Mr. ROBBINS. You are answering just as fast as you can what I w to know. I want to know if there are any advantages in making c tracts abroad for crews?

Mr. BROWN. None whatever, except that abroad wages are lo than they are here.

Mr. PERKINS. And that is all there is of it?

Mr. BROWN. So far as I know, the only difference is the differenc wages.

Mr. ROBBINS. Are there any men in New York engaged in the bu ness of furnishing foreign crews to man ships?

Mr. BROWN. They are all engaged in that kind of business. Th are the only kind of crews we have. I am speaking of foreign-go crews. I do not know anything about coasting crews.

Mr. ROBBINS. Yesterday you made the statement that 95 per cent the crews were of foreign nationality, and I believe Mr. Maguire c curred in that.

Mr. MAGUIRE. I said that that was true.

Mr. BROWN. I was speaking particularly at that time in regard the foreign trade, but I believe you will find that true also in the wh category.

Mr. NICHOLS. I simply want to tell you that the men who sail English ships and ships of other nationalities change around eve voyage. You can ship to-day perhaps a crew that came into New Yo a week ago by an English ship. There is no line drawn. These m are simply employed where they can get a position, and it makes difference to them what ship they sail in.

Mr. BROWN. They are nomads.

Mr. ROBBINS. I want to know something of this contract busine that they claim is with the Norwegians and other nationalities.

Mr. PERKINS. I doubt whether the gentleman is informed as to t contract system in the fruit trade at New Orleans.

Mr. ROBBINS. I am not speaking so much about New Orleans as Ne York. Fruit comes into New York just as it comes into New Orlea I want to know whether these Norwegians and others, who you say a seafaring people, sign contracts in their own country or in a forei country for a number of years, or for a certain period of time, to down into the tropical fruit country, under better terms, where t sailor is subjected to greater exposure to disease and hardship than ordinary crew would be willing to sign for in the city of New York any other port.

Mr. BROWN. The crews of these Norwegian steamers, or steame under any other flag engaged in the fruit trade, are shipped primari from the port from which the steamer leaves when she enters upon h charter. She has to leave her home port in Europe, for instance, a she ships a crew there, we will say, for twelve months, and she stat in her articles the same as we do in our articles, and the same as eve ship does, that the vessel is engaged in whatever trade she expects engage in. Those men go out with her, and they stay for a year, or th may desert, as the case may be; and in cases of desertion, or in cas of death, or in cases of vacancies in the crew from any cause, there not the slightest difficulty in replacing them in New York—at the goi rate of wages in New York, mind you; I do not say that you can repla men in New York at the going rate of wages of Europe.

Mr. ROBBINS. Do you know of any business being done by the

shipping men in obtaining crews for this trade that I speak of between this country and Central and South America, where the owner of a ship would say that he wants a crew to go to the tropics, and get that crew to sign a contract under the law of Norway or Sweden?

Mr. BROWN. Shipped in America?

Mr. ROBBINS. Yes.

Mr. BROWN. It is an impossible thing.

Mr. ROBBINS. It is not done?

Mr. BROWN. It is not done.

Mr. ROBBINS. Do you know any ships engaged in that fruit trade where the crews come from Norway or Sweden under contract?

Mr. BROWN. There are no such things as contracts in the form that you state it in the question. Those men are shipped on the fruit steamers the same way that they would be shipped on any vessel coming to New York. No foreign vessels arrive at New York, whether steamers or sailing vessels, or whether engaged in the fruit trade or the general trade of the maritime world, or whether they are engaged between New York and Liverpool, with crews under contract.

Mr. ROBBINS. You state that no crews that come from those countries come under the contract system?

Mr. BROWN. They do not.

Mr. ROBBINS. That is all I wanted to know.

Mr. PERKINS. They are shipped for a year. It is about the same thing.

Mr. BROWN. I do not say that they all ship for a year. I say that we ship our crews in New York for a year. What I mean is that there is no infringement of the contract labor law, and that is what I understand was wanted by the question.

Mr. ROBBINS. I want to ask another question. What percentage, generally speaking, do you think, of the ships engaged in that Central and South American trade are under the American flag, both steamers and sail ships?

Mr. BROWN. The steamers under the American flag engaged in that trade I think are practically the regular coast-line steamers, are they not?

Mr. NICHOLS. I do not know of one.

Mr. BROWN. They are a very different class of vessels from these we have been talking about. There are no vessels built for the fruit trade and employed only in that trade, the same as these are, under the American flag. There are sailing vessels which carry fruit, and there are American steamers in the coasting business, you know, that carry parts of cargoes of fruit, though not regularly engaged in the fruit trade.

Mr. ROBBINS. These steamers that are built specially for the fruit trade, with all the modern improvements for carrying fruit without damage, are built abroad?

Mr. BROWN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROBBINS. All of them, without exception, you say, are under foreign flags?

Mr. BROWN. I believe that to be so. There may be possibly one or two ships that have escaped my memory, but practically the entire trade is done under foreign flags.

Mr. ROBBINS. Now, I want to ask you this additional question: What percentage, practically, of these steamers and sail ships so engaged do you think are owned by American citizens?

Mr. BROWN. I have no means of——

Mr. ROBBINS. While under foreign flags, as you say, they are owned by Americans principally?

Mr. BROWN. I have no means of giving you any information from personal knowledge as to that point. I can only tell you that it is generally understood that half, we will say, of those steamers, or, in other words, 50 per cent of each steamer, is owned by American citizens.

Mr. ROBBINS. Can you give any idea as to where the remaining part of the ownership is?

Mr. BROWN. It is very likely abroad.

Mr. ROBBINS. You do not know in what country?

Mr. BROWN. The natural inference would be in the country whose flag the steamer bears.

Mr. PENCE. Why do they sail under a foreign flag?

Mr. BROWN. Because they are not built under American registry.

Mr. PENCE. That brings me to another matter. Do the association and those for whom you speak have any objection to the registry under our laws of foreign-built ships?

Mr. BROWN. I have already been questioned at some length by Mr. Robbins on that point, and I stated to him, as I state to you, that I am not authorized by my association, or by any of my associates, to speak for them on the point of free ships. I have stated further that, personally, I am in favor of free ships, and so is my firm; but that is to be distinctly understood as not in any way committing the people I am here to represent on this matter.

Mr. PENCE. I understand the distinction you draw. Individually, then, and so far as your own firm is concerned, you see no objection to American registry of foreign-built ships?

Mr. BROWN. No, sir.

Mr. PENCE. From your own experience and judgment, do you not believe that that is a wise policy for this Government to follow?

Mr. BROWN. I believe in free ships, as I tell you. I am not prepared to say that at the present time I would open the coastwise business to foreign-built ships. I am speaking now of foreign trade.

Mr. PERKINS. Why not the coastwise trade also?

Mr. BROWN. I say I am not prepared to go into that question. I do not know enough about the coastwise business. I have stated here that I am not familiar with all the points bearing upon the coastwise business, because we are not engaged in that business, and I should rather post myself before answering.

A MEMBER. If you are absolutely free from any connection with your firm or the association, based upon your own individual experience, would you not be in favor of free shipping for coastwise trade and foreign trade as well?

Mr. BROWN. I have just stated that I am not sufficiently acquainted with the various points connected with the coastwise business to be able to answer that.

The CHAIRMAN. I suggest, Mr. Brown, that before we get through as you have some statements here in regard to the laws of other countries, with answers from consuls, you have them incorporated in the report of the hearing, and that you also, Mr. Maguire, have yours incorporated.

Mr. BROWN. I take it, Mr. Chairman, that you do not intend that I shall take these Maguire bills and go over them with these foreign laws in hand, pointing out the differences in each case?

The CHAIRMAN. No; you can just leave those foreign laws or a copy of them here.

Mr. BROWN. I will leave them with the committee. In this connection I desire to read this letter from the British consul in New York:

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CONSULATE-GENERAL,
New York, May 31, 1894.

DEAR SIR: I am directed by Sir William Booker, in compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 26th instant, to send you herewith inclosed memoranda on the bills relating to seamen which have been introduced into Congress, showing in what respect they differ from British law.

Yours, faithfully,

G. FRASER.

F. W. HOUGHTON, Esq.,
Superintendent Maritime Association of the Port of New York.

Section 4556. No such authority is given; it rests with the master.

Section 4557. This rests with the master, but the consul can order a naval court (to consist of a naval officer, if one is in port, the consular officer, and two or more merchant-ship masters) to inquire into the circumstances, who have power to act on the premises. In the United Kingdom, a court having cognizance of the case can order a survey by one of the board of trade surveyors or by an impartial one.

Section 4558. No provision is made for this, other than the general law that seamen must proceed in the ship they have agreed to join or have joined.

Section. 4559. This can only be done by a naval court, called by a naval officer or consular officer.

Section 4516. No such law exists as that proposed.

SEC. 4526. The proposed change in regard to seamen wrecked is in accordance with British law, the expenses of sending seamen home, etc., being borne by the board of trade.

Seamen discharged abroad before the completion of their contract have no claim against the ship, but the consul must see that the seamen are provided with suitable employment, and are not therefore likely to become distressed British seamen, to be provided for by the board of trade. Seamen can not be coerced to leave.

SEC. 4530. No such provision as that proposed exists in British law.

SEC. 5506. British law provides 72 cubic feet and 12 superficial feet measured on floor of such space.

No law about forecastle beyond that it shall be properly lighted and ventilated.

No laws such as contained in other sections of 5506.

I did not ask him any hypothetical questions—if so and so is the case, what would be the bearing of the British law? I simply took these bills and sent them to the British consul, with a request that he would state whether they were in accordance with or in conformity to the British law, and, if not too much trouble, that he should say wherein the difference, if any existed, was to be found. That is his reply, and the gist of it is, that there is nothing like it at all.

Here is the German law, obtained in the same way, by the submission of the bills. This is only a copy. Somehow or other I have only the copy, and have left the original in New York. I can have this copy authenticated and send it back to you, or I can send you the original.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you examined this, Mr. Maguire?

Mr. MAGUIRE. I have not seen either of those. We have answers from all of them.

Mr. BROWN. There is the consul's signature, and everything.

Mr. ROBBINS. If there is any question about it, we will inform you.

Mr. BROWN. With reference to this German law, I should be very glad if you would inform me in case any of the points are disputed, because I can substantiate it.

Mr. ROBBINS. The law is a question that can always be easily settled.

The CHAIRMAN. You got these laws from the consuls in New York?

Mr. BROWN. Yes, sir; the consuls in New York.

Following is the German law referred to:

THE GERMAN LAW.

5501. Regarding surveys on vessels claimed to be unseaworthy or deficient in stores, etc., three seamen and an officer may claim a survey. The survey is held by masters of vessels, selected for the purpose by the consul or other official.

5502. Advances are made only to the seaman himself, and personally receipted for by him before the shipping official. Orders may be given by the seaman for part of his wages during the voyage, before the same officer.

If crew is reduced by anything but desertion, the remainder of the crew may demand the wages of the missing men whose work they have done. If the crew is reduced one-sixth, the master must replace them if circumstances permit.

5503. If seamen do not report at time agreed upon the master may cancel the contract and have recourse to the common law.

He may compel the seaman to go on board, claiming the services of law officers to take him.

Disobedience, punishable by fine of one to two months' wages; continued refusal to obey, three months' imprisonment or fine up to 300 marks ($75); conspiracy imprisonment up to one year (ringleader up to three years) or fine of 600 marks; forcible resistance or threats, two years' imprisonment or fine of 600 marks.

If a seaman proves unable to do the duty he shipped for, the master may reduce his pay to that of the next lower grade.

5504. If ship is wrecked or condemned abroad the wages cease, but the man must be sent home to sailing port, or, at captain's option, he may pay the seaman the cost of transportation. In case of deviation of the voyage, the seaman being on board two or three years, and longer than he was specially engaged for, he may demand such transportation or pay.

As regards scale of provisions, etc., the German law wisely makes no rigid scale in view of the variety of circumstances attending various voyages, climatic changes etc. The law simply requires that the provisions to be served out be stated in the ship's articles.

Mr. BROWN. Here is the statement of Capt. Nichols that I spoke of. It gives a practical illustration of the working of the Maguire bills.

The CHAIRMAN. Capt. Nichols can read his statement, or make any statement he desires.

Mr. PERKINS. Let us have what he has there turned over to the official stenographer, and Capt. Nichols can make any addition he desires.

RE. H. R. BILLS 5501, 5502, 5503, 5504, 5505, AND 5506. VIEWS PRESENTED BY CAPT. W. H. NICHOLS, OF THE MARITIME ASSOCIATION OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK, BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES, OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, AT WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 6, 1894.

H. R. 5501.

Section 4556. Placing the power to turn a ship back to port in the hands of her crew would be a hazardous act, and would lead to no end of expense to the ship owner, danger to all on board, risk to insurance companies, and damage to merchants exporting or importing their goods in American bottoms. The average seamen on board American vessels are not men of sufficient judgment to place such power as this in their hands; they are men who are swayed by their own comforts or discomforts, as the case may be, and as likely to compel a master to bring his ship back because the weather is rainy and the wind ahead, and they feeling uncomfortable, as they would for a leaky ship, a badly found ship, or rotten spars, if the weather were fine, wind fair, and Jack dry and comfortable, with a set of easy-going officers who were likely to let them do about as they pleased while on the passage.

To put this matter before you from a practical standpoint, I will take one of our ships loaded and ready for sea. The crew comes on board and we find several missing, but as there are substitutes at hand, they are signed in the place of the missing by the U. S. deputy. The ship is towed from her dock down the bay; all goes pleasantly, for Jack has enough liquor inside to make him feel good-natured, with few exceptions, where they have too much and are locked up to sleep off the effects of their spree. At the light-ship the towboat lets go, and it is "All hands make sail." When this is done, there are anchors to stow, spars on deck to secure, hawsers to be coiled away, and various other necessary jobs, both below and aloft, that will keep all hands busy until 3 bells strike, when the crew are mustered to the main capstan and

watches chosen. One watch is sent to supper and the others clear up decks until 4 bells, when the watch at supper comes on deck and the other watch goes below to supper.

By 8 bells the decks are cleared, ropes coiled up and halliards and sheets flaked clear for running. It is "All hands pump ship," which likely has not been done before for weeks, so that there is a long spell in her, and by the time the pumps suck, Jack is shaking his head and there is some grumbling, but as up to this time wind is fair and weather fine, his discontent passes off, and those who go below are soon asleep, while those on deck, not at the wheel or on lookout, are sitting around on spars and hatches, thinking of the good times left behind, when an officer gives the order, "Starboard forebrace;" the wind is hauling to the northeast and breezing on. It is "Clew up skysails, lay aloft and furl them, haul down and furl jibtopsail." By the time this is done, it is "braces" again; it is "Clew up and furl royals and down furl light staysails." By this time it is 8 bells, and the weather has changed to spitting rain and strong head winds; the watch below comes on deck; oilskins are sticky and fail to keep out the wet; soon they are chilled and uncomfortable.

But now comes the order, clew up and furl topgallant sails, haul down and furl flying jib. By the time this is finished it is blowing on heavy and raining hard; the wind comes in gusts, and more sail must come in or masts go; it is all hands on deck, reef topsails, and the watch below comes out to find decks full of water, rain beating in their faces, canvas slatting and slamming, and all in confusion. The topsails are reefed and furled, mainsail reefed and furled, spanker reefed and furled, foresail reefed, crossjack and jib furled if not blown away. By this time Jack is wet through and tired out, curses the ship, and thinks of the shore he has just left. Growling commences, and some one of them speaks of the long spell at the pump, and another says she must be a leaky old tub, "I wish I was out of her;" another, "She is a brute anyway, and the old man is a fool; he had no business to come to sea to-day."

It is now that the sea-lawyer gets in his fine work; he lays down the law to them, and all go aft and ask to see the captain; he is told the ship is leaky, and he must return to port. It is no use for him to explain that the ship has not been pumped for weeks, or ask them to try the pumps; they are determined to return, so return he must; but it is thick and rainy, he is not sure of his position; in the excitement of shortening sail and caring for his spars he did not get the bearings of Navesink light before it shut in too thick; to run in for land is dangerous to life and ship; but he must go back, so he squares away and runs back until he is as near as he dare go, then heaves to until daylight (if the crew will allow him). At daylight it has moderated and cleared; he picks up a pilot and towboat, and by 2 p. m. ship is at anchor off Liberty, and the captain on shore with the two men elected by the crew to select their surveyor. It is too late for the surveyors to go on board that afternoon, so it is put off until morning; when the parties selected by the captain and by the judge meet, the seamen's surveyor is not there; after waiting for some time inquiries are made, but no sailors or sailors' surveyor can be found; therefore no survey can be held. The captain goes on board; finds that the balance of his crew has deserted. By that time they are in the slums of New York, and harder to find than a needle in a haystack, and all there is left for the captain to do is to ship a new crew and proceed to sea, owners pocketing the loss, while the crimp gets a record advance out of seaman.

Now, simply to give this law every chance, we will say that on arrival at quarantine a police boat is called and with their assistance the crew is kept by the ship, the survey is held, the ship pronounced seaworthy, and the crew obliged to go in her again. She is one hundred and twenty days on passage and each seaman has on an average for the passage $8 per month for slops, his allotment note $10 per month for four months. What is there left to pay ship for detention and expense incurred by putting back? Say 20 men at $18 per month, less $10 allotment, less $8 for slops (which the law obliges every ship to carry) which is not a high figure for voyage round Cape Horn, and there is nothing left for the ship.

This, gentlemen, in my opinion, is what three out of ten American ships loading and sailing from any port in the world will go through if this section of this bill ever becomes a law, unless owners instruct their masters to keep on regardless of demands of crew, it being cheaper to pay the fine than to turn back. In this case, there will be in some instances mutiny and bloodshed. Now, as I have shown, there is no chance of the shipowners being reimbursed for expense incurred by turning back to port. It will be seen that this section of the bill, if it becomes a law, will be unjust to the shipowner.

The average seamen on American ships are men who must have some such punishment as imprisonment to keep them from doing wrong. The fact that they will forfeit an amount of their wages is not enough to keep them from being swayed by their impulses. They are used to seeing their last dollar and commencing over again.

But few ever lay by any money; but when he thinks that if he does wrong he liable to imprisonment, he will ponder well, and be sure he is right before actin If he will do this and consult with his officer, they agreeing, few ships will go on an unseaworthy condition, and few return without cause.

H. R. 5502 repeals in their entirety sections 4532, 4533, and 4534 of U. S. Revis Statutes, leaving the seamen at the mercy of the crimp and boarding master, a will put him (the boarding master) in position to demand the exorbitant advance years ago, when the seaman worked out his dead horse for a whole East India pa sage, with not money enough due him to pay for slops to cover his nakedness, and w obliged to depend on the charity of his captain (which seldom failed him) to ke him clothed.

As the law now stands, a seaman can make his allotment note payable to a mothe wife, sister, or anyone he sees fit, and rest assured they will be paid as each no falls due. The only bad result from this law is that in many instances sailors allo themselves to fall into the hands of the boarding master, and in a week, or at t most, two weeks' stay ashore, are (either rightfully or wrongfully) the whole amou of their four months' allotment in debt to the boarding master. This is not t fault of the law, and was it not for the law he would be much more in debt and ha no more to show for it. I have paid to a crew in San Francisco $90 advance a then my men were almost destitute of clothes. Many of their bags when they ca aboard the ship contained a suit of dungaree, an old pair of pants, one or t shirts, and a suit of oiled cloth, a spoon, tin pot and plate, a few pieces of tobac and a half-pint flask of villainous liquor. This outfit to make a voyage arou Cape Horn; $90 gone out of a four months' passage at $25 per month, or in oth words, they had $10 to buy clothes from slop chest for four months' wear; whereas, the present law had been in force they would have had $60 due for that passag labor—enough to clothe them comfortably and have a balance on arrival.

It is not the shipowner who is the seaman's enemy; were there no law betwe them, and the seaman privileged to hire himself without any go-between to t owner or master of a ship, and to receive his pay directly from them, he would, ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, get every cent due him, be treated fairly a squarely, and at the same time feel that an owner or a master was his friend. Th whole matter hinges on the boarding master; he it is that teaches the sailor that captain is not to be trusted, that he is a tyrant, while he, the boarding master, his friend, when he in reality simply nurses him so long as his money holds out a his debt does not exceed the allotment. When these are gone (say $20 out of $ spent) it is time for Jack to go, and go he must. If there must be legislation protect seamen, let it be in the right direction, make fair laws between seamen a owner, get the ideas of honest and disinterested men on both sides (and to do th you must look outside the Sailor's Union), then revise your laws if you will and will be harmony.

H. R. 5502.

Section 4516. To oblige a master of either sailing vessel or steamer to take m into his ship against his judgment is doubtful legislation, to say the least. The are many cases where a ship's crew are better able to handle her with 2 or 3 men sho than they would be if she had a full complement and 3 of them were cutthroats, bum or men in bad health. It does not often happen that a master is obliged to go sho handed, and when he does the greatest hardship falls on himself; in his ship h property is endangered. It is not in port nor in fine weather that a full crew required; it is in stormy cold weather, when it is necessary to handle sail quickly t save them and the spars, that a full complement of men is needed; if they are n there the captain has to take hold and help. Besides this, with a short crew he h more anxiety; he knows he can not tack and make sail quickly, particularly if he caught by a sudden squall or gale, therefore he is obliged to keep the deck that h may get his sail in in time and sooner than he otherwise would, and thereby lengthe his passage, which means money out of his and his owner's pockets.

This being the case, it is not likely that any man will willingly go to sea short handed if in his judgment the men he can ship will be better than no men at al Ship-masters are men who have the care of their own lives, the lives of their crew the safety of their ships and cargo, in many cases amounting to hundreds of thou sands of dollars, and unless they were men competent to judge what is required t sail their ships in safety they would not be in the position they are. It is no pul that puts them in this position; they have worked themselves up from seamen throug the different grades of office by constant attention to business, sobriety, faithfulnes and, last but not least, freedom from accidents; loss of spars and sails, long passage with damaged cargoes from negligence of ship's condition would lose any master hi ship and prevent him from ever getting another.

H. R. 5502.

Section 4529. Twenty-four hours for coastwise and three days for foreign payment of wages is a short time to make up ship's account and pay off crew, but would be no great hardships for owner and of no benefit to the seamen, but a godsend to the boarding master, as he would have Jack's money so much the sooner, and the same applies to one-fourth cash on discharge of seamen; it would simply be so much down to boarding master as surety of Jack spending the rest of his wages with him. A ship has, as a rule, forty-eight hours to wait after entering at custom-house before cargo can be discharged; this delay is caused by most cargoes being discharged under general order. This detention, taken into consideration with the fact that seamen on ship's arriving in port usually leave here before she is docked, which usually takes twenty-four hours, will show you that in many cases a master will be obliged to secure sufficient money to pay off his crew before he can collect any of his freight. To do this, it would, in some cases, cost him or the ship a per-centage to have the merchant advance the sum required, whereas if a ship has five days as now allowed, a portion of his cargo will be discharged and he can collect sufficient freight money to pay off his crew. Taking these facts into consideration do you not think the law, as it now stands, is fair to all? It seems so to me.

H. R. 5503.

Sections 4596 and 4597. Taking the bill on a whole, it substitutes forfeiture of wages for imprisonment as a punishment for wrongdoing and will, no doubt, have a bad effect on seamen's actions, particularly in foreign ports, where he is exposed to strong temptations to absent himself from duty without permission. It is the custom now on board American ships when in a foreign port as soon as half cargo is out to give one-half the crew from twenty-four hours to forty-eight hours' liberty; when these have returned, the other half is allowed same privilege, and besides this, if a ship is at a wharf, which is the case in Shanghai, China, there are a few at a time allowed to go ashore after the day's work is done, and the fear of being imprisoned brings them back to the ship in time for the next day's work; where, if they by staying away, would simply incur the loss of two days' pay for one absence, their stay ashore would be prolonged to such an extent as to cause an interruption of ship's work and thereby a detention of the ship.

Ships often take advantage of fine weather usually experienced in ports of the far east to overhaul and repair rigging, replace defective spars, etc., and for this work is required experienced seamen. We will, for example, say that a ship lying in the port of Shanghai has yards on deck and rigging off mastheads; the crew take it into their heads to go ashore. What is the master to do? He can't get men here who understand this work; he has no power to arrest and imprison his crew, but can simply wait until such a time as they see fit to return, if they return at all, which is doubtful, for under this law, if it ever becomes a law, they have nothing to fear; it is a pleasant place to stay in, and a dollar goes a long way. But let the fear of arrest and imprisonment stare them in the face, even but for a day or two, or even one night, and all is changed; he becomes a good seaman and at times an honor to the flag he sails under.

The law as it now exists is without doubt with flaws, but it is as far ahead of this proposed law as the heavens are above the earth. Disobedience of commands leads to mutiny and to bloodshed. It is easier to hold a horse from running than it is to stop him after he is running; so it is with a crew of men on the high seas. Place before them a penalty sufficiently severe to deter them from commencing insubordination and the discipline of the ship is assured, but remove this and let them once get fairly started and the end is doubtful, all thoughts of discipline are thrown to the winds and they endanger their own lives as well as imperil ship and cargo. The law as it is, at the discretion of the court, is not too severe, simply because it deters, and is never abused by the court. In my experience, I have never known a seaman to get a long term except for murder; for lighter offenses, the court takes into consideration the fact that it is punishing a man who in many cases is more like a child than a man.

H. R. 5504.

Section 4520. The change in this section amounts to but little, but if it becomes a law is will upset a law that all who have anything to do with shipping crews have become accustomed to and cause more or less trouble, and at the same time do no good. Changes, unless for the better, should be avoided, and in this case the change proposed is certainly not to better the law, if it will be equally as good. It looks to me as if the party who drew this section thought he must make some alteration or addition, and, finding no chance to improve, hitched on one more annoyance to the

American shipowner, but fortunately not so bad as in other portions of his or th work. The law for shipping men, and contracts between seamen and owners, as exists, is very fair, and there are few abuses under it.

H. R. 5504.

Section 4522 is to-day a dead letter. No shipowner or master thinks of trying collect anything from seaman who does not come on board ship as agreed on signi articles. As I have stated in comments on H. R. 5501, substitutes are, as a rule, hand, and are signed by a United States deputy, causing no delay to speak of. It seldom that a ship gets the crew that is signed for her, and this is not to be wonder at; they are shipped from two to three days before ship is ready to sail, and in th time men of this kind change their minds many times, and, holding the signing articles but of little importance, they go elsewhere if their inclinations so dictat

H. R. 5504.

Section 4526. The amendment to this section is in the whole unjust to the shi owner and vicious in its intentions. It encourages the seaman to resort to all kin of trickery to be rid of a vessel he may wish to leave without any good reason f so doing. Sailors belong to that class of men who are constantly wanting a chang and if this amendment were to become a law, they would not be slow in availi themselves of every opportunity to make change, which would be both profitab and pleasant to them.

We will take, for an illustration of first of this section, a ship with crew of twent men wrecked in Gasper Straits. The master charters a prow to take his crew to Sin apore, the nearest port where steamer can be had for passage toward United State Arriving at Singapore, there is no steamer for a week. The men are boarded for th time at the ship's expense; then they are put aboard steamer for Hongkong, whe there is another wait of a week for the San Francisco steamer. On arrival at Sa Francisco they are shipped to New York by rail, for this is the port of shipmen The men have had a fine pleasure excursion at owners' expense. Now, let us see ho much the owners are out of pocket by this useless expenditure of money, for Jack is well off and stands as good chance of employment in Singapore, Hongkong, or Sa Francisco as in New York. To form an estimate of outlay, will say it cost for cha ter of prow and passage, etc., as follows:

Charter of prow	$5
Board and necessary expense, Singapore	1
Passage to Hongkong	4
Board and necessary expense, Hongkong	1
Passage to San Francisco	1,2
Passage to New York	1,2
Grand total	$3,6

Thirty-six hundred dollars the owner pays out on top of the loss of his ship, wit perhaps only a small amount of insurance or not any; for as freights are, a large pr portion of shipowners are running their ships without insurance for the reason th ships and vessels of all kinds are not paying insurance, let alone dividends.

Again, under this section, what is there to prevent crews from combining an demanding their discharge, and when before the consul declaring they have bee coerced into applying for it, and then insisting that they must be paid off. In mo cases a crew trying this would be successful, as there are twenty of them to swe down say captain and chief officer and perhaps a Chinese steward, whose word go for naught under our flag. This is a great temptation to put before a crew of men board on shore, passage by steamer, with good food and days of idleness and eas and all at the ship's expense. And how much expense? Take off $500 from expens of shipwrecked crew for charter of prow and put in $500 for wages in this case, the take off from former $1,200 passage from San Francisco to New York and it gives $2,40 to land this crew in San Francisco, the nearest United States port to China port But should this trouble occur in, say Calcutta, it would add, say $500, making grand total of $2,900 for Jack's pleasure excursion. But this is not all. The ship i detained, expense of shipping another crew is incurred, and her safety on passag home endangered, for she may not be able to get Europeans and be obliged to tak Japs or Malays, who are but little use on our coast in the winter time.

Now, if a master should decide to appeal to the courts in a case of this kind i would lead to an endless amount of litigation. The crew, backed by the Seamen' Union, the case in the hands of union lawyers, fighting under a law put through by a union Congressman, a shipowner would stand but little chance of winning and if he did win, it would cost him a large amount, and he could recover nothing

in return. The seaman has nothing, the union is not responsible, so it would be far cheaper for owners to incur expense in the first place than to appeal to the courts. And this is just what parties drawing this amendment intended it should be, in my opinion, for their own gains.

H. R. 4504.

Section 4530. The change in this section is a bright thought on the part of the union, and it assures them that in but few cases can the seaman come into port and be without funds to pay dues, etc.; no, not even if he ships in some port away from their influence, and expressly stipulates in the articles signed that he is not to have any advance abroad, for the law says his agreement must not stand. What is the poor devil to do? He can't say he can't get money, for the law says he can, and the union knows it; he must pay up.

It is the custom now on American ships in foreign ports to advance to their crews up to within say $10 to $20, and in many cases within $5, of what is due them. In my experience I have never known of a case where a master refused his crew funds to buy all they needed when in foreign ports, unless they were a drunken lot; then he gave them all they were entitled to and forty-eight hours' liberty to get rid of it.

H. R. 5504.

Section 4561. Amendments to this section fail to be a hardship, because it is within the power of the shipowner to avoid the penalty, not as in other sections of this bill, which places him at the mercy of those disposed to prey upon him.

Now, as American ships are the best found in every respect of any ships of whatever nation, it seems useless to pile on more penalties when there is no chance of the union benefiting thereby.

I have been at Gumappe Islands in an American ship where on Sunday German, English, and other nationalities that came on board would ask for the soft bread our crew had left, and it was so with every American ship in the fleet. If it were not a fact that our food is better and more of it would all nations flock to our vessels as they do? No; but after being there a time they want still better and better until there is no end to their demands. Delmonico could not please them.

H. R. 5504.

Section 4564. Not often will it occur that this amendment will become a hardship to owners, but there are passages that are lengthened to such an extent by adverse winds, loss of spars or sails, that to foresee and provide for them is impossible. I mean in so far as the luxuries contained in section 10 are concerned, and in some cases ships may fall short of the essential foods, but that is rare and from no fault of the owner.

In long East India passages it sometimes occurs that stores spoil from excessive heat, and thereby cause a shortage. A water tank may burst or deck pipe be broken, allowing salt water to get into the fresh water. Under these circumstances it is a little hard on the shipowner to fine him $500.

Any of these accidents become neglect under this law, as owner might put in stores under cargo, where the heat would not affect them, so in case of shortage, by throwing overboard cargo, he could get them and serve his crew full rations. Or he could put in tanks enough to assure at all times full 6 quarts of water per man per day, let one or two or three be broken, burst, or contents spoiled by salt water. But when he did this his ship would be no longer a freighter, but a water boat.

H. R. 5504.

Section 4566. The amendment to this section is simply ludicrous. A law might as well be made compelling each shipowner to set aside a certain sum each year for the relief of any other charitable institution. The party or parties drawing this bill must have a large vein of sarcasm in their make-up. They introduce a measure to drive American ships from the seas, then at or near the end introduce a clause for them to contribute to the sick and disabled seamen. But this is on a par with the rest of their handiwork, and needs but little comment.

H. R. 5504.

Section 4572. This amendment is ridiculous. That a shipmaster shall be obliged to have a supply of winter clothing in his slop chest at all times is simply absurd. It would compel a master coasting in the China seas, where the temperature is never

below 70°, to carry woolen clothes, and the same can be said of voyages in all tropical climates, when the sight of woolen goods makes one's flesh itch.

Of the fire that shall be kept constantly burning in cold weather, whether anyone wants it or not, there is little to be said. The law now provides for stove and fuel and a fire when it is needed, and all that seamen need to do to get it is to ask for it; but as a rule they prefer to dry their clothes in the galley rather than have a fire, as they feel the cold so much more when going on deck from a hot room.

H. R. 5504.

Section 4612 introduces into the food scale luxuries that are not conducive to health, and in some places plainer food stuffs that are not as palatable as those now generally used. It makes it compulsory that hard bread be served each day, whereas now fresh-flour bread is served and hard bread only occasionally for a change. On some ships it is the custom to give hard bread with coffee, in the morning (not breakfast), and for other meals soft bread.

Canned corn and tomatoes are of little value so far as promoting health; these are occasionally served now on first of voyage, but are apt to go bad in hot weather, and as constant diet dried apples, evaporated apples, and compressed vegetables are taken in their stead.

Butter is simply a habit, and on long voyages gets strong, particularly in hot weather, and does more harm than good to those eating it.

Curry! Well, what is it? How many laboring men in this or any other country knows what a dish of curry is, let alone have it on their table once a week? What laboring men would think of buying for his family the luxuries mentioned in this scale? Not many. The sensible man buys hearty solid food that makes brawn and muscle, and leaves to those who can afford it and who have no need of great strength canned stuffs that simply pamper to the taste.

These additions to the food scale will, if adopted, add great expense to the shipowner although cheap here, they are dear in many places where vessels will be obliged to store.

Section 4581. This amendment is another unjust tax on American ships.

Making a U. S. consul personally accountable for a seaman's expenses after he is paid off and while on shore waiting for transportation will, if it becomes a law, lead to many abuses under these circumstances. The consul is likely to be pretty sure that he has enough on deposit to clear himself, and there being no limit to Jack's expense the consul would be justified in demanding a large margin, any balance left, of course, to be returned to master, or if while seaman is waiting for steamer and seeing the sights the ships sails balance will be remitted to owner, incurring cost of buying a draft, and loss that may occur through difference in exchange and from loss of interest for time owner is without his funds. This on top of paying seaman's passage home from a port where he is without doubt as well off as when in the United States makes this section a hard one for the shipowner.

When the fact is that 80 to 90 per cent of men sailing in American vessels are foreigners, this provision would seem a useless one, whereas if even a foreigner were discharged before the voyage is complete, it is but fair that he receive something extra, which the law now in force provides for in a fair and equitable way.

Section 4582 is of the same sort as that going before, only a little more of the same kind. That an owner shall not only pay a seaman's expenses while waiting for transportation, but his transportation to port of shipment and wages to time of arrival at port of shipment would be simply robbery, and would prohibit the sale of an American ship in any other than her home port.

H. R. 5505.

Section 4583. No owner, on the sailing of his vessel from a home port, unless vessel is a regular liner, knows when the voyage will terminate. If she sails from New York to China she is as likely to bring up in San Francisco, Liverpool, Antwerp, or Marseilles as she is in New York. It is the owner's intention when she sails, and the men understand this when they ship, to get for the ship the best charter he can to any port in the world, and to make a law to prohibit this would render the sailing ship and tramp steamer valueless. If the change of voyage is such that seamen do not care to continue on in the ship, let the law be, so he can leave without bankrupting the owner. The law to-day is fair between man and man, and to disturb it is to disturb American commerce, and this you can't afford to do unless you wish to destroy it as an industry.

H. R. 5505.

Section 4600. This section, if amended as proposed, encourages absence from duty in foreign ports, and is a temptation to seamen to defraud his employer and at every

opportunity create a disturbance, hoping thereby to receive some ill-treatment that will serve as an excuse for him to desert, that he may be apprehended by consul, and before him make his case a good one, with the assistance of others of the crew, and so get his expenses to a United States port paid, as well as his expenses on shore.

It is useless to go over this ground again. I have already shown you the expense and detention (which amounts to expense) a ship is put to in these cases, and I believe you will see the injustice of this amendment without any further remark on my part.

H. R. 5506.

This bill calls for changes which would necessitate great alterations in the quarters provided for their crews in all of our merchant steamers, as well as sailing vessels, and would be of no benefit to seamen. A ship's forecastle is a general living room for the crew with the berths against the sides and bulkhead, which in some cases run through the center fore and aft. This arrangement leaves a large air space, with windows in three sides and a door in two sides, which gives a constant supply of fresh air and escape of foul air. Therefore so large a space as 120 cubic feet to each seaman is not required for health or comfort. To pass a law to force every ship and steamer under the American flag to go to the expense of building men quarters would be a great hardship.

H. R. 5506.

Section 2. It is imperative that seaman should obey a command of his officer without question or hesitation. Imagine a ship on the verge of a hurricane, barometer falling, sky threatening, vessel rolling and pitching; it is dangerous to send men aloft, but unless topgallant masts are struck, sails marled on to yards, and everything secure, all hands and the ship are in danger, and there is no time to stop and argue or look up the law to find out how dangerous a place the captain can send Jack; he must go and go quickly and work hard for the storm is about to burst upon them, and if it strikes them with masts aloft and sails with ordinary fastenings the masts will go like pipestems and the sails blow into ribbons.

Now, gentlemen, you can not make laws to make a seaman's life anything but a hazardous one, and when you make a law that encourages him to question his commander's command you endanger the lives of all.

When before you some time ago the gentleman appearing for the Seamen's Union spoke of sending a seaman over a ship's side when she was going 8 knots through the water. To you who are not acquainted with sea life this, no doubt, seems dangerous and unnecessary. It is not dangerous and it is absolutely required for the safety of the ship. It is a well-known fact that in tropical waters there are worms that eat a ship's planking, and their attack commences after a growth of sea moss or grass is on the planks above the metal; if this is scrubbed off there is no danger of worms, but if allowed to grow for an East India voyage a ship is almost sure to be more or less damaged.

Now, to explain to you how men are cared for when cleaning this growth off, I will describe the rig he has for it. A plank 14 inches, or two planks 6 to 7 inches, wide are nailed across with two pieces of board, say, 4 feet long, with ends projecting out from side of plank from ship's side, also to keep the whole steady; this, or these planks and crosspieces, is called a stage; ropes are fastened to each end of it, passing under plank and fast to crosspieces, so it is impossible for them to get clear. This stage is put over the weather side and two men put upon it, each having a rope with a bowline in it under his arms, so it is impossible for him to fall any distance, or more than his feet, into the water. Men in this position are not in so much danger as house-joiners working on stages, and the same could be said of many occupations on shore.

No master will take unnecessary chances of losing his men and thereby entail upon himself danger, trouble, and expense by loss of time on passage.

H. R. 5506.

Section 3. This section does away with the custom of dividing watches at sea that has been in vogue for years. The dogwatch is of two hours' length, and from 4 to 6 p. m. is called the first and 6 to 8 the last. This splitting of a full watch of four hours is done to give one watch eight hours below one night and the next night the other watch has its eight hours in, where, if there were no dogwatches, there would need to be changes that might cause confusion. Sundays and holidays are, as a rule, observed at sea, except such work as is necessary for sailing vessel.

H. R. 5506.

Sections 4, 5, and 6 will lead to an endless amount of detail and do no good. The discharge now given a seaman shows him to be good, bad, or indifferent, and is

simple and understood by him and his employer. To arm him with a book contain ing matter that (if he could read English he would not understand) would lea him to question whether this or that order should be obeyed and many times int open revolt, when there was no good reason for it. Then again, to say that seaman not in possession of one of these books shall not be shipped on an America ship, while in a domestic port, would cause many a good man to be left behind.

It would seem that this clause might have originated somewhere in or about th temple of the union, and if it became a law, would have a tendency to make thi grand combination for good or for evil very strong.

Now, gentlemen, I have touched on some of the worst features of this bill and trie to give you my honest opinion of its workings if ever it becomes a law, and I woul ask you to give it your careful attention and consideration before reporting favor ably on it. I would ask you to consider what the result will be if it becomes a law Do you think merchants will ship their cargoes in ships liable to be turned back t port once, twice, or more times by the caprice of their crew, and thereby be detained so as to miss the sale intended for it? Do you think underwriters will insure thes ships at premiums that will allow them to run, knowing as they do their liability t return or put into one, two, or three ports during a passage, thereby incurring grea risk; knowing the crew can question any command of his officers and by so doing endanger ship and cargo. No, gentlemen, no; the merchant will ship his cargo by ships flying a flag under which the laws are such that, barring dangers of the seas will arrive at her port of destination without interruption.

Underwriters will raise their rates so that it will be impossible for our ships to ru with profit, and what will the shipowner do, let his property rot in port? Not likely It is but a step from under United States flag to any he may choose, and he will no hesitate long before taking it. And then those knowing the evil intent of this law (if it ever becomes a law) and still worked for it to become a law will have the satis faction and those who worked for it through lack of knowledge the dissatisfactio of knowing that they struck the blow that drove the wedge home, forcing American ships to the protection of a foreign flag.

Mr. BROWN. The other day I had placed in my hands this pam phlet, entitled "An appeal of the merchant sailors of the United States" in favor of the Maguire bills, and Mr. Maguire commends the paper, and requests the serious consideration of it by Congress. I have hastily prepared a short paper, which I will leave with you, and which is an answer to that appeal. I can only say that that appeal is full of inaccuracies, of misleading statements, and, in some cases, deliberate falsehoods.

Mr. MAGUIRE. Will you point out one?

Mr. BROWN. The deliberate falsehood I speak of is this——

Mr. MAGUIRE. What page?

Mr. BROWN. Page 22. Owners generally employ masters and offi cers for their ability to get the most possible work out of the smallest possible crew; also that, regardless of their moral and humanitarian character, their record for cruelty is a recommendation for employ ment. Those are the falsehoods that I had reference to.

Mr. MAGUIRE. Don't they employ them to get the most out of them?

Mr. BROWN. They do not, any more than any other man employs a foreman to see that his work is properly conducted.

Following is Mr. Brown's reply, above referred to:

To the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, House of Representatives:

Referring to a pamphlet entitled "Appeal of the merchant sailors of the United States," addressed to the Senators and Representatives in Congress, and indorsed by the Hon. James G. Maguire, M. C., we beg to submit the following statement as a partial answer thereto. The "appeal" has only just been brought to our notice and lack of time prevents a more specific and critical examination.

H. R. 5501.

Although we are unable to find any record of such a vessel as the *Melrose*, of San Francisco, or the *Elisabeth*, of Boston, we are willing to assume the statement of their existence in the "appeal" to be correct. But whether they did or did not exist, the argument based upon them is entirely fallacious. In the case of the *Melrose* it is claimed the crew were cheated out of $60 or $70 per man, which they

failed to collect through the courts, owing to the "language of the present law." In the first place, it is impossible the crew could have had any such amount of wages due them, the vessel having just left port and the advance not having been worked out. In the next place, the present law is very explicit on this question and the court would have given them all they were entitled to. The statement that the "language" of the present law operated against them is positively idiotic. Of course it did; does not the language of every law on the statutes operate against unscrupulous or unworthy litigants? Is it not the "language" of the law which protects honest men from dishonest and unjust claims? I have had large experience in these matters and have never yet known a sailor to bring a suit against a vessel except at the instigation of a boarding master or shyster lawyer.

The statement that there are no regulations for manning or loading vessels is untrue; there are regulations covering both points. A complete and judicious set of rules framed by the underwriters and insurance companies of the United States governs shipowners in this respect. The provision in the present law inflicting criminal punishment upon seamen for refusal to proceed in a vessel after she has been pronounced fit in every way to proceed on her voyage is eminently proper. The provision in the Maguire bill for a forfeiture of wages for this offense is absurd, because there would be no wages due to forfeit. On the contrary, the seamen would be in debt to the ship by reason of the advance given at the time of shipment; this advance would not have been worked out.

If the method and extent of the provisions of the present law seem harsh there is no objection on our part to a mitigation of that harshness, but we do strenuously and unalterably oppose the elimination of all punishment by imprisonment.

On closing my criticism of this part of the "appeal" I will state that none of the leading European nations have abolished this provision, as stated therein.

H. R. 5502.

There are no arguments advanced here necessitating reply; my remarks concerning the bill, made upon the occasion of our previous appearance before you, cover the point. The present law is in successful operation to the satisfaction of all concerned, except the boarding master who hungers to get his fingers on the sailor's wages a day or two earlier. I have already called your attention to the very grave character of this bill in its repeal of sections 4532 to 4534 inclusive. These are the laws which so properly, wisely, and humanely protect the common sailor from the boarding master in the matter of advance wages; repeal these sections and the seaman becomes again the same helpless prey to the land shark that he was before their enactment. While it is perfectly immaterial to the shipowner to whom he pays the money due, these laws are so obviously designed to protect the seaman and his family, it is difficult to comprehend the variety of philanthropy which demands their repeal.

I can not pass from this bill without calling the attention of the committee to the cunningly worded paragraph explanatory of section 4529. Do not be deceived by it.

H. R. 5503.

The four pages of type upon this bill are chiefly remarkable for their glowing platitudes and prettily rounded sentences. The ignorance, or worse, of the writer with the subject he handles is beautifully exposed, but he has probably done as well as anybody could do; the fact is, the bill is wholly indefensible by any lucid or consistent line of argument. Penalties for disobedience, mutiny, or attempted murder are reduced one-half, and all discretion is taken from the court as to fine or imprisonment.

The effort to have the log book itself put in evidence in court is preposterous; it would necessitate the ship's waiting in port during the whole trial, to the manifest loss and injury to owners both of ship and cargo. If it is true, as Mr. Maguire's appeal says, that a feeling of helplessness and distrust of the law and legal methods prevails amongst seamen at the present time, the reason is quite easy to understand. "Poor Jack's" knowledge of the law is limited to what his boarding master tells him, and his experience is gained through suits instigated by the same kind mentor for blackmailing purposes, which, when successful, yields Jack a bottle of whisky, and when unsuccessful cause his account to be charged with the expenses.

The provisions of this bill and the arguments in their favor are insulting alike to the intelligence and probity of our courts and judges.

H. R. 5504.

This bill makes a strong plea for the passage money of a shipwrecked or discharged sailor to a home port and his expenses incidental thereto. We find no fault with this sentiment, but we do with the application. Is it the fault of the

shipowner that the vessel is wrecked? Why should he be held responsible for the of God? Why should the law make the shipowner a philanthropist against his wi By all means, let Jack's expenses be paid to a home port, but let the Governm foot the bill, as is done by the British Government in like cases.

The plea that sailors should have part of their wages paid wherever vessel d charges cargo is not founded upon necessity. The statement that the sailor obliged to go to a tailor as directed by the master, who charges what he pleases untrue. Every ship carries a slop chest fully provided with everything the sai needs in the way of clothing, and these articles are furnished at prices fixed by t U. S. shipping commissioners.

Section 4561 of this bill is particularly objected to on account of that portion the present law which it repeals. It certainly would be a hardship on the sh owner to be held liable on account of mistakes or accidents which could not, in t exercise of ordinary care, have been known and provided against before sailing, a it would be equally a hardship to repeal the balance of the present law whi allows the master a reasonable time to remove or remedy the cause of complaint.

Section 4564 of the present law states specifically the amount of provisions to carried by the vessel, but the Maguire bill does away with all that and leaves t whole thing indefinite and the door wide open for blackmailing suits by the use the word "sufficient."

Section 4566 gives us a specimen of practical California philanthropy. The existi law provides that if the complaints of the crew are adjudged to be unfounded unreasonable a sum not exceeding one week's wages shall be forfeited to the ves but the Maguire bill provides that the wages forfeited shall be paid to the "fund the relief of sick and disabled and destitute seamen" and the shipowner is expect to pocket the loss caused by detention and expenses and look happy.

H. R. 5505.

This bill is nothing but a "strike;" it is a grab for more money for "poor Jac which, if he gets, will in the ordinary course filter through the old channels a find a resting place in the pocket of Jack's one staunch friend, the boarding mast For want of any logical argument in favor of this bill, its sponsors indulge hysterics about "restraint of personal liberty," "inalienable rights," "paten relations," etc. There is nothing the matter with the present law and it shou stand.

H. R. 5506.

Under the British law, which is proverbial for its protection of seamen's interes each of the crew has 72 feet of air space and 12 superficial feet on the deck or flo in his quarters. (*See* Merchants' shipping act, p. 1421.)

The grasping promoters of this bill demand half as much again (120 cubic fe and 18 superficial feet), which is more than United States laws provide for passe gers. Section 4252 of the Revised Statutes provides for passengers an average 103 feet cubic feet of air space and 16 superficial feet of floor space. Comparis of these figures, moreover, shows that the bill seeks for seamen 12½ per cent mo head room than the law grants to passengers.

Section 2 of this bill is unjust, in that it proposes to inflict upon the innoc owners of vessels penalties for unlawful acts committed by any officer of their shi at sea. While we have no sympathy with those guilty of cruelty to seamen, decidedly object to the shipowner being made a party to the crime, or to suffe penalty for it.

Section 3 must be inoperative. Its intent may be that each watch shall have h its time below. It expresses directly to the contrary. Each must keep the de our hours alternately. The framer of the measure seems to have been ignorant the dogwatch also.

Section 4 provides that a handbook containing all the laws of the United Sta dealing with the shipment and discharge of seamen, their housing, rights and pri ileges, etc., shall be issued to such seamen as are citizens of the United States have declared their intention of becoming citizens. It further provides that no s man who is not in possession of such handbook will be permitted to ship on an Am ican vessel.

Since about 75 per cent of the so-called American seamen are not citizens of t United States and have no intention of becoming such, it follows that 75 per ce of American shipping would remain permanently in port for want of crews.

The statement in the "appeal" that American shipowners choose their maste with the sole consideration of their ability to "work" the crew is uncalled for a untrue, and the further statement that "a record for cruelty is a recommendatio is a malicious falsehood. Of the instances quoted of vessels upon which excessi cruelty was shown to the crew, that of the *Sunrise* happened over quarter of a ce tury ago, that of the *Gatherer* was grossly exaggerated, and the captain of the *G*

Roby was dismissed by his owners, has never since been able to secure a command, and lives socially ostracized.

Of the list of vessels appended some never existed, and others were not at San Francisco at the time stated. This is a theme over which sailor lawyers and humanitarian posers love to gush. It is within our knowledge that the captain of an American clipper (*The Pharos*) was stricken with paralysis when only two weeks out from port of sailing. The voyage lasted four months, and upon arrival at New York the shysters and boarding master, not knowing of the captain's plight, caused the sailors to complain of his brutality and cruelty during the entire voyage. As soon as the facts became known the complaint was dismissed. Nevertheless, this ship went on record as arriving with crew complaining of cruelty and brutality.

VERNON C. BROWN,
Of Committee representing the Maritime Association of New York.

Mr. BROWN. In regard to the list of vessels here given as being at San Francisco and other places, where cruelty is alleged, I will say that some of the vessels mentiond there never existed and others were not at the places at the times specified.

Mr. MAGUIRE. Will you name one that never existed?

Mr. BROWN. Yes, sir; more than one.

Mr. MAGUIRE. All right.

Mr. BROWN. There was no such vessel as the *Rebecca Carmen*, except an old whaler that has never been in New York. Furthermore, this same list contains the record of a United States vessel arriving at San Francisco, on board of which it is alleged there was brutality and cruelty.

Mr. MAGUIRE. Do you refer to the *Bear*?

Mr. BROWN. I think it was the *Bear*.

Mr. MAGUIRE. I refer to it from memory. I think it was the *Bear*.

Mr. BROWN. Yes, it was the revenue cutter *Bear*. That is the vessel I refer to. But I have referred to all these points in this brief.

Mr. MAGUIRE. You said that you would refer to vessels that never existed.

Mr. BROWN. I have just named one.

Mr. MAGUIRE. Do you refer to the others in your brief?

Mr. BROWN. No; I do not think I have named them all. One comes under my eye at this moment, the *E. F. Chapman*. One of the vessels which was not in the port of San Francisco at the date you say is the bark *John Harvey*. I do not think she ever was in Frisco, and certainly not at that time.

Mr. MAGUIRE. It does not say in San Francisco. It says New York, February 1, 1890.

Mr. BROWN. There are other vessels that I have given the names of, and with the owners of which I have talked, and they say that that is not true that the crews ever complained of brutality or cruelty. I have not had time to submit any statements over the signatures of the owners of the vessels in that regard, but that is the statement they made to me, one of them on my way down here.

Mr. MAGUIRE. Mr. Furuseth says that the *E. F. Chapman* is a misprint; that it should be the *C. F. Chapman*.

Mr. BROWN. There is no such vessel as the *C. F. Chapman*.

I also desire to submit to the committee this memorial from the Maritime Association:

[The Maritime Association of the Port of New York, Produce Exchange Building, Beaver street.]

NEW YORK, *April 23, 1894.*

To the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries:

The Maritime Association of the port of New York, after careful consideration of H. R. bills 5501 to 5506, regard their provisions as against the interests of the United States. It is doubtless only necessary to call attention to a few of their incongruities to prevent Congressional action upon them.

They have evidently been drawn wholly in the interest of seamen, with entire
regard of the interest of shipowners, merchants, underwriters, masters and offic
of vessels—indeed, all others concerned in navigation.

They are not only one-sided, but in many respects impracticable, if not absurd

They are of the class of measures which, by placing unbearable burdens u
American shipping, tend to kill it. In this sense the promoters overreach themselv

The present laws for the safety, protection, and comfort of American seamen
for the interest of the United States are ample for their security, and already b
with sufficient hardship upon the merchant marine.

On general principles we question the wisdom of restrictive legislation on sh
ping, particularly in the foreign trade. While in domestic commerce carriers all op
ate on a common plane under the same United States laws, in the foreign oc
trade ships compete under the laws of their respective countries, and those le
restricted best succeed. We therefore recommend that United States shipping h
the utmost possible freedom consistent with safety.

These measures are of a directly opposite character.

The following considerations will doubtless be sufficient to condemn them:

REASONS WHY H. R. 5501, 5502, 5503, 5504, 5505, AND 5506 SHOULD NOT BE ENACTE

H. R. 5501 is communistic and subversive of discipline. Without the support
any officer, a majority of any crew may compel the return of the vessel or divert
voyage. A "sea lawyer" forward could readily do it. The simple request of the cr
is made mandatory upon the captain under $500 penalty. On arrival the questi
must be decided by jointly appointed arbitrators, not, as now, by surveyors, "t
most skillful in maritime affairs that can be procured." The "sea lawyer," chosen
the crew as one, would be the peer of the captain or his representative in deciding
Should the decision be against the crew the present penalty for still refusing to s
is changed to a simple forfeiture of wages, even though the advance be not work
out. The bill offers a premium for seamen to ship and compel a return.

H. R. 5502 is arbitrary and unjust. Should a vessel lose one or more seamen
casualty or even by desertion, the master must ship an equal number, however d
ficult or unnecessary it may be.

The statute regarding long voyages between Atlantic and Pacific ports is ma
applicable to voyages coastwise, the West Indies, etc., however short.

Instead of the present limit of five days for a delay in paying seamen the capta
must pay two days' wages for one, for an indefinite period.

H. R. 5503 is a premium on desertion. By inserting the words "in a foreign port
it permits seamen to desert in a domestic port with impunity. The penalty pr
scribed in the statute it amends for failing to join the vessel at the commenceme
of the voyage is also omitted. For absence without leave the penalty is reduc
to two days' pay for twenty-four hours' absence or the expense of hiring a substitut
For assaulting a master or mate, the penalty is reduced one-half. The log bo
entry of offenses can be proved only by the book itself, even though it detain t
ship indefinitely in port.

H. R. 5504 is absurd. Shipping articles must state both the voyage and the tim
engaged for. Instead of the present penalty for failing to join his ship, the seam
forfeits the expenses of hiring a substitute, providing that he has failed to gi
"twenty-four hours'" notice if possible, and providing the captain has note
the fact and his name on the articles. Seamen discharged abroad with their ow
consent, can claim passage money home and expenses in port. If he subsequent
claim coercion "though he may sign clear, he will still have a claim against su
vessel and master for damages, expenses, and transportation." To enforce it, dep
sitions of every one of the crew must be taken in quintuplicate, any copy to ser
as evidence. Four days' delay must always ensue on seamen's claims under $1
against as hip. For summer, as well as winter, woolen clothing must be provided
the ship; also a suitable room in which a fire shall be kept in cold weather for th
use of seamen, under penalty of "not less than $100." Whoever drew this bi
evidently knew little of North Atlantic storms. Moreover, an elaborate scale of pr
visions to be dealt out daily to seamen, by weight or measure, omits substitutes f
articles unobtainable, and includes delicacies unusual in the forecastle.

H. R. 5505 is similarly objectionable. Instead of the extra wages now paid to se
men discharged abroad they may, at their option, be sent to the United States
the expense of their ship and meanwhile have their expenses paid in port. In ce
tain cases their wages continue until their arrival, notwithstanding they render n
service.

H. R. 5506 takes from the carrying capacity of the ship by allowing seamen mo
space than the law requires even for passengers. It prohibits any hatchway
storage of certain stores in the forecastle, although the law allows them in passe
gers' quarters.

Seamen whose service is one of danger can not unnecessarily be ordered into positions of danger under penalty of $500 or a year's imprisonment, besides the vessel being liable to suit at law.

Section 3, crudely and sweepingly drawn, evidently fails to express its true intent. It is unpractical and contrary to sea usage.

Section 4 practically requires every seaman on American vessels to be a present or prospective citizen. Although this is a consummation devoutly to be desired, it is doubted whether it is for the best interest of the United States to require it by law. If enacted American vessels would no doubt often be detained in port for want of crews.

THE MARITIME ASSOCIATION OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK.
EDWARD S. ATWOOD, *President.*
GEORGE O. LORD, *Secretary.*

Mr. BROWN. Now, there is one thing more I should like to call your attention to. I believe I have stated to you that the Sailors' Union of San Francisco we understand to be the father of these bills. We understand that these bills emanated from the Sailors' Union of San Francisco. I have here a little pamphlet entitled "Blood Money in San Francisco," which I will leave with the committee for their perusal, and it will give them a great deal of light on the status and standing of this Seamen's Union.

Mr. MAGUIRE. By whom is that published?

Mr. BROWN. I do not know; it was sent to me.

A MEMBER. Can we have that?

Mr. BROWN. That is the only one I have.

The CHAIRMAN. It will be incorporated with the hearing.

Mr. MAGUIRE. Perhaps it will be well to print the record of the secretary with that. I think we have it.

Mr. BROWN. I do not know the secretary from a side of sole leather. I never heard of him.

Mr. ROBBINS. Secretary of what?

Mr. MAGUIRE. Secretary of the Shipowners' Association. He prepared a document. I have never heard of it except of the fact that such a document was being prepared.

Mr. BROWN. If you want to know anything further from headquarters, I might say, in regard to these bills, and as to the standing of the people who are back of them and pressing them, and all that sort of thing, I can refer you to your confrère in the House, Mr. Perkins, a representative from California, who is a member of the firm of Goodall, Perkins & Co.

Mr. PENCE. That is Senator Perkins.

Mr. BROWN. Senator Perkins and his firm are amongst the largest shipowners on the Pacific coast, and he certainly should be familiar with this matter. I do not even know Mr. Perkins by sight. I am referring you to him without myself or my friends having had the slightest communication with him on the subject, feeling confident that he must be fully aware of the situation. I can also refer you to the other Congressman from California on this subject. I believe there is a second Congressman.

Mr. MAGUIRE. Is that Mr. Loud? The other Senator from California is Senator White. There are seven Congressmen and two Senators from that State.

Mr. BROWN. Who was the gentleman?

Mr. NICHOLS. I have forgotten the name.

Mr. BROWN. I do not know any of these gentlemen myself, and I simply refer to them because I happened to meet a gentleman from California the day I was coming down here. I do not mind telling you who he is. Probably your friend there knows him. His name is Cheeseboro, of the firm of Williams, Diamond & Co. Mr. Cheeseboro

simply told me what I have repeated, to refer the committee to Senat Perkins, and he mentioned one or two other Congressmen by name.

Mr. PENCE. They are all good men.

Mr. BROWN. I do not doubt that, but unfortunately I have not ha the pleasure of making their acquaintance, and their names are n sufficiently familiar to me to carry them in my mind.

There is another matter that I would suggest to the committee wh considering these bills, that they might take some little time to advi themselves whether or not they do not conflict with the Harter ac You know that the Harter act provides that no American vessel ca go to sea without having her charter party and bills of lading stampe with a provision that all the provisions of the charter party are su ject to the Harter act. I think you will find that many of the provisio of these Maguire bills come in direct conflict with the provisions of th Harter act.

Now, it only remains for me to present to the committee, through th chairman, this memorial, which, I might add, could have been signe to such an extent that it might have required a truck to bring it u here, but we went in for quality rather than quantity. It is impossibl for me to exaggerate the importance that the insurance interests bea to the shipping interests. If the marine insurance companies place black mark against the name of a vessel, no matter whether the vesse belongs to America, to England, to Greece, or to Turkey, that vesse can not get a cargo; she can not go to sea. No merchant will ship cargo on a vessel that the underwriters will not insure.

I can inform you that the underwriters have informally stated tha they never could, under these Maguire bills, feel that they wer justified in insuring American bottoms on terms which are customar and which rule in regard to other bottoms. This memorial is signe by all the large insurance companies, both American and foreign, tha have anything to do with insuring ships—and when I say insurin ships, I mean the hulls—or insuring cargoes, or taking risks of fire, o anything else on these ships. It is signed by John D. Jones, presi dent of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, the biggest insu ance company in the world; by the Union and United States Lloyds by the Union Marine Insurance Company, Limited, of London; by th New York Marine Underwriters; by the Marine Insurance Company of Liverpool; by the Sea Insurance Company, of London; by th Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company, of London; by th Mannheim Insurance Company, of Mannheim, Germany; by the Gen eral Insurance Company, of Dresden; by the Switzerland Marin Insurance Company, of Zurich; by the Providence Washington Insu ance Company; by the Security Insurance Company; by the Insu ance Company of North America, of Philadelphia; by the Reliance Marine Insurance Company; by the London Assurance; by th British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company; by the Bosto Marine Insurance Company; by the South and North American Lloyds; and by some individual insurers and underwriters.

Mr. MAGUIRE. Will you please read the statement that they sign?

Mr. BROWN. Yes, sir. Their signatures are attached to this:

To the honorable Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Repre sentatives, Washington, D. C.:

The undersigned, interested in shipping, respectfully urge your honorable com mittee not to report favorably Maguire's shipping bills numbered 5501, 5502, 550 5504, 5505, and 5506.

Their enactment would seriously cripple the ocean-carrying trade of the country by imposing upon it harsh and unbearable burdens not exacted by other maritime nations.

That is all I have to say.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I want to ask you in reference to this penalty of imprisonment which you spoke about yesterday morning.

Mr. BROWN. I think that is at the bottom of page 3.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. What penalty would you suggest there, other than the penalty now provided?

Mr. BROWN. I do not know; only a sufficient term of imprisonment to serve as a warning. That is the point. As a matter of fact, I have never known a sailor——

The CHAIRMAN. You mean a specific term, not imprisonment without bail and suspension of the writ of habeas corpus?

Mr. BROWN. No. As I said, we have no desire to be harsh on the sailor, but we do want him confined by the restrictions which will tend to make him perform his duties.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I have a letter here from Mr. Appleton, the chairman of the Maritime Association of New York, addressed to Lieutenant-Governor Stone, M. C., who requested me to present it to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. That can go in. I have quite a number of protests that I have received. They will all go in with the report.

THE MARITIME ASSOCIATION OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK,
PRODUCE EXCHANGE BUILDING, BEAVER STREET,
New York, May 26, 1894.

C. W. STONE, Esq., M. C.:

MY DEAR STONE: I inclose copies (annotated) of House bills 5501 to 5506, to which our association is just now giving considerable time and attention. They are highly dangerous to American shipping in that they impose certain conditions not only subversive of discipline but highly expensive, so much so as to put us out of competition with other maritime powers. While some of the clauses are not objectionable, the bills as a whole are so bad that they should be thrown out. It is desirable this should be done in committee, so as to discourage further efforts in the quarter from which these emanate. One of the committee having them in charge is Mr. Phillips, a near neighbor of yours at home. It has occurred to me that you might be sufficiently close to him to interest him in the matter if he has not given it special attention, and to use his influence in committe against them. I do not want any action on your part that would in any way be awkward or unpleasant for you, but sometimes a matter of this kind only needs a word to set it right. We have a special committee on the thing, which has already had a hearing in Washington, and will probably have another. It is not likely I shall go there myself upon it. If so, will surely see you. If you can help any in the manner indicated I will be greatly obliged.

Yours, sincerely,

E. S. ATWOOD,
President.

BLOOD MONEY IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Under the old order of things it would have been difficult to find another port, of any considerable size, in any other part of the world where shipowners were placed at such a disadvantage as at the port of San Francisco. Truly, vessels entering the bay of San Francisco were sailing into hostile waters; nor was the situation any better at the smaller ports on the Pacific coast of the United States. If the vessel were a deep-water vessel—that is to say, if it came from around the Horn or across the Pacific—its sailors were sure to desert it, and, when it was ready to sail again, it was sure to be compelled to pay all sorts of outrageous charges (under the name of "blood money" and other disguises) to obtain a crew again. If the vessel was in the coasting trade it had to submit to the intolerable rule of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific. In either case, deep-water or coast-wise, the vessel and, therefore, of course, the vessel owner, was looked upon as legitimate prey.

In the deep-water business the time-honored system under which the shipment of sailors at the port of San Francisco was carried on was a disgrace to any civilization. It was a system of robbery, pure and simple. It robbed the shipowner and the sailor with impartial hand. The shipowner suffered through the exaction of "blood

money" and other extravagant charges, and the sailor suffered by the loss of wag and by the extortion of the advance note. It supported a horde of parasites wh were all a dead weight of expense to the shipping of the port. Nowhere else d shipowners labor under such heavy charges, and nowhere did they get so little f their money. The whole system was scandalous, rotten, expensive, dishonest, an thoroughly unsatisfactory.

In the coasting trade the shipowner labored under burdens fully as great, but another sort. The Sailors' Union of the Pacific had entire control of the shipping of th coast. This union required all vessels to procure their crews at its office, and to tak such men as it dictated. It arbitrarily regulated the wages, hours of labor, charg for overtime, food supply, and conduct of crews, and intermeddled in many ways wit the management of the vessels. Every crew had a leader, appointed by the union from whom the men took their orders. Discipline was destroyed in the coastin trade. Union sailors cared very little for the authority of the captain, but a grea deal for the authority of the union. The union enforced its rule with an iron hand It had agencies at the ports up and down the coast; its understood and systemati policy was one of open violence against any vessel that attempted to carry nonunio men and against the crews of the same. Its list of outrages to person and propert was truly formidable, culminating in dynamite and murder. So powerful had thi union become that not a single vessel dared to carry nonunion men, and the ship owners were obliged to consent to every demand of the union.

To overthrow these evils was truly a formidable task, and one requiring th greatest courage and the coolest judgment. The corruption of the deep-wate system had spread its roots in every direction and many people were interested i its perpetuity, while on the coast the Sailors' Union had become so powerful an had, by reason of its own numbers as well as its close affiliation with other trad unions, come to exercise so great a political influence that the authorities in some o the coast ports, whose duty it was to protect life and property and to preserve la and order, steadily neglected that duty. Witnesses were terrorized and invariabl refused to come forward or to testify when found. In every way the union was s strongly intrenched, and the shipowners were left with so few allies, or means o making a successful resistance, and so many of the shipowners themselves ha become convinced of the impossibility of a successful resistance, that the perpetua rule of the union seemed assured.

The Shipowners' Association of the Pacific Coast was organized to overthro these evils. It did not shut its eyes to their magnitude nor to the difficulties befor it. It recognized that the old system of handling sailors had to be dug up, roo and branch, and an altogether new system, based upon the strictest honesty, th highest humanitarianism, and the most perfect regard for the rights of the sailor a well as for those of the shipowner, substituted in its place. The association ha been equal to its self-appointed task.

In the coasting trade it has established a complete system of handling sailors It has its branches at the different ports along the coast. It has protected th property of its members with its own watchman and has aroused the authorities a the different ports to a sense of their duty. It has established a system of keeping a accurate record of the sailors, of grading them, of rewarding them for merit, and o punishing them for derelictions of duty. It protects the sailor absolutely fro every parasite.

It has enforced discipline upon its vessels and transformed the entire shipping system of the coast. It is still engaged in this struggle. The union has not bee annihilated, but the permanent and perfect success of the association will befor long be an undisputed fact.

In the attempted reformation of the abuses in the deep-water business the associ ation has as yet met with indifferent success. It has accomplished a great deal but it has by no means accomplished all. Its lack of success is altogether due t the lack of cooperation on the part of shipowners in other parts of the world wh send vessels here. Without such cooperation the association can do nothing.

The experience of the Shipowners' Association in its attempts to reform th abuses in the deep-water business has thoroughly taught it one fact. It is altogethe idle to expect the slightest aid from the masters of vessels touching at this port Unless the masters of vessels are positively and peremptorily instructed by thei owners to procure their crews from this association the abuses in the deep-wate business can never be reformed. The reason for this is the well-proven fact tha the majority of the masters expect and receive a perquisite from the shipping o their crew. It is one of the sources of revenue upon which the masters count. This perquisite varies according to the condition of the market. When blood money is high the master gets a large perquisite; when blood money is low he get a small one; when there is no blood money he gets his perquisite out of the advance note. Thus, the master is directly interested in the maintenance of the abuses.

It is with extreme reluctance that the Shipowners' Association makes this state-

ment. The property of its members is all intrusted to the care of shipmasters, and, on the whole, the universal experience is that the masters are trustworthy. Without doubt the owners of deep-water vessels repose the same confidence in the masters employed by them, and, without doubt, the masters of deep-water vessels are entitled to that confidence. Nevertheless, it is absolutely true that the masters of vessels putting in at the port of San Francisco have long been in the habit of receiving these perquisites. It can not be positively stated that every master receives them, but it can be proven that a majority of them do. Indeed, it would be strange if they did not accept these perquisities. From the moment they come into the harbor until they go out again they are continually tempted. It is represented that the ship will have to pay just as much whether the captain gets his bonus or not. This is, of course, true only from an individual standpoint, for if any respectable number of masters should refuse this bonus, the owners would reap the benefit; but each master is made to feel that the other masters take this bonus, and that it would be useless for them to refuse.

The Shipowners' Association of the Pacific Coast appealed to the shipowners of Great Britain to assist it in suppressing the abuses at this port by instructing the masters of their vessels to obtain their crews at the office of the Shipowners' Association. The response was not satisfactory. Many firms replied in the affirmative, but others, instead, entered into contract with one of the old-time shipping masters, whose interests undeniably lay with the retention of the old abuses. The Shipowners' Association is extremely reluctant to speak disparagingly of the results of this contract. Nothing but a deep sense of its duty in the premises would prompt it to do so. The Shipowners' Association is a public institution, and the shipment of sailors is a public question, and the one can not evade responsibility like a private individual, nor can the other expect the privacy of a private business. The association, therefore, feels compelled to speak of the results of this contract.

These results are, to say the least, exceedingly unsatisfactory. The shipping "firm" in question can not do business on a $3 shipping fee. They can not afford to do so and pay all the commissions and perquisities they are called upon to pay. They must get more money, and, since they have contracted to furnish men without blood money and can not get it from that source, they must get it out of the advance note. This is precisely what this "firm" has done. Every boarding master who furnishes men to this shipping "firm" under discussion is compelled to pay from $10 to $12.50 for each man he puts in the vessel. The standard rate is $12.50. The boarding master, in turn, is forced to recoup himself by taking it out of the sailor when he settles with him for the advance note, and the sailor is robbed just as badly as ever—indeed, worse, for now the whole burden of the corrupt system falls upon him alone.

Can the shipowners who contract with this shipping "firm (?)" imagine that such a system will not, in the long run, come back upon their own heads and their own pockets? The sailor knows that he has paid for his job, and he will not do his duty on the ships, or he will form unions to protect himself. The boarding master will seize the first opportunity when men are scarce to repay themselves for their losses. One way or another the wrong done will have to be atoned for.

The business of shipping and of handling sailors is a public business, and should be altogether controlled and managed by a public institution. The broad light of day should be turned full upon all its transactions. Equal justice should be done to sailor and to shipowner. Their interests are, in point of fact, identical, and it is the interest of the shipowner as well as his duty, and his duty as well as his interest, to protect the sailor from his parasites. The shipowner can not evade this responsibility.

The Shipowners' Association of the Pacific coast is an organization of shipowners by shipowners and for shipowners. It is governed by a board of directors composed of shipowners and elected by shipowners. It has its machinery established for handling sailors. Its shipping offices are supported by a monthly tax upon the coasting vessels. It could handle all the deep-water shipping with the cost of scarcely an additional dollar. The $3 shipping fee would be almost all pure profit. It can, therefore, well afford to pay full attention to the deep-water shipping fee at that rate. Its interests are identical with the British deep-water shipowner in this: That in order to at all times preserve a full supply of sailors on the Pacific coast for its own vessels, it is necessary not only to treat sailors well, protect them from being robbed, and establish a reputation for honest dealing, but it is also necessary to keep down the wages of deep-water sailors, and the profits made by boarding masters and shipping masters in handling them, otherwise, where blood money prevails, the boarding masters, in hope of getting sailors on deep-water vessels, might try to prevent sailors from going on the coast. In addition to this consideration, the wages on this coast must be to some extent determined by the wages on deep-water vessels. In other words, the self-evident policy of the Shipowners' Association is to attract the sailors to this coast, not by high wages, but by fair

treatment and protection against the sailors' hereditary parasites. This poli would also be the policy of British deep-water shipowners.

The Shipowners' Association of the Pacific coast has taken its stand upon a hi moral plane, and has staked its existence upon maintaining its position. It firm believes that the best interest of the shipowner is best subserved by caring for s protecting the sailor, and that doctrine is the keynote of its policy. It has t courage of its convictions, and has not hesitated to attack abuses in the treatme of sailors, irrespective of who is responsible for them. Its work has already be productive of great and good results, and it is determined to carry on the work its legitimate end. It appeals to the other shipowners throughout the world to co to its aid. Once the masters of all the vessels putting in at the ports of the Paci coast of the United States are instructed to procure their crews from the associati offices and under the association rules, the Shipowners' Association will have be given despotic powers over the whole treatment of the sailor, and it will use th power to cause every abuse of blood money, of advance note, of crimping, or of oth form of robbery, be it known by what name it may, to vanish altogether.

* * * * * * *

The request of the Shipowners' Association of the Pacific coast is this: That shi owners sending vessels to these ports instruct the masters peremptorily and wit out option to obtain their crews at the association offices and under the assoc tion rules—the association to charge a shipping fee of $3 per man. No contri is asked for, nor is the request made for any specific time. Simply let the shipow ers of the world come together in this way and see what can be done by unit effort.

THE SHIPOWNERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE PACIFIC COAST,
GEO. W. WALTHEW,
Secretary and General Manager.

The following extract is from the San Francisco Chronicle of April 7, 1894:

"The recent arrival of a large fleet of ships from abroad has again filled the bea with sailors, and seamen's wages have gone back to $15 a man. There is considera ble disengaged tonnage in port, British vessels finding it hard to get a charter, a the result is that vessels in need of men have no difficulty in getting crews. T sailors' advance is still $35, but poor Jack gets nothing out of it. Some time ago was announced that British masters were demanding all the way from $10 to $15 man from all sailors shipping on their vessels. British Consul Donohoe took co nizance of the matter, and instituted measures to suppress the outrage. The ca tains laid the blame on the shipping agents, but the practice ceased for awhile. is in force again, and boarding masters are asked to pay $12.50 out of every sailo advance, which they are told 'goes to the captain.'

"The Seamen's Landlord Association, comprising the deep-water boarding-hou men, held a meeting yesterday to take some action on the matter. It was decid to furnish men at the rate of $15 a month and $35 a man, and give back $5 a man t the captain.

"The proposition was made to the shipping agents, and promptly rejected. Tw ships are in the harbor, loaded with wheat, and crews are wanted for them. T ships refuse to take crews, however, except at their own terms. The answ of the shipping agents to the boarding-house men was that they would give $ a month, $35 advance, with $12.50 drawback. This would cut the advance do to $22.50, and by the time the men paid their accounts, boat hire, expressage, et there would be nothing left of the advance. The voyage to England takes abo four months. At the rate of $15 a month this would be $60 for the voyage, leavi $25 to pay the ship's slop account on the passage. When the sailor reaches his des nation he will have about 8 to 10 shillings coming to him. The deep-water boa ing-house men refuse to accept the offer of the shipping agents, and interesti developments are expected."

STATEMENT OF MR. GEORGE E. EARNSHAW, PRESIDENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA MARITIME EXCHANGE.

Mr. BROWN. I want to introduce to the committee Mr. Earnshaw, president of the Maritime Association of Philadelphia. Mr. Earnshaw has a statement he would like to make. After his statement, I should like to introduce a letter from Dr. Wyman, in reference to the statements made yesterday about scurvy.

The CHAIRMAN. We can hear Mr. Earnshaw.

Mr. MAGUIRE. At another time I shall desire to designate the papers we desire to have put in the record.

The CHAIRMAN. That can be done at another time.

Mr. ROBBINS. Mr. Maguire, we desire to give you another opportunity to close.

Mr. EARNSHAW. Mr. President, the Philadelphia Maritime Exchange was not represented at the last hearing before the committee, for it was generally considered by the management of the exchange that the memorial to Congress which was adopted towards the latter end of April, asking that the enacting clause might be stricken out of those bills, would be sufficient, and that it would not be necessary for the exchange to be present, as the bills on their face appear to be impracticable, and the exchange did not suppose that there was any possibility of their being enacted. But, on behalf of the Philadelphia exchange, I wish to say that we entirely agree with the criticisms of the bills which have been made by Mr. Brown, of New York, and heartily support the position he has taken with regard to the bills.

With reference to the statement about scurvy, I have brought this letter from Dr. Wyman:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., June 6, 1894.

GEORGE E. EARNSHAW, Esq.,
President Maritime Exchange, Philadelphia, Pa.:

SIR: In response to your inquiry regarding the number of patients treated by this Service for scurvy I have to transmit the following memorandum:

1892.	Total number of patients treated	53,610
	Total number of cases of scurvy (no deaths)	30
1893.	Total number of cases of scurvy	34
1894.	Total number of cases of scurvy to date	25

Total number of patients treated for all diseases in 1893 and 1894 about the same as in 1892.

Respectfully, yours,

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General, Marine-Hospital Service.

That shows that in the year 1892 there were 30 cases of scurvy in 53,610 cases of sickness treated by the Marine-Hospital Service.

A MEMBER. Where is that hospital?

Mr. EARNSHAW. There are hospitals located at most of the principal ports in the United States.

Mr. MAGUIRE. We can also put in a statement covering sixteen years, contained in the report of the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to which I referred yesterday.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; that can be put in.

During the past seventeen years 9,951 sick and disabled seamen were admit
including both American and foreign sailors, and out of this number 391 suff
from scurvy and 12 died. The subjoined table, compiled in chronological or
gives the number of cases treated each year, together with the nationality of
vessels from whence they were admitted, viz:

Years.	American vessels.	British vessels.	German vessels.	French vessels.	Italian vessels.	Russian vessels.	Japanese vessels.	Norwegian vessels.	Belgian vessels.	Total.	Remarks.
1872	18	5	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	41	
1873a	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	1 death, American.
1874a	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	Do.
1875a	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	
1876	28	43	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	2 deaths, 1 Italian, 1 Bri
1877	15	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	1 death, American.
1878	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	19	1 death, British.
1879	13	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	
1880	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	
1881	23	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	3 deaths, 2 Americans German.
1882	5	18	8	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	32	1 death, British.
1883	7	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	
1884	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	2 deaths, Americans.
1885	7	4	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	
1886	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	9	
1887	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
1888	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
Total ..	235	100	24	13	8	1	4	1	5	391	

a Foreign seamen not treated at Marine Hospital during the years 1873, 1874, and 1875.

Mr. EARNSHAW. That meets the following provision on page 14 the reprinted bills:

SECTION 4566. If the officer to whom any such complaint in regard to the pro sions or the water is made certifies in such statement that there was no reasona ground for such a complaint, each of the parties so complaining shall be liable forfeit to the fund for the relief of sick and disabled and destitute seamen a s not exceeding one week's wages.

It was stated yesterday, in reply to a question as to what that fu was, that it was the Marine-Hospital Service fund. I have had qu a long talk with Dr. Wyman about it this morning, and he says if t is intended for the Marine-Hospital Service it had better be designat as the U. S. Marine-Hospital fund; that previous to the approval the act of June 26, 1884, the Marine-Hospital Service had been su ported by a tax upon the seamen themselves, but that that act app priated so much of the tonnage tax on vessels as might be necessa for the support of the Marine-Hospital Service, and that, therefore, the Marine-Hospital fund.

Mr. MAGUIRE. That is what was intended, and I shall ask that t bill be amended in that respect.

Mr. EARNSHAW. I have also a protest, addressed to this committ which I will ask to present, from the Philadelphia Captains and Ves Owners' Association.

The CHAIRMAN. That will go in. It is unnecessary to take up ti with reading it.

Mr. EARNSHAW. I will not take up any further time.

The CHAIRMAN. You can take all the time you want. I mer meant that that will be printed with the hearings.

To the honorable Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Repres tives, Washington, D. C.:

The undersigned, interested in shipping, respectfully urge your honorable co mittee not to report favorably Maguire's shipping bills, Nos. 5501, 5502, 5503, 55 5505, and 5506.

Their enactment would seriously cripple the ocean carrying trade of the country by imposing upon it harsh and unbearable burdens not exacted by other maritime nations.

[The above protest was signed by 165 merchants, shippers, insurance agents, etc., of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, etc.]

STATEMENT OF MR. GEORGE H. HIGBEE, MANAGER OF THE INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Mr. BROWN. I also desire to introduce to the committee Mr. Higbee, the representative of the International Navigation Company, otherwise known as the American Line of Steamers.

The CHAIRMAN. We will hear you, Mr. Higbee.

Mr. HIGBEE. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I can add very little to what has already been said by Mr. Brown, who has gone into these bills so thoroughly, and we indorse what he has said. But there are one or two points I should like to dwell upon for a moment.

The first point is in regard to the provisions of the bill 5501, which give a majority of the crew the right, under certain circumstances named, to stop the vessel at the nearest and most convenient port, or to deviate from the voyage. The vessel sails from port with a general cargo under contract to her destination named, and has no right to deviate except for stress of weather or to save life and property. The entering of a harbor is the most dangerous part of navigation, and a very nice question might arise between the shipowner and the underwriters of the cargo as to who shall be responsible for damage, if any. Of course, not being a lawyer, it would be difficult for me to determine what the result would be, but it is very evident to practical men that there is room there for a lawsuit. The very fact that under the present law no vessels have been caused to return to their original port is a pretty good argument, to my mind, that vessels do not go to sea in an unseaworthy condition or with their stores in any improper condition. The present law, especially for vessels engaged in foreign trade, requires the hull, machinery, live stock, and appliances to be inspected, and they are inspected annually, which is an additional safeguard as to the seaworthiness of vessels.

The bill 5502 requires the filling of vacancies caused by desertion. There is no law to determine how many men a vessel shall carry. If you are outfitting a vessel in New York, you determine the number of men according to the requirements of the vessel. If you decide that she wants 50 men, and engage those men, and one or two or a half a dozen desert the next night, this bill would require you to fill their places; whereas, you might just as well originally have employed only 45 men, but out of abundance of caution you engaged 50, taking 5 more than were absolutely necessary. As Mr. Brown has said, it is natural that the officers and all concerned should desire a full complement of men, and they will get them if they can. We do not see the necessity of making it compulsory by law to ship these men to fill the places of those who desert.

The CHAIRMAN. Your objection to it, then, is that it would put a premium on desertion?

Mr. HIGBEE. Yes; after they got their advance money they would desert.

Mr. MAGUIRE. I have presented a bill which will absolutely do away

it will take to make it.

The fact that the seaman may sign himself clear and stil right reserved to him to make a claim on the ship has been poi by Mr. Brown as dangerous. I simply want to emphasize it by ing that that is an unusual and unnecessary and dangerous pr

Then there is another provision requiring a suit of woolen c to be kept, winter and summer, no matter how short the voy each sailor. For a transatlantic voyage the ship is out at s sixty days. If she carries a crew of 400 men that ship will have t 400 suits of woolen clothing, when the probabilities are that the will buy their own clothing in European or American ports. S ship must carry a dry-goods store.

That section also requires that a stove and fire shall be kept weather. Steamers keep the forecastle more comfortable, more c ient, and decidedly more safe under the present law by steam, it, than they will under the provisions of this bill, where they be risking the loss of the ship by fire under a penalty of $ violation.

The CHAIRMAN. Are the steamers heated by steam?

Mr. FURUSETH. Such steamers as the Patterson Line, of New and the Cunard Line are heated by steam, but there are many st that have no heat in the forecastle.

Mr. MAGUIRE. If the room is not cold the heat is not requir if the room is cold then a stove and heat are required.

Mr. HIGBEE. That is just the trouble. But your bill makes i datory that the stove and heat shall be kept.

The CHAIRMAN. This is my idea, Mr. Maguire. You know tha of the old-fashioned Pullmans were heated by stoves, but no use steam and hot-air pipes. So there is no longer any neces keeping a stove in a Pullman car?

Mr. MAGUIRE. There is no reason for requiring a stove wh room is kept heated otherwise.

The scale of victualing has been criticised elaborately by Mr. Brown; and the word "allowed" has been stricken out, and the word "allotted" substituted. I understand that to mean that each day each member of the crew must have allotted to him these provisions according to the scale, whether he wants it or not. If he does not want it, he can throw it overboard. Such a provision does no good.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you understand that there is a different meaning for the two words "allotted" and "allowed," Mr. Maguire?

Mr. MAGUIRE. That word was changed at the suggestion, I believe, of Mr. Hutton, of San Francisco. So far as I am concerned, I see no difference between "allotted" and "allowed."

Mr. HIGBEE. Then why make that change?

Mr. MAGUIRE. I say that was suggested by Mr. Hutton.

Mr. HIGBEE. I suggest that the word "allowed" be allowed to remain.

Mr. FURUSETH. One is mandatory and the other discretionary.

Mr. MAGUIRE. I do not think that that difference is very material.

Mr. HIGBEE. Then the bill 5506 increases the crew's space. As Mr. Brown has stated, it increases the crew's space to more than the present law requires for passengers. It also prohibits hatchways or other accessories to be made. Some of our vessels have no such hatchways in the forecastles. This evidently means for our boats that we must close up our hatches, or that we must cut another in one part of the deck for passenger accommodation, and build a companion way leading up—something that no ship-owner wants, for the fewer the bulkheads the safer the ship. In case of collision with the bow jammed in, a door in the bulkhead would be the most dangerous position in the ship; whereas the bulkhead, if made tight, is often sufficient to keep the ship afloat. Therefore, by passing this bill, you will, under certain conditions, risk the lives of everybody on board. I find by calculation that it will deprive us of about 150 tons of space on some of our ships, and it will deprive us of the use of three decks in the forward part of the ship. It is a custom followed by all maritime nations of the world, and I see no benefit to be derived by the change.

A MEMBER. Would it not necessitate the taking out of the forecastle?

Mr. HIGBEE. The forward part of the forecastle is used for stores, and we go down through the forward part of the forecastle. I am not sufficiently familiar to say how it would act on each ship, but I could easily find out.

Section 2, of the bill 5506, prohibits the unnecessary ordering of a sailor into a position dangerous to life or limb. That has been discussed. Of course the ordering of a sailor aloft in time of storm necessarily involves a certain amount of danger to life and limb, but this bill does not provide who is to determine what is unnecessary, so it leaves plenty of room for blame and discussion at almost any time.

The next thing is the provision in regard to the handbook, something new. That strikes me as most impracticable. There is one provision to the effect that no sailor can be shipped on American ships after January, 1895, unless he is in possession of a handbook. That means that a very large percentage—95 per cent it has been stated by those sufficiently posted to know, and certainly it means a very large percentage—of the seamen on every vessel engaged in foreign trade will be thrown out of positions.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. You agree, do you not, Mr. Maguire, that 95 per cent of the seamen are foreigners, and that after this date mentioned

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Earnshaw suggests to me whether it is n
sary before a man can declare his intention to become an
citizen that he shall be a resident in the country for a certain
Mr. MAGUIRE. He may declare his intention immediately
not immediately perfect his citizenship.
Mr. BROWN. He can declare his intention at once, can he?
Mr. MAGUIRE. At once.
Mr. BROWN. The point is so well taken that any argument
seem necessary at all. They are the most undesirable class o
that the country could possibly obtain.
Mr. HIGBEE. Do not the naturalization laws provide th
shall be a resident two years before he can declare his intenti
Mr. MAGUIRE. No.
The CHAIRMAN. I think he can declare his intention at onc
can not take out his papers for two years.
Mr. BROWN. And in the meantime he must be a reside
United States?
Mr. MAGUIRE. He must be in this country five years befor
his final papers. But he may declare his intention the d
arrival. He may remain twenty years before declaring his i
but he must remain two years after declaring his intention.
Mr. PHILLIPS. I should like to know why the provision s
mandatory with regard to becoming citizens.
Mr. MAGUIRE. It is not mandatory to become citizens, but
vision is mandatory to have those only who are citizens emp
the merchant marine.
Mr. PHILLIPS. Forcing them to become citizens?
Mr. BROWN. I want to be correct about this, and so I will
provision:

Such handbooks shall only be issued to such seamen as can show a ce
discharge from the last vessel in which they were employed and are citi
United States or have declared their intention of becoming citizens of
States

We have nothing in the nature of American citizenship or patriotism in the merchant marine whatever. It is a mere matter of half slave driving in the interest of a shipowning class, and that class is no more to blame for it than we are. But it is in no sense an American merchant marine. So far as our sea service is concerned, we might just as well have it performed by foreigners entirely. We ought to have an American marine that will form a reserve for our American Navy in case it is required. England maintains her supremacy on the sea and her naval supremacy by making her marine the great resource for supplying and supporting her navy in case of need.

Mr. HIGBEE. We can not get it in a day; we can not get it by January, 1895. That is the date when vessels can only carry American sailors.

Mr. MAGUIRE. I had no idea at the time I drew that bill that the percentage of Americans in the merchant marine was so extremely small as I now find it to be. I think the time ought to be five years.

Mr. HIGBEE. England has been held up here as the ideal country. Any man under the sun can ship on an English ship, from captain down.

Mr. BROWN. We have three of our own masters on English ships at the present time who were American born. Can there be any objection to that?

Mr. HIGBEE. I am obliged to the gentlemen of the committee for this hearing.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. W. V. NICHOLS, OF THE MARITIME ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.

Mr. NICHOLS. I think Mr. Brown has gone over this matter very thoroughly, and I indorse all that he said. Mr. Maguire seems to desire to have an American merchant marine, but he forgets that if this bill of his goes into force there will be no longer an American merchant marine, so far as sailing vessels are concerned. I have spoken with the chief shipowners of New York, and those of Maine, and they, each and every one, tell me that if this bill should go into force and become a law that is now before your committee, they would be obliged to put their ships under foreign flags, for they could not sell them. Perhaps you are not aware of the fact that to-day an American ship bearing the American flag is not paying a dollar to her owners. She is simply paying her way.

To raise insurance rates on American bottoms would simply force us off the seas. We could not live. This bill from beginning to end is a hardship. It entails great expense upon the shipowner and great annoyance. It puts him in the position of either paying fines or being assessed for expenses of the seamen while on shore until such time as he can deliver them to a home port, where they are really no better off than in a foreign port, in case the ship is wrecked or sold. A seaman is a man who seeks employment wherever he is. It does not make any difference to him whether he is in Shanghai, in Hongkong, or in what port, so long as he gets employment. Under this bill you say that unless the seaman finds employment himself, or the captain finds it for him, we shall have to pay his passage home. Under those circumstances is it likely that a seaman will allow the captain to find employment for him, or that he will find it for himself? He is sure of at least a week's board on shore, if in China, because steamers only

run once or twice a month there at most. He is sure of his passage ho so that it is a pleasant excursion for Jack at the ship's expense.

Mr. BROWN. Let me interrupt you there a moment to state that majority of shipwrecks of American ships occur in the China S That is the locality where navigation is most dangerous, where t have the typhoons, and simooms, and tremendous seas, and navigat is full of danger along that tortuous coast and among the islan Capt. Nichols, from long experience in that locality, can give you actual figures—I say actual figures; he can give you the basis—of w it would cost to send a sailor back to the port of shipment after on these wrecks. It will take him about four minutes to give you th figures.

Mr. NICHOLS. In my comments illustrating the workings of th bills, I have cited an instance of a wreck in Gaspar Strait, which the passage from the Java Sea into the China Sea, and one of most dangerous passages we have to go through in the sailing of shi Probably there are more wrecks in that one strait than in any small portion of the globe. If a ship is wrecked there she is cut from communication with any port of the United States by ste transportation, except by chartering a vessel outright. In this cas would cost $500 to take the crew to Singapore, the nearest port wh a man can be sent to the United States. It will cost $150 for expen of board and other expenses in port for a crew of 20 or 25 men.

Mr. BROWN. That is the crew of a moderate sized vessel?

Mr. NICHOLS. The passage from Hongkong for a crew of twe odd men would cost $500. That is the passage from Hongkong San Francisco. The board of the men and passage money in the Unit States would be $1,200. We are still obliged to ship them from S Francisco to New York because the ship sailed from New York. Th incurs an expense of $1,200. I think that is a conservative estim for the expense and passage money for a crew of 20 men. You c readily see that that makes a total of $3,500, or thereabouts.

If this bill goes into effect it would work a great hardship upon t shipowners, from the fact that we do not insure. We can not aff to do it. Not one-third of American shipowners carry a full line insurance on their ships; they simply carry enough to cover the cost the outfitting, whatever that may be. It is customary in outfitting ship in New York to let her go away $3,000 or $4,000 in debt, that the broker or agent of the ship advances that amount, and he simp carries enough insurance to cover that amount in case the ship is lo and enough to pay off the crew as well.

Mr. PENCE. Does the insurance you speak of cover incidental lo such as you refer to, or the absolute and final loss of the ship?

Mr. NICHOLS. It covers any and all loss if it amounts to 5 per ce of the valuation of the ship or cargo.

Mr. PENCE. Would it cover the incidental loss that might arise fr such expenses as you have been speaking of?

Mr. NICHOLS. No, sir; because we do not insure on such risks. W cannot afford to.

Mr. PENCE. Then that would fall finally upon the owners of t ships?

Mr. NICHOLS. Yes, sir. I do not think I can say anything furth to you gentlemen. Mr. Brown has gone over this thing very carefull and it seems to me he has made it evident to you that this bill is real very objectionable to the shipowners, and I sincerely believe, and I a led to believe this from the assertions of my associates in New Yor

that should this bill go into effect you will simply have no American merchant marine, for it will have to go under a foreign flag. I believe that is just what this committee wishes to avoid.

Mr. PENCE. From your practical experience do you favor the American registry of foreign-built ships?

Mr. NICHOLS. I do; for the foreign trade; protecting our coasting and San Francisco trade.

Mr. PENCE. How about the coastwise trade?

Mr. NICHOLS. No; I do not favor it for the coastwise trade; certainly not.

Mr. MAGUIRE. Are not more vessels required for the American carrying trade than are supplied by American builders now?

Mr. NICHOLS. What do you call the American trade?

Mr. MAGUIRE. The trade in which the vessels carry the American flag and are now engaged variously in the coastwise and deep-sea trade.

Mr. NICHOLS. Do you mean foreign voyages when you say "deep-sea?"

Mr. MAGUIRE. I mean such trade as American bottoms are now engaged in.

Mr. NICHOLS. Certainly; more are required.

Mr. MAGUIRE. Why are they not supplied by American builders under the laws that are designed at least for the protection of American shipbuilding?

Mr. NICHOLS. Simply because we can not compete with foreign nations in building ships.

Mr. ROBBINS. Because foreign labor can be had cheaper than home labor.

Mr. MAGUIRE. But you are protecting home labor now.

Mr. NICHOLS. In what way?

Mr. MAGUIRE. Foreign-built vessels are not permitted to register in America, and are not permitted to engage at all in certain lines of the foreign trade.

Mr. NICHOLS. They are not permitted to go into foreign trade.

Mr. MAGUIRE. I do not care to pursue the inquiry, except to have the question answered.

Mr. PENCE. How do you account for the fact that 95 per cent—that seems to be about the percentage agreed upon between Mr. Maguire and Mr. Brown——

Mr. MAGUIRE. I think it is a little large.

Mr. PENCE. Then say 90 per cent. How do you account for the fact that 90 per cent of the sailors under our flag are natives of foreign countries? What I want to get at, as a member of the committee, is this: What retards American citizens from enlisting in this industry? Why do we not have more American seamen?

Mr. NICHOLS. Simply because they find remunerative labor on shore, just as Mr. Brown stated to you. Another thing is that foreign seamen have crowded the Americans out. They receive so much better food, so much better wages on our ships, that they come across here to sail in our ships. They are glad to sail in an American ship. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, if an English ship is outfitting in the port of New York and at the same time an American ship is outfitting there, and there are not men enough to go around, our American ship will get the crew long before the English ship will.

Mr. BROWN. Your assertion, then, is this: That employment on American ships will not invite our laborers, but will invite foreign laborers?

Mr. NICHOLS. It will not invite the American laborer, because I th he has sufficient energy to get a living on shore. He is acquain with this country, and there are openings in which he can find empl ment that is more congenial to him than going to sea. Then ther the additional reason I spoke of, of wages being forced down to a tain extent by foreigners, though now that is not as great as it u to be.

Mr. PENCE. Can you suggest any plan by which the ships float under our flag could be manned by our seamen, Americans, rather t by seamen from foreign countries?

Mr. NICHOLS. No, I can not to-day.

Mr. PENCE. The condition of affairs is such that you think it in itable now that they should be manned by foreigners?

Mr. NICHOLS. I do not think we have to have seamen from fore nations.

Mr. PENCE. We would like to float the Coxey army somewhere, we do not know where else to float it.

Mr. BROWN. In regard to this bill that Mr. Maguire has introdu (H. R. 7295), as I understand, for the restoration of section 10 of Dingley act, I do not propose to go into any discussion about th because I am not familiar with it. I only remember that when t was the law, at the end of three or four months it forced such hards upon both the shipowner and the seaman that it was repealed and present law substituted for it. That is all that I desire to say on t point, but I propose, with your commission, to address you from N York, perhaps, a memorial on that subject.

Thereupon, at 12 o'clock m., the committee adjourned the furth hearing on this subject to 10 o'clock a. m. of Tuesday, June 12, 1894.

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES,
Washington, D. C., Friday, June 15, 1894.

The committee met at 10:30 a. m., Hon. George W. Fithian in t chair.

Hon. James G. Maguire, Representative in Congress from the Sta of California, and Mr. Andrew Furuseth, appeared before the commi tee.

Mr. MAGUIRE. Mr. Furuseth is thoroughly familiar with this ma ter, and after he has concluded his remarks, if anything occurs to m I will speak to the committee.

STATEMENT OF MR. ANDREW FURUSETH.

Mr. FURUSETH. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, th main objection made to the first bill, 5501, is that it will destroy di cipline and put vessels in the hands of the crew. Section 4596, subse tion 7, of the Revised Statutes, provides a year's imprisonment for an crew interfering with the navigation of a vessel, etc. The objectio made by Mr. Brown particularly was that there was no penalty or pun ishment for bringing a vessel back to port according to the mutin laws.

Section 5359 and section 5360, Revised Statutes, deals distinctl with that, and subsection 4996 of the munity laws, and also subse

tion 7; section 4596 has disciplinary regulations and shows the maximum punishment is placed at one year.

There is another objection made, that it will be possible to bring steamers back. If the committee who appeared the other day think there is any probability of construing it that way, it is an easy matter to deal with it, because title 52 of the Revised Statutes deals with inspection by an inspector of hulls and boilers. In dealing with these bills we never for a moment dreamed of the crew of a steamer calling for a survey, because we did not think a survey would apply where the Government had already arranged for a survey.

Mr. ROBBINS. Is it not intended to include steamers?

Mr. FURUSETH. No.

Mr. MAGUIRE. They must carry certificates always, and can not leave the dock until they have them.

Mr. FURUSETH. It is not intended to deal with steamers at all, and that might be stated so as to make it plain, because that is one of the leading objections. No sailing vessel has any regulations.

Mr. MAGUIRE. If the provision for the inspection and the surveying of steamers were applicable to sailing vessels it would do away with the necessity for the crews calling for it. No steamers are allowed to leave without that. It would settle that whole question at once if that were the case.

Mr. ROBBINS (to Mr. Maguire). Do you think that could be done in reference to sailing vessels?

Mr. MAGUIRE. That would be harder on them than this proposition. I think it would be unreasonably so.

Mr. FURUSETH. It has been stated that there is no objection to the survey being made by the majority of the crew while the vessel is in port, but there is after she has gone out, as the bill says, "before leaving land." The reason we put that in there is this: There are absolutely no regulations in reference to loading sailing vessels. There are no regulations as to the manner of their loading, their manning, or surveying. Nothing can be done except as the captain or owner wishes. There is nothing to control it one way or the other, and if I am in New York and there is a vessel lying in Philadelphia, and no one in Philadelphia wants to go into that vessel because they know her, there is nothing to prevent the captain sending to New York for a crew. The crew is hired through the shipping master, and they go aboard of the vessel without knowing what kind of a vessel she is. That is the reason why there should be some kind of regulation, so that men should not be taken on board of a coffin. Sailors call them "coffins" because they usually finish up by burying somebody.

Mr. MAGUIRE. Does the committee understand what is meant by the term "leaving land?" I suppose all the committee do, unless it be Mr. Pence.

Mr. ROBBINS. I would like Mr. Furuseth to go on and define for the record what is meant by "leaving land."

Mr. FURUSETH. It is out of sight of land, or leaving land, as we understand it would be this: going out in the afternoon, and during the night we know at once whether the vessel is too leaky, because if she is, we have to use the pumps. The vessel would not get more than 50 or 60 miles from land at the very most. As I understood the section in the law as it existed before was that it only appertained within sight of land—where land was within the horizon. The reason that English vessels are so strict in all kinds of surveys is to provide

that no vessel shall be permitted to leave which is in too bad conditi
That is under the Plimsoll bill.

Mr. PIGGOTT. How was that definition about leaving land?

Mr. FURUSETH. A vessel must get out of sight of land.

Mr. PIGGOTT. If this were the definition, would that not result all vessels leaving in the afternoon so as to be out of sight of land the time sunrise came?

Mr. FURUSETH. Sometimes they would. I so understand it fr that point of view.

Mr. PIGGOTT. Would you not get out of sight of land in 15 or miles?

Mr. FURUSETH. Yes; depending on the height of the land.

Mr. MAGUIRE. The land may be seen on the horizon from a shi deck at least 30 miles.

Mr. FURUSETH. You can see land sometimes from the deck of a sh for at least 30 miles. On page 3 objection is made by the represen tives of the Maritime Exchange that this bill says, "under the han of all of them"—that is, a unanimous verdict. That objection is rath reasonable, and we have no objection, I am sure, to having it read: " under the hands of two or more," as suggested.

A further objection made to this bill, 5501, is that the seamen havi received advance wages would in their cussedness agree to get ba on shore.

Section 10 of the Dingley act, passed in 1884, and amended in 18 absolutely prohibits that, and places punishment for paying out advan money, either to seamen or anybody in his behalf. It places a punis ment for paying any money before it is earned, but the custom violating that law has been so universal that men accustomed to de ing in vessels, and shipping people generally, and even those who ca here, did not even know of its existence; so that there can be nothi in an objection of that description. Mr. Maguire has introduc another bill which seeks to bring back the original law of 1884.

Mr. MAGUIRE. Don't they claim the right to pay advance money creditors under the act of 1886?

Mr. FURUSETH. Not advance money, but allotment money. Th pay it three days after the vessel is out, as a matter of fact; but accor ing to the law they should not pay it until it is earned, or when t month is up. It is so universally violated that they did not know was on the statute books.

Mr. ROBBINS. Explain the difference between allotments and advanc

Mr. MAGUIRE. Advances is money given in the shape of cash or check to be drawn when the seaman is on the vessel and when t vessel is outside of the harbor, when it is absolutely certain that t seaman has gone on the vessel. In that way a man is given from o to three months' pay in advance of its being earned.

Mr. ROBBINS. And that advance money usually goes to the boar ing master?

Mr. FURUSETH. Yes; and it is from that fund that the crimpi element exists; and it is that which is driving the Americans from t sea. Nothing tends in itself so much to evil and misery as th Allotments is money given after it is earned, $5 or $10 a month. The is a note given saying that Sarah So-and-so, the mother or wife, h got a right to go to the office of the owner of the vessel at a certa specified time and draw this much of her husband's, or her son money. It is allotted out of the seaman's wages to anyone to wh he shall allot it. The Dingley act of 1884 allowed allotments to a moth

wife, or other near relative; and if it had been allowed to stay, it would have stopped the crimping element. But there was, in 1886, a pressure brought upon Congress by shipmasters—Eastern shipmasters particularly—by which certain words were inserted in the law—"or to any original creditor." Immediately after that, the shipping master and the boarding master came in as original creditors, and instead of drawing the money every month, as they should do, they draw it three days after a vessel is gone out, and the change amounts actually to advance money instead of allotment money.

When it is given to a wife, mother, or near relative, it is proper, and such a system should exist to a limited extent; but to original creditors, it is a curse. It is advance money, nothing more or less. Whenever anybody advocates advance money it is because he either does not know anything whatever about the system and how it is carried on, or because he knows that under certain circumstances the crimping element is a necessity to a certain class of vessels under the present conditions. There is a certain class of vessels whose record is bad, and under the present conditions they feed right down to the scale and keep us upon a watch below, and do all things which good vessels do not do. Those vessels would have some difficulty in getting men, but what is known as the better or good vessels would not have to wait five minutes for a crew.

By reading the bill 5502, the last of the section, as it stands, has not been changed—"without incurring the penalty of the previous section." There was a penalty for shipping men under certain conditions, and it was supposed by men who registered that the vessel would not go to sea with less than the full crew without incurring liability for it. The fact of the matter is that crews on American vessels are less in number than on other vessels.

Mr. MAGUIRE. They are less in the proposed change?

Mr. FURUSETH. Yes, sir.

Mr. PIGOTT. Do not American vessels have steam-hoisting apparatus to relieve the work to a greater extent than other vessels?

Mr. FURUSETH. In the three-masted schooner the hoisting apparatus does good service in hoisting sail. It saves some work in that way, and hence a thousand-ton schooner goes to sea with 4 men. It is utterly impossible to handle that in a gale, and in that case the only thing to do is to drop the sail on deck. They can be hoisted again. They can haul out reef. Of course steam used in that way does away with the necessity for carrying as many men as other vessels which have not got such apparatus. But there are hundreds of things in a vessel which steam can not do. It requires intelligence. You can not do that with a full-rigged vessel. You can let down the halyards, but that will only let out half the wind from the sails.

Mr. PIGOTT. Don't you drop it on a square-rigged vessel?

Mr. FURUSETH. Yes. We have got a donkey for hauling lines as well as the anchor, and it also hoists the topsails and the gallant sails. They are also used on the windlass. As soon as the vessel is outside she uses the donkeys for pumping; but the fire under the donkey is put out when the sails are set. It is not put on again in a squaring vessel until she goes into port, unless the vessel springs a leak, and then you have got to use the donkey for pumping.

Mr. Coombs, of New York, seemed to think that there was some regulation as to how many men a vessel should carry, but there is absolutely none. That depends upon the judgment of the master alone.

Bill 5502 is objected to for another reason, that it would be a ha
ship upon the owner to pay one-fourth of the money due to the seam
upon discharge and the remainder within two days. I will read fr
the official log, issued by the Board of Trade of England, so as
show the British laws upon the subject. I want to state how
received this. The committee that was here refuted some of the sta
ments by saying that I had quoted the law wrong. I went to t
British embassy and asked whether I could get a copy of this. T
secretary said he had no copy of it, but said if I would send to N
York they would send an official log which would contain what
wanted. He gave me a note, and I sent it in a letter to Sir Willia
Lane Booker, and asked him at the same time to state the amount
scurvy reported in British vessels and the amount coming here
British vessels. These I will lay before you. He sent me this as
answer, and told me to send to the secretary of the board of trade
the other information, which I did by cablegram. These amendmen
we have made provide a penalty if a captain does not pay one-four
of the wages immediately upon coming in and the rest within thr
days.

I have already explained that when we go ashore we have got
money, and we have got to go to those who are willing to accept
and that begins the power of the crimping element.

Bill 5503 is objected to on general principles, that it will be a p
mium on desertion, and will absolutely destroy discipline and make
necessary to put American vessels under some other flag.

Mr. MAGUIRE. If the payment of advance money were prohibite
and a provision made for the payment of wages when leaving the shi
American sailors would be just as free as other workingmen in sele
ing boarding houses.

Mr. FURUSETH. Certainly. It is a fact that advances being give
and the captain by this arrangement going to the shipping master a
arranging for his crew and paying him a certain amount of his allo
ment money as a compensation for taking the crew through the shi
ping master's office, compels him to ship through the shipping maste
This law as it stands now compels us to go into the boarding hous
when coming on shore, and the other compels us to go through t
boarding houses in going out. It puts us between the devil and t
deep sea. There is no way to stop that except stop going to sea.

Mr. MAGUIRE. This does away with penalties for leaving a ship
foreign ports, and it still leaves a penalty of forfeiture.

Mr. PIGOTT. Mr. Brown said he did not care to insist on that.

Mr. MAGUIRE (to Mr. Furuseth). Has any other country made a
such provision as that?

Mr. FURUSETH. Mr. Brown said he did not want to be too hard
poor Jack: "Give him three months!"

On page 3 of this official log of the British Government there is t
following:

> For desertion he shall be liable to forfeit all or any part of his clothes or effe
> which he leaves on board, and all or any part of his wages or emoluments which
> may have earned, and also, if such desertion takes place abroad, at the discretion
> the court to forfeit all or any part of his wages, emoluments, etc., which he m
> have earned in any ship, etc.

You will see that it absolutely abolishes punishment both at ho
and abroad.

Mr. MAGUIRE. There is an express provision?

Mr. FURUSETH. Yes. I want to say, too, that we, in the amendme

provide for two months' imprisonment. The English only provide for four weeks. Where we provide for twelve months' imprisonment they provide for only twelve weeks. Where we provide for two months, they only provide for four weeks. On page 4 of this official log are the provisions of section 10 of the merchant seaman's payment.

According to this official British log no man can be taken on board of a vessel when he has given forty eight hours' notice that he does not want to go into the vessel. He can not be attached there. If he has given notice the captain who has charge for the time being can call upon the authorities to have him transmitted on board, after taking him before a justice. That is in the law of 1854, and it was not repealed in 1880.

Bill 5504 is objected to mainly because it is misread. It distinctly states that when a seaman is paid, if in a port, without complaint being made before the consul at that time, he has got no more claim against that vessel at all.

Mr. MAGUIRE. Mr. Brown claims the effect of that would be to enable seamen to be paid without complaint and afterward when they return to this country bring in a claim. This bill makes no such provision. It says he shall be exempt from promise, and shall have the right to go before a consul and say he is not satisfied with it.

Mr. PENCE. He must make it at that time.

Mr. FURUSETH. He may declare before a consul or other representative of the United States that while being paid off he was coerced into complying.

Mr. MAGUIRE. If he does not do that his claim is waived.

Mr. FURUSETH. Mr. Brown claims that men fix up a game and complain to the U. S. consul in order to get sent back at the expense of the vessel. It provides here in this bill that the consul shall decide the case whether in his opinion the seamen are entitled to what they have earned. If he decides against the seamen that ends the matter until the vessel arrives in the United States. An appeal must be taken in the consul's presence, if at all, and he furnishes a copy of the appeal which is distributed to all the crew, so that the evidence can not be lost. The reason for this is that in 90 cases out of 100 evidence is lost. The consul has dealt with the matter and there is no record. It prejudices our case.

Mr. MAGUIRE. You can not make legal proof?

Mr. FURUSETH. No. In this same bill, section 4530, it is stated that seamen shall always have one-third part of the wages due in any port where cargo is delivered, all stipulations to the contrary notwithstanding. It is now the invariable custom to insert in the articles, "no money, except at captain's option." Then there is a provision in reference to the scale of food. It is safe to say that most men desert for reasons.

I have here a letter from the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury showing the desertions in 1883 and 1893. It can surely be no hardship to pay money when a man has been in the vessel's employ from two to six months. This same bill contains the scale of provisions. Mr. Brown says it contains delicacies not usual in a forecastle, and it does not provide for any substitutes. It provides for any substitute the crew may be willing to accept. He makes a particular point on green or canned cabbage. As a matter of fact, sauerkraut could be put in under that head, and there would be no objection to it, because sauerkraut is an antiscorbutic.

Mr. PIGOTT. I heard what Mr. Brown said about canned goods n being good after it goes to the tropics.

Mr. FURUSETH. Yes, sir. I went to the Bureau of Statistics to inqui whether they had any record of canned goods being carried acro the equator. Of course, I have carried it across the equator many time; but about any statement of mine there might be a controvers and it takes more than my statement. So I wanted this document. is rather too long to read.

Mr. PIGOTT. Give the stenographer the date of the document, a the number of the page.

Mr. FURUSETH. It is Bulletin No. 6, showing quantities and valu of exports of domestic merchandise during the year ending June 1893, Treasury Department. On page 184 I find canned fruits a sent to Chile, Colombia, British, Dutch, and French Guiana, Pe Uruguay, Venezuela, China, and East and West Indies; and the to amount is stated here as having been exported to the value $1,137,630. In the same book, page 228, are vegetables which go Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, West Indies, Britis Danish, and Dutch Guiana, Santo Domingo, Cuba, Brazil, etc. In fa it goes all through the South American continent.

Mr. PENCE. Canned?

Mr. FURUSETH. Canned. The value is here given at $60,875 on o side, and on the other side it is $745,636.

Mr. MAGUIRE. There is no trouble about keeping sauerkraut in t tropics?

Mr. FURUSETH. Not the slightest. Sauerkraut is better than cann cabbage.

Mr. MAGUIRE. So that if it were changed from cabbage to sau kraut you would be satisfied?

Mr. FURUSETH. Yes, sir. I have eaten it in the East Indies.

Mr. PIGOTT. Was it cauliflower that was referred to the other da

Mr. FURUSETH. No, that was curry. I want to say a word abo curry. Mr. Brown said it was hot food when in the tropics. It is common on the Pacific coast that we never get rice without gettin curry with it. So far as it being difficult to buy, I can go right do on the avenue and buy it in half an hour. It is a very cheap cond ment, and used universally in India and China by the Coolies with the rice. In hot weather take a slice of pork under the equator and try eat it, and it will set you sick. It does most of us that way, and we not eat pork; we can't; but 50° south of that, passing around Ca Horn or the Cape of Good Hope, you can take a piece of pork in o hand and some bread in the other, and eat it during the night wh you are hungry, which is pretty often. Rice is food in hot weathe Curry is very common all through the tropics, as well as through Euro and the United States. There is no trouble about getting it.

Mr. PIGOTT. Would there not be trouble in getting it if a vess were leaving New York when curry is not in the market?

Mr. FURUSETH. There is plenty of it in the market all the ye round. It is put up in such quantities that they can keep it in stoc

Mr. PIGOTT. It is canned?

Mr. FURUSETH. Yes, sir; I have eaten it for thirteen years on t Pacific coast. I never eat rice without eating curry.

Mr. PIGOTT. Does it grow there?

Mr. FURUSETH. No. It comes in from the East and West Indies.

Mr. MAGUIRE. The supply is unlimited. There never would be a

trouble about getting it, if ships were required to carry it. It is a common article of food.

Mr. FURUSETH. Here is a letter from the British consul-general on the matter of scurvy.

Mr. PENCE. State the effect of it.

Mr. FURUSETH. I want to show in what manner I got it. I sent a dispatch to the secretary of the board of trade, asking how many cases of scurvy were reported in the British merchant marine last year. His answer is: "Sixty cases of scurvy in the British merchant marine." The letter of the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Hospital states that that institution had thirty-four for the United States. These statistics are taken from Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics, which shows that the United States has 120,000 seamen, and that 77 per cent of them are employed in the lake and coastwise trade; that Great Britain has over 250,000 seamen, most of them employed in the foreign trade. The United States does 17 per cent of the carrying trade of the world, and Great Britain does 60 per cent.

The CHAIRMAN. The United States only does 11 per cent now.

Mr. FURUSETH. So much the worse.

Mr. ROBBINS. What is the date of that document?

Mr. FURUSETH. 1882.

Mr. ROBBINS. The trade of the United States has gone down since then.

Mr. MAGUIRE. That is Mulhall's new work.

Mr. FURUSETH. It is his new work, but it is dated 1882. There is sickness besides scurvy, and let me say that there is not a single case of scurvy in the Mississippi or Ohio or the lake districts of the United States, but there are cases of old age. There is a disease called beriberi. It occupies a middle ground between scurvy and leprosy. In beriberi the flesh rots off the bones. The flesh rots off the bones in scurvy, too, but it takes a longer time.

Mr. MAGUIRE. Scurvy attacks the bone first, and the flesh falls off.

Mr. FURUSETH. This sickness of beriberi has been attributed to unwholesome food; but Mr. Brown thinks that is not justifiable. On page 153 of the Supervising Surgeon-General's Report for 1894 it is shown that there were 53,000 cases of all kinds of diseases attended in the hospital, and among them were 5,178 for injuries. There are, perhaps, a thousand foreigners treated in the U. S. Marine Hospital, because it says the whole amount of income is $14,000 from that source.

Mr. PIGOTT. Let me understand that. What period does that record cover? Is it for one year?

Mr. FURUSETH. Yes; 53,000 for one year.

Mr. PIGOTT. Have been in the Marine Hospital?

Mr. FURUSETH. Yes, sir.

Mr. PENCE. Is that shown by the report?

Mr. MAGUIRE. It is 9 out of 120?

Mr. FURUSETH. Fifty-three thousand were received by the U. S. Marine Hospital in one year.

Mr. PIGOTT. American seamen?

Mr. FURUSETH. No; it includes foreign seamen. The contracts under which foreign seamen are taken for treatment in the U. S. Marine Hospital are at the rate of $1 a day. The total income from that source was $15,000, which shows that they spent that number of days in the hospital.

Mr. PIGOTT. That does not show 53,000 different men?

Mr. FURUSETH. In the tables given here it gives the number of men

treated and how many times treated; so that one man might have be many times in the hospital.

Mr. PENCE. It would mean 53,000 cases.

Mr. MAGUIRE. There would be at least 53,000 treatments of Ame can seamen, assuming that foreigners average one day's treatme each?

Mr. FURUSETH. Yes.

Mr. ROBBINS. In computing that table does it appear whether th are Americans, or those sailing in American vessels?

Mr. FURUSETH. The Marine-Hospital Service never takes for tre ment anybody but those sailing in United States vessels, except for p

Mr. ROBBINS. The majority of seamen in American vessels foreigners?

Mr. FURUSETH. Certainly. All who are in American vessels entitled to treatment.

Mr. ROBBINS. It is not a question of whether they are America but whether they are seamen on American vessels?

Mr. FURUSETH. That is it.

Mr. ROBBINS. You said also a majority of the American seamen foreigners?

Mr. MAGUIRE. Nine-tenths of them are.

Mr. PIGOTT. Is that the coastwise and lake trade?

Mr. MAGUIRE. I do not know about the lake trade.

Mr. FURUSETH. There are more natives in the lake trade than in a other navigation district.

Mr. MAGUIRE. Mr. Brown included all. I had no idea when I co menced investigating the American merchant marine that it was bad. I had concluded that at least 90 per cent of those on the dee sea and coastwise were foreign. Mr. Brown makes the statement th 95 per cent of them are foreigners.

Mr. FURUSETH. This is the annual report of the U. S. Marine-Ho pital for 1888, and contains a report by Surgeon Henry W. Sawt (p. 125 and following), in which he deals distinctly with food on boa vessels and scurvy. There is a table included there which shows th from 1872 to 1888 there were 235 cases of scurvy which came to th hospital from American vessels. Three hundred and ninety-one cas of scurvy were treated in the hospital altogether; so the Americ vessels, which constitute only 20 per cent at most of the carrying tra coming to San Francisco, furnish more than 60 per cent of the scur treated in the Marine Hospital.

Mr. PIGOTT. The bulk of scurvy is on the Pacific, and not on t Atlantic?

Mr. FURUSETH. There is absolutely none on the Pacific coast as suc It comes from the vessels going from New York to San Francisco. La year there were 18 cases of scurvy in San Francisco.

Mr. PIGOTT. That disease is mainly due, I suppose, to lack of fre vegetables?

Mr. FURUSETH. Certainly; not enough to eat. This contains wh the Surgeon-General says about that. He says that it has been just said that when a sailor dies of scurvy some one must be responsibl the same as if the fatal event was due to poisoning. Dr. Thomas Ta ner, of the British Commission on Scurvy, said that. It is quoted Dr. Sawtell, of San Francisco, approvingly.

In 1889 the ship *Reuse*, of New York, came to San Francisco with cases of scurvy aboard.

Now Mr. Brown said, with reference to the table we had made out

cruelties—this table was taken out of this paper and published broadcast over the United States under the name of the "Red Record," and the shipping papers of the country were challenged to dispute it.

Mr. ROBBINS. Challenged to show it was just?

Mr. FURUSETH. To show the cases were not true, and they kept quiet about it. Mr. Brown said there was no such vessel as the *E. F. Chapman*. There is no such vessel as the *E. F. Chapman*, but there is such a vessel as the *I. F. Chapman*. It is a difference in the first initial—a clerical error. She belongs to New York, and if I am not very much mistaken Mr. Brown is the agent for her.

He states that American seamen are generally housed and fed better than any others. Let the record of the hospital speak for that. We state that the food in American vessels was poorer than elsewhere. I am not speaking of American vessels generally, because on the American vessels of the Great Lakes they live up to and above the United States standard; but there are those vessels which live down to the scale, which is not enough. Three quarts of water is all that is allowed a man, while Germany gives 6 quarts. I have been so thirsty and my tongue has been so parched for want of water that I could not answer when I was sung out to.

Mr. Brown says that the arrangement for the forecastle is in excess of room allotted to passengers. On page 68 of the navigation laws it is stated that the room for passengers shall be 16 feet clear. It provides that the vessels must not have more than one passenger for every 2 tons, and at least that much clear space, 16 feet per passenger. The objection further made is that the average American forecastle is now built beaft the foremast. In big vessels it is so. In small vessels it is different, as has been stated in the brief; it is too small, and that accounts a good deal for the record of the hospitals.

Mr. MAGUIRE. I understood Mr. Brown to state that the law was unnecessary, because the vessels were built in conformity to it now.

Mr. FURUSETH. They are not. It is done in big vessels of a thousand tons and upward, but in the smaller vessels it is built forward; not under the forecastle head, but under the deck forward. That is bad in many points. We are subject to the affluvium from the water in the vessel's bottom, and to dampness from above, because we can not go in there except through a scuttle; and when we get into stormy water, we can not keep the door open, or it would fill up with water. Mr. Brown claims that we ask for too big a forecastle. It is 6 feet 3 inches. It is just enough for a bunk. It is 6 feet both ways.

Mr. MAGUIRE. It is about 6 cubic feet?

Mr. FURUSETH. Yes, sir; enough for two men; and in that space there must be two bunks in which to sleep, each 2 feet broad; and then we ordinarily carry a ship's chest in which to keep our clothing, which takes up another 18 inches, so that it leaves but about 5 feet 10 inches, and with two chests, on both sides of the forecastle. The English vessels built to-day which carry 16 men in the forecastle are certified to accommodate 24 men. They build them bigger than the present English scale.

Mr. ROBBINS. How about ventilation?

Mr. FURUSETH. If they build below the ventilation is bad. They can not be ventilated except, of course, very sparingly. In bad weather, when the water is rough, the water in the hold is thrown about and stirred up. A dry vessel is more likely to do that, because we get fresh water in the bottom of a leaky vessel.

Some builders make the forecastle large enough, but others are too

mean to do it, as they are looking to their own interest, in order th they can have more deck room and pile up a 14-foot deck load. T want of forecastle and want of proper food brings up the hospi record to 53,000.

Mr. ROBBINS. I am not satisfied about the correctness of those figu which you have given about the Marine-Hospital Service. What is t date of that report?

Mr. FURUSETH. This is dated 1888.

Mr. ROBBINS. The American merchant marine has been grea reduced since that date.

Mr. FURUSETH. [Taking another pamphlet.] I think I can find it 1892 just as well.

Mr. MAGUIRE. It could not be 53,000 sailors, but 53,000 treatmen

Mr. ROBBINS. He proposed to show the number for 1888, which six years ago.

Mr. FURUSETH. Here is the table. [Reading.] "Number of si and disabled seamen furnished relief, 1892, 53,610." It will be fou on page 283.

There are strong objections made to having vessels made respon ble in damages for ill treatment or loss of life or limb. Italy, Fran and Germany all have that, as you will see. There can be no questi about that. You can see that by looking at the correspondence. A with 5,178 cases of injuries treated in one year, it would seem nec sary that we should have something of the kind. Coming to the la part of it, Mr. Brown objects to the watches.

Mr. ROBBINS. Do not you think that many of those injuries ari from natural causes and negligence?

Mr. FURUSETH. They arise from all kinds of causes. I would n say that they are the fault of the master or the owner of the vessel.

Mr. ROBBINS. You have no figures to show what proportion of the are?

Mr. FURUSETH. I can only say from the report of the amount injuries treated, and from my own experience, I can say this, a gre many of them are through carelessness, the breaking of ropes, a using bad hoisting gear.

With reference to the watches, Capt. Nichols explained that, a he is right in his explanation. There is a dogwatch. When we draft this our purpose was that we should not be robbed of our rest betwe watches, which is almost the uniform custom in American vessels the foreign trade. It is usual in American vessels to keep both watch until 6 at night, but it is not common to do that in British ve sels. I never heard of a case in British vessels, except it was an abs lute necessity, and that is what we had in mind—that men should n be forced to work sixteen hours a day when there was no necessity f it. The dogwatch can be easily provided for.

The other matter is that of Sundays and holidays. The present la does not recognize any holidays of any description. We are liable be punished for not working when ordered to do so.

Mr. MAGUIRE. This proposed bill does not change existing la except as to working in port.

Mr. FURUSETH. That is all.

Mr. MAGUIRE. While working at sea a man has got to do what t captain says, and no law could change that. It would be wrong to t men as well as to the captain to do it.

Mr. FURUSETH. There must be discipline, but that means obedien to the rules of the service. With reference to getting back home, et

when the vessel is sold they complain that that would be a hardship. That is the German law. This paper was taken out of the forecastle of a German vessel in New York and given to me. That is only a copy which I had translated. Seamen must not only be transferred home but must be given pay while going home. We do not ask that. It would hardly be right. We were afraid to ask too much, as it would place American vessels at a disadvantage, and kept well within what other nations give.

With reference to the book, objections were made to that on many accounts; first, because the book will make seamen know what is desired, and that is objected to because they say it will make it difficult for American vessels to get men. It is placed there because if it were adopted it would be impossible to take men to sea who are not sailors. It would be impossible to kidnap or shanghai men and take them to sea. It is in use in Germany and is working satisfactorily there, because there is less trouble there than in the English mercantile trade.

The last bill of all, which was introduced the other day, partly at the suggestion of Mr. Brown, is 7295. He says our bills are of no use to seamen, but are inspired by the boarding-house element. This would replace the act as it was in 1884, and it would protect us in our wages; but it would be something which I think would be severely objected to, for this reason: Here is an affidavit taken in the city and county of New York showing the amount of money paid by the affiant to the shipping masters out of the sailor's wages. Amongst the shipping masters is a firm which, I am credibly informed, are members of the maritime exchange. It is entirely in violation of law.

Mr. MAGUIRE. The maritime exchange was the association represented here by those gentlemen.

Mr. FURUSETH. It is stated here, running through two or three years, that they have taken wages amounting from $5 to $16 in each case. I will file this paper to go in the record.

Mr. MAGUIRE. Do these affidavits show how the spirit of the law is evaded?

Mr. FURUSETH. Yes, sir. Here is a letter from the Fifth Auditor showing the desertions in 1883 and 1893, and showing the permission to pay men if in foreign ports, granted in 1884, and absolutely abolishing desertions in nearly all instances. There are two things to be learned from that: First, that the sailor is willing to leave; and, second, that before 1883 they were willing that he should leave.

Mr. MAGUIRE. The secret of that is largely that when a vessel is under charter, and goes into port to await cargo, she must lie there from two to four months. As she can get a crew in that port as easily as in an American port, she is desirous of reducing her crew, and does not want to keep more than will take care of the vessel while in port. If a crew can be gotten when she desires, then it will save expense enormously by reducing her crew when waiting for cargo. When sailors leave a vessel in that way, they ship in another vessel.

The act of 1884, in so far as it provided for a termination of seamen contracts in foreign ports by mutual consent enables sailors or masters to reach a satisfactory conclusion in nine cases out of ten, and that is why no desertions take place in foreign ports.

Mr. FURUSETH. There is nothing at present to protect a sailor's clothes. Mechanics' tools are protected and surgeons' instruments.

Mr. MAGUIRE. And a lawyer's library?

Mr. FURUSETH. They can take a coat off a sailor's back, and that

makes it easy for the crimping element to hold them in their gras
If that had been in the law all along, as it was then, it would ha
given the sailors a chance. There would have been no crimps livi
upon the blood of sailors, not doing them one iota of good, and nev
can.

The CHAIRMAN. Do not the statutes of the different States give in
keepers an attachment for board?

Mr. FURUSETH. In California we have penal punishment for eati
cooked meat without paying for it. That is the way they put it the
The seaman's clothes are absolutely as necessary to him as a mechani
tools.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is, whether we have a right to leg
late on a question of that kind?

Mr. FURUSETH. It can only be reached by saying that after a seam
has shipped then he becomes a seaman, and that his clothes should n
be held. That is the way it is in England.

Mr. MAGUIRE. We want to state that we would like to have equ
privileges with the other side in reference to printing. If you are goi
to print theirs we would like to print ours.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not think we ought to reprint anything.

Mr. ROBBINS. Fair play will be granted to both sides.

Mr. FURUSETH submitted the following papers:

NEW YORK, *June 1, 1894.*

Charles Byxbee, being first duly sworn, deposes as follows: I was born in Norwa
Conn., 1849. I have been a seaman since 1866. I have sailed out of the port of N
York off and on for a period of ten years. I have in most cases been forced to sh
through shipping agents who have charged me a shipping fee, deducting from t
advance while such were permitted from the "allotment to original creditor" sin
1866. The ordinary fee has been $7 going round Cape of Good Hope, Cape Horn,
to the Mediterranean, $2 to the West Indies, $1 coastwise. It has only been
extreme rare intervals that I have found it possible to ship without going throu
those agents. I can not recollect all the names of the men to whom I have be
forced to pay this fee, but amongst them are the following names, viz: Wynlout a
Haveron, J. Lynch, Mose Williams, Van Cluf, G. Kingsberry, and further affia
said not.

CHARLES BYXBEE.

Sworn before me:
[SEAL.]

M. ARLINGTON WILSON,
Notary Public, Kings County.

Certificate filed, New York.

NEW YORK, *June 1, 1894.*

Bernard Harkin, being first duly sworn, deposes as follows: I was born in Po
land, Me., 1854. I have followed the sea since 1875, occasionally as officer. I ha
sailed out of the port of New York for about 12 years, on and off, and have most
the time been forced to ship through the shipping agent, paying them a fee of fr
$1 to $7, according to the destination of the vessel. Before 1884 the fee w
subtracted from the advance money, which I was forced to take whether I want
it or not. Since 1886 it has been abstracted from the "allotment to original cre
itor," which allotment I had to sign for whether I wanted it or not. I have paid f
to, viz, Williams, Coentis slip; Frisby, Coentis slip; Anderson, Coentis slip, a
several others in New York; McIntyre & Dodge, Wilson, Sturgess, etc., in Bosto
Hudson, Blackman & Hart, O'Brien, etc., in Phila. I have found this syst
prevalent in every one of the larger ports of this coast; and further aff. said not
[SEAL.]

BERNARD HARKIN

Sworn before me.

M. ARLINGTON WILSON,
Notary Public, Kings County

(Certificate filed New York County.)

In the matter of the unlawful charging of fees to sailors for employment by shipping agents in and about the city of New York.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, *ss:*

J. P. Breen, being duly sworn, says: That he is a sailors' boarding-house keeper and has been following that occupation for about twenty years continuously in the city of New York, and is now keeping a sailors' boarding house at No. 26 Monroe st., in said city. That of his own knowledge he knows that the system of exacting moneys from sailors shipping out of New York is practiced in nearly every case by shipping agents to procure employment for them, by deducting amounts from the seamen's allotment, and that this extortion is openly and persistently practiced, and that sailors can not secure employment upon vessels without submitting to said extortion.

That the following is a list of sailors who have been compelled, to the knowledge of this deponent, to pay such extortionate money out of their shipping allotment in violation of the United States statute to the firm of John Wild & Co., N. Y. City, and Jenks Bros., of 31 Old slip, New York City, and that the dates affixed thereto, the names of the ships, and the amount of money paid in each instance is correctly stated and was paid in the presence and to the knowledge of this deponent and are stated separately below.

List of amounts paid to John Wild & Co.

Name.	Ship.	Date.	Amount.
Daniel Collins	Sterling	July 9, 1889	$7.00
Arthur Tuck	....do	....do	7.00
Alex. Nicholson	L. J. Morse	Nov. 2, 1889	7.00
John Thompson	Bark St. James	Nov. 1, 1889	7.00
Wm. Murray	M. P. Grace	Dec. 12, 1889	7.00
W. H. Fields	St. Nicholas	June 29, 1890	10.00
Wm. Simpson	M. P. Grace	Dec. 12, 1889	7.00
Wm. Maher	St. Nicholas	June 29, 1890	7.00
Alfred Reid	....do	....do	7.00
John Deshon	....do	....do	7.00
Andrew Pranl	Frank Pendleton	July 10, 1890	5.00
Thomas Roberts	....do	....do	5.00
J. W. Cowling	....do	....do	5.00
Jas. Russell	Charmer	Nov. 3, 1890	6.00
W. H. Fields	St. Nicholas	Aug. 19, 1890	10.00
Dan'l Burns	E. B. Sutton	Jan. 7, 1893	7.00
Peter Holm	....do	....do	7.00
Chas. Smith	....do	....do	7.00
John Tierney	Manuel Laguna	Aug. 30, 1893	7.00
Chas. Olsen	Bark Glencida	Sept. 28, 1893	5.00
Daniel Burns	S. P. Hitchcock	Oct. 3, 1893	7.00
John Lawlor	....do	....do	7.00
Chas. Stevens	Arabia	Nov. 8, 1893	7.00
George Howard	....do	....do	7.00
John McKnight	St. Nicholas	Jan. 14, 1894	3.00
			168.00

List of amounts paid to Jenks Bros., No. 31 Old Slip.

Name.	Ship.	Date.	Amount.
Wm. Lawson	Rence	June 22, 1889	$8.00
John H. Centner	Willie Rosenfield	Oct. 17, 1889	7.00
Daniel Burns	Wm. Rosenfield	....do	7.00
W. J. Delider	Mary L. Ames	Sept. 4, 1889	5.00
Wm. Burns	Western Belle	Dec. 4, 1889	5.00
Mich. McCarthy	Landseer	Dec. 19, 1889	10.00
L. L. Helburg	C. F. Sargeant	Dec. 28, 1889	7.00
Chas. Alexander	....do	....do	7.00
Joseph Burrows	C. S. Hurlbert	Jan. 29, 1890	7.00
James Dawson	....do	....do	7.00
Arthur McCull	Chas. E. Moody	Feb. 9, 1890	7.00
Philip McDonald	Henry Villard	May 21, 1890	7.00
Orlando Hallet	James Nesmith	Aug. 21, 1890	7.00
Dan'l Burns	Bark Geo. S. Homer	Aug. 26, 1890	6.00
Robt. Cameron	....do	....do	6.00
Gustave Lindcholm	....do	....do	6.00

List of amounts paid to Jenks Bros., No. 31 Old Slip—Continued.

Name.	Ship.	Date.	Amou
Joseph Kyolsen	G. S. Homer	Aug. 26, 1890	$
August Ackmann	E. W. Stetson	Sept. 30, 1890	
John Couch	...do	...do	
John Hayes	Geo. Stetson	Dec. 10, 1890	
Alfred Peterson	G. W. Stetson	...do	
John Burgess	Shenandoah	Jan. 19, 1891	
W. E. Hoffman	Reaper	Aug. 28, 1891	
John Johanson	J. W. Marr	Mar. 3, 1891	1
John Hayes	Florence	Nov. 24, 1891	
Henry Wallace	...do	...do	
Chas. Scammell	Susquehanna	Dec. 11, 1891	
Fred. Brown	...do	...do	
J. H. Centner	Kenilworth	Jan. 3, 1892	
Hans Erdmann	...do	...do	
Peter Francis	Gerard C. Tooy	Feb. 5, 1892	
John Thompson	John C. Goss	Mar. 12, 1892	1
Henry Petyrson	Occidental	Apr. 14, 1892	
Ed. Johnson	Harvard	Apr. 9, 1892	1
Joseph Bingham	Miamma	Aug. 31, 1892	
John Powell	...do	...do	
Frank Ackmann	...do	...do	
James Morrison	Enigma	Sept. 23, 1892	
Alex. Brisbrow	Gov. Goodwin	Oct. 3, 1892	
John McKnight	B. F. Packard	Nov. 4, 1892	
John Hayes	Geo. Stetson	Apr. 18, 1893	1
Joseph Walton	Wm. J. Rotch	June 23, 1893	
Joseph Stapleton	...do	...do	
Richard Knight	...do	...do	
Lars. Olsen	Helen Brewer	Nov. 7, 1893	
Alan Madison	...do	...do	
Laurence Cullen	Abner Coburn	Oct. 19, 1893	
Anthony Lawson	...do	Oct. 9, 1893	
H. Hansen	Iroquois	Nov. 10, 1893	
Edwin Davis	Roanoke	Feb. 25, 1893	
John Hayes	Susquehanna	Mar. 28, 1893	1
Arthur White	...do	...do	
John Perry	...do	...do	
Wm. Parsons	...do	...do	
			380

JAMES BREEN

Sworn to before me this 4th day of June, 1894.

B. W. FRUITEL,
Notary Public, New York County

In the matter of the unlawful charging of fees to sailors for employment by shi ping agents in and about the city of New York.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, *ss:*

George W. Elliot, being duly sworn, says that he is a sailors' boarding-hou keeper and has been following that occupation for about twenty years continuou in the city of New York, and is now keeping a sailors' boarding house at No. Cherry street, in the city of New York; that of his own knowledge he knows that t system of exacting moneys from sailors shipping out of New York is practiced nearly every case by shipping agents to procure employment for them by deducti amounts from the seamen's allotment, and that this extortion is openly and persi ently practiced, and that sailors can not secure employment upon vessels witho submitting to said extortion.

That the following is a list of sailors who have been compelled, to the knowled of this deponent, to pay such extortionate money out of their shipping allotme in violation of the United States statute, to the firms Jenks Bros., No. 31 Old Sl John Wild & Co., and Haveron & Brennan, New York City:

List of amounts paid to Jenks Bros.

Number of men.	Ship.	Where bound.	Date.	Amount.
1	Florence	San Francisco	Nov. 24, 1891	$7.00
1	Norris	Zanzibar	Dec. 8, 1891	5.00
1	Elwell	Sidney	Dec. 16, 1891	7.00
4	H. B. Hide	San Francisco	Jan. 8, 1892	28.00
1	J. A. Stamler	Santos	Jan. 16, 1892	5.00
1	G. C. Toby		Feb. 6, 1892	7.00
2	Servia	San Francisco	Feb. 17, 1892	14.00
1	G. C. Goss	Washington	Mar. 12, 1892	7.00
1	St. Charley	San Francisco	Nov. 27, 1891	10.00
1	H. L. Routh	Santos	June 6, 1892	5.00
1	do	do	do	5.00
1	C. E. Moody	San Francisco	July 11, 1892	7.00
2	Iroquois	do	July 18, 1892	14.00
3	T. F. Oaks		Aug. 22, 1892	21.00
1	Indiana	Portland, Oreg	Oct. 5, 1892	7.00
2	F. Falling	San Francisco	Nov. 22, 1892	14.00
1	J. A. Stamler	Santos	May 9, 1893	5.00
1	McLawrence	China	May 25, 1893	7.00
1	Louisiana	San Francisco	July 8, 1893	7.00
2	H. Fish	Havana	July 13, 1893	6.00
2	A. Coburn	China	Oct. 19, 1892	17.00
	H. L. Routh	Santos	Jan. 26, 1893	

List of amounts paid to John Wild & Co.

Ship.	Where bound.	Date.	Number or name of men.	Amount.
Geo. Curtis	Portland, Oreg	Oct. 10, 1891	Wm. Skeldon	$7.00
Frank Pendleton	Calcutta	Oct. 21, 1891	Wm. Collins, F. Kav.	14.00
E. Sutton	San Francisco	Nov. 24, 1891	Victor Johnson	74.00
Rembrandt	Melbourne	Jan. 8, 1892	G. Bennett	7.00
Charmer	Hongkong	Nov. 28, 1891	2 men	14.00
Sterling	do	Dec. 14, 1891	1 man	7.00
M. P. Grace	San Francisco	Mar. 3, 1892	1 carpenter	10.00
McGilvery	West Indies	Feb. 14, 1892	1 man	5.00
St. Francis	Japan	Feb. 21, 1892	2 men	14.00
M. P. Grace	San Francisco	Mar. 3, 1892	1 man	7.00
St. James	Portland, Oreg	Apr. 27, 1892	do	7.00
Bark Lyra	Island	July 22, 1892	do	5.00
Parthia	San Francisco	Aug. 15, 1892	do	7.00
St. John	do	Nov. 19, 1892	2 men	14.09
John McDonald	do	Feb. 11, 1893	1 man	7.00
Geo. Curtis	do	July 26, 1893	do	7.00
Charmer	do	Sept. 6, 1893	do	7.00
Do	do	do	do	7.00
Carrie Winslow	Buenos Ayres	Sept. 29, 1893	2 men	14.00
St. James	China	Oct. 21, 1893	1 man	7.00

Lists of amounts paid to Havernon & Brennan.

British ship Kintria, M. Wms	$10.00	Ship Alice A. Leigh	$12.00
British ship Thomasina, McCall	2[illegible].00	Ship Arracan	12.00
Do	10.00	Ship Hiltol Hall	12.00
British ship St. Mungo	10.00	Ship Lindhurst	12.00
Bark Clan Fergasen	10.00	Ship Iolanthe	12.00
Bark M. Wms., Crown of Scotland	10.00	Ship Andalana	12.00
Do	10.00	Do	12.00
Bark British Ambassador	10.00	British bark Collessu	12.00
Bark Ragore	12.00	British ship Garnet Hill	12.00
Bark Wiscombe Park	12.00	British ship Morton	12.00
Bark Cuthona	12.00	British ship Falls of Dee	12.00
Do	12.00	British ship Bucklew	12.00
Bark Pointer Nile	10.00	British ship East Lothian	12.00
Bark Agent Hillston	12.00	Do	12.00
British bark Varuna	12.00	British ship Bidston Hill	12.00
Do	12.00	British ship Columba	12.00
Ship Dovenby Hall	48.00	British ship Lawreston	12.00

GEORGE W. ELLIOTT.

Sworn to before me this 4th day of June, 1894.

[SEAL.]

JAMES J. FERRIS,

Notary Public, Kings and New York Counties.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 18, 1894.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 12th instant, this Department forwards he with a copy of a statement relative to seamen discharged, etc., in certain cases.

Respectfully, yours,

S. WIKE,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. GEORGE W. FITHIAN,
Chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, House of Representatives.

Statement of the number of seamen discharged, deserted, and shipped by the consuls the ports of Liverpool, Hamburg, and Singapore in 1883 and 1893.

Consulates.	1883.			1893.		
	Discharged.	Deserted.	Shipped.	Discharged.	Deserted.	Shipp
Hamburg	20	107	109	14	.....	.....
Liverpool	424	*1,114	1,614	958	15	
Singapore	17	10	44	70	.....	

*Inclusive of three quarters only. The report of desertions for fourth quarter not found.

[The Maritime Association of the Port of New York, Produce Exchange Building, Beaver stre

NEW YORK, *June 9, 1894.*

Hon. GEORGE W. FITHIAN,
Chairman Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries,
House of Representatives:

SIR: Copies of the consular letters submitted to your honorable committee by t Hon. J. G. Maguire as substantiating his claim that his bills (H. R. 5501–5506 incl sive) are in line with the maritime laws of European nations, have only just be placed in my hands.

Passing over the fact that some of the questions eliciting these consular lett were so worded as to cause the answers to be a perversion of the facts, I will co tent myself by respectfully submitting that these letters, with the exception clause 4 in the Italian consul's reply, substantially confirm my contention that t Maguire bills contain provisions unheard of before in any quarter of the civiliz world.

In reference to clause 4 in letter from Italian consul it would seem a paradox t America whose proud and true boast it has always been that she led the world her generous and humane treatment of her seamen, to seek light and guidance fr a nation whose shores do not approach within hundreds of miles of any ocean a are only lapped by an inland sea.

We object to H. R. 7295 on various accounts, but mainly for the reason that t same law has already been tried and found impractical. It was passed with t Dingley bills, and after a fair trial proved to be so entirely unsuited for the pr tical relations existing between sailor and shipowner that both interests request its repeal. The present laws (sections 4532, 4533, 4534, U. S. Revised Statutes) we passed to take its place, and have worked ever since without friction and to t entire satisfaction of everybody, except some boarding masters in San Francis The desire of the Sailors' Union to have the present laws repealed and the old l revived has only one object in view, the revival along with it of the "blood-mone system. Your committee may not be aware that the common sailor never goes sea until his money and credit are both exhausted. The boarding master will ot allow him his liberty when his indebtedness has been liquidated. The present la recognizing that Jack can only pay his debts by securing advances against his wag provides for this under conditions and safeguards to which shipowners do not obj and which give the sailor the maximum protection and security from unscrupul boarding masters and crimps.

I repeat, what is the use of repealing laws which thoroughly accomplish the object aimed at, in favor of a law which fosters and compels illegal acts and which has been discarded after trial?

I respectfully request that this letter be read at your meeting on Tuesday, June 12, and incorporated as a part of my argument before your honorable committee.

I remain, sir,

Respectfully, yours,

VERNON C. BROWN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *Friday, June 15, 1894.*

STATEMENT OF HON. JAMES G. MAGUIRE, REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Mr. MAGUIRE. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, all I have to say in addition to that is that the American merchant marine is, evidently, from the statement of Mr. Furuseth, in a most wretched condition, and it is not a merchant marine at all. It seems to be mainly valuable in providing for a body of American citizens to do sea service, or a body of American citizens who are capable of rendering service to this country whenever their services may be required, for otherwise the American merchant marine is without meaning. We might as well have American vessels manned by Chinamen entirely as to have them manned by citizens of other countries with nothing in common with the American merchant marine, and no allegiance to our institutions. We have absolutely nothing now, so far as the American merchant marine is concerned, from which to draw in defense of the country. We have nothing in the merchant marine, as now constituted, which is of value to this country or its institutions.

Mr. ROBBINS. Except the *City of New York* and the *City of Paris*, which are subject to be called into service by the Government.

Mr. MAGUIRE. Perhaps those are exceptions. The purpose that the country had was to raise its merchant marine to a standard which will give it a place in the institutions of the country, give it some utility to the country, and make it a source of reliance and support to the country in case of necessity or emergency. I can not understand what value there is to this country, or its institutions, in the American merchant marine as it is now constituted. It is a sort of a semislave traffic in men who have either no connection with this country or who are degraded below the level of American citizenship.

In the preparation of these laws an effort has been made to keep entirely within the laws existing in countries having a merchant-marine service superior to ours, and there is nothing in any of these laws that goes beyond the regulations prescribed by the maritime codes, at least of some foreign countries having a merchant marine equal or superior to ours. There is no limitation imposed upon shipowners or masters here by these proposed bills that is not imposed by countries that have a merchant marine abroad at least as successful as ours. There is no regulation here provided that does not place the American seaman in a better position than the laws already place the humblest laborer in other industries in this country. All we propose here is to bring the industry of the seaman in America up to the standard of the lowest laborer engaged in any other industry in this country. They simply fix the minimum above which the majority of American shipowners are now constantly raising it.

Mr. Brown said the other day that my object in proposing an advocating these laws was to give to the world the idea that all ship owners and all shipmasters were criminals, and that the result would be strict and punitive laws regulating their conduct. He insisted and declared that nearly all shipowners, masters, and officers maintained their discipline and maintained the relations existing between them and the sailors now on a higher plane than is fixed by these laws, as that self-interest prompted it. These laws will bring the worst shipowners and shipmasters and officers up to the lowest standard maintained by the best shipowners and shipmasters. What is that an indication of? If a man offered a law prohibiting murder and inflicting the death penalty (as has been done in this country) against any man who committed murder, would that be an indication that the people of this country were all murderers because of the passage of such a law? It is not necessary to deal with that argument further. All laws prohibiting certain acts prescribe penalties for the commission of such acts; but the supposition that all of the people of the country, or all of the people engaged in an industry, are supposed to require restrictions imposed by that law is not true.

In so far as any of these proposed laws imposes a burden upon American shipowners or masters greater than that imposed by laws in force in foreign countries having a merchant marine as successful as ours, I am willing to propose that all shall be rejected, or that that provision shall be rejected, if we have not shown that in the provisions which we propose to make compelling a higher standard for our seamen in the merchant-marine service is not in force in any country having a merchant marine as strong as ours or as successful as ours. If that is not true, I say reject it. I think we have shown that every provision complained of here is in force at least in one great maritime country of the world. The shipowners are the dominant class in the merchant marine and naturally look with horror on anything that curtails the absoluteness of their powers. They naturally feel that with the power they possess they can do better than it is possible for them to do by any legal regulations to provide for the treatment of sailors. Of the best shipowners undoubtedly that is true. As to the best masters undoubtedly that is true.

I simply desired to say this in addition to what Mr. Furuseth had said. I have found that the substance of these bills is strongly intrenched in some of the laws of the great maritime nations of the world, and I wish to repeat that if an American merchant marine is to be maintained in this country, it ought to be American, and have some relation to the interests and institutions of the country itself.

Thereupon the committee adjourned.

53D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 207.

[Report No. 1470.]

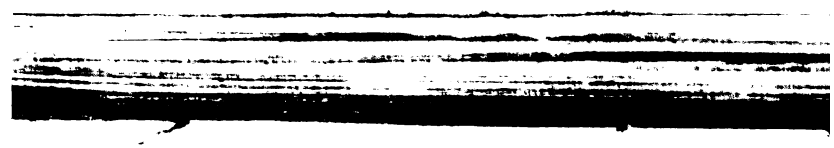
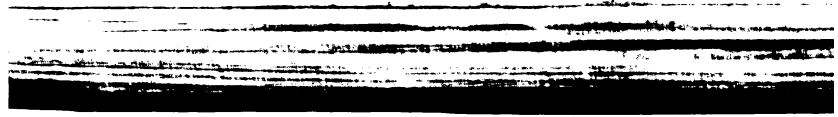
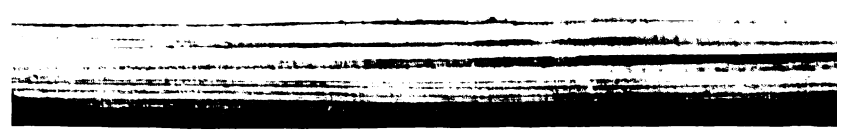
AUTHORIZING EXAMINATION OF CERTAIN RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

AUGUST 23, 1894.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CAMINETTI, from the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, reported the following

RESOLUTION:

[In lieu of a resolution submitted by Mr. Caminetti August 20, 1894.]

Resolved, That the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, or a subcommittee thereof, is hereby authorized and directed to visit and examine, during the recess of Congress, such works of river and harbor improvement on the Pacific coast, existing or proposed, as in its judgment the interests of commerce and protection of existing works and navigation facilities may demand; and that the actual expenses of said committee or subcommittee, properly incurred, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives in the usual manner.

3221